

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th October 1906 on 162.86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	24,680	21,809 0 0	1,24,303 0	16,411 0 0	25 0 0	27,522 0 0	9,908	2,976	12,884
Or per mile of railway ...	152 15 8	134 15 8	763 15 8	101 1 3	0 5 1	168 15 8	61 0 0	18 0 0	79 0 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	312,806	2,57,694 0 0	16,83,325 0	1,73,974 0 0	679 9 0	4,52,547 0 0	117,355	36,354	153,709
Total for 14 weeks ...	337,486	2,79,503 0 0	18,19,527 0	1,90,385 0 0	721 0 0	4,69,999 0 0	127,263	39,328	166,591
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	34,426	21,618 8 11	1,22,426 0	16,745 10 0	60 1 0	27,421 15 11	8,008	2,520	10,528
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	210 15 8	134 15 8	763 15 8	101 1 3	0 5 1	168 15 8	61 0 0	18 0 0	79 0 0
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year.	399,031	2,67,306 8 1	18,42,316 20	2,20,772 8 0	801 11 9	5,05,469 9 10	155,371	48,848	204,219

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,437 and
 † Do. Mds. 70,483 and
 ‡ Added
 § Audited figures up to 13th August 1906.

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 1st August 1906.

1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
* 168-26	Week ended 7th July	21,157	21,272	1,24,000	15,000	25	24,388	211	13,124	2 10 1
* 169-26	" " 14th "	23,306	20,956	99,220	16,913	24	26,323	223	14,036	2 10 1
* 169-26	" " 21st "	27,000	24,413	1,49,343	16,784	71	37,969	230	18,717	2 11 6
* 169-26	" " 28th "	28,476	18,131	1,71,547	16,861	57	34,559	212	12,906	2 10 7
* 169-26	" " 4th Aug.	24,218	19,161	1,08,403	14,969	59	31,999	197	12,647	2 10 1
* 169-26	" " 11th "	27,784	17,935	81,520	9,347	56	27,240	169	11,903	2 10 1
* 169-26	" " 18th "	27,651	20,761	1,38,900	15,128	40	33,929	209	13,064	2 10 1
* 169-26	" " 25th "	28,508	22,028	1,36,153	15,426	49	33,493	218	13,068	2 10 1
* 169-26	" " 1st Sept.	28,356	21,849	1,47,765	15,366	61	36,326	217	13,871	2 10 1
* 169-26	" " 8th "	24,000	20,209	1,34,385	15,188	54	33,450	206	12,888	2 10 1
* 169-26	" " 15th "	20,167	17,854	1,21,591	11,799	51	29,653	183	14,826	2 10 1
* 169-26	" " 22nd "	23,034	18,642	1,23,831	11,761	58	28,675	177	12,626	2 10 1
* 169-26	" " 29th "	29,263	22,244	1,64,467	15,849	55	34,244	211	12,714	2 10 1
* 169-26	" " 6th Oct.	26,889	21,049	1,54,908	16,411	52	37,552	231	12,036	2 10 1
	Totals up to date	379,084	2,78,796	18,19,527	1,90,385	721	4,69,999	207	1,31,381	2 10 1

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905—concluded.

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
165-24	First 8 days of July	21,253	24,094	1,04,453	16,030	23	24,176	272	14,024	2 10 1
165-24	Week ended 15th "	23,307	23,367	1,47,334	13,596	23	26,745	239	12,280	2 10 1
165-24	" " 22nd "	27,006	19,775	1,20,654	17,037	63	26,836	227	16,579	2 10 1
165-24	" " 29th "	27,228	19,342	2,03,735	14,546	49	24,245	270	11,079	2 10 1
165-24	" " 5th Aug.	26,176	18,603	1,58,967	15,189	35	25,130	216	10,333	2 10 1
165-24	" " 12th "	26,426	19,446	1,16,692	10,378	44	26,063	183	11,073	2 10 1
165-24	" " 19th "	26,786	18,409	82,257	9,347	39	22,143	175	11,363	2 10 1
165-24	" " 26th "	24,063	18,328	1,20,409	16,427	40	24,825	214	10,637	2 10 1
165-24	" " 2nd Sept.	25,653	20,111	1,05,001	16,460	76	25,647	243	14,290	2 10 1
165-24	" " 9th "	25,907	19,305	1,08,311	16,002	63	25,400	237	11,865	2 10 1
165-24	" " 16th "	21,545	18,544	1,11,973	16,806	112	26,068	233	12,100	2 10 1
165-24	" " 23rd "	22,520	17,243	1,25,300	16,511	44	23,895	203	11,683	2 10 1
165-24	" " 30th "	22,226	20,325	1,42,630	16,744	47	25,290	217	11,653	2 10 1
165-24	" " 7th Oct.	24,236	21,618	1,22,426	16,744	60	27,421	230	11,653	2 10 1
	Totals up to date	399,031	2,67,306	18,42,316	2,20,772	801	5,05,469	230	155,371	2 10 1

* Audited figures.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ended 6th October 1906 on 768 miles open for all descriptions of traffic and an additional 3 miles for goods traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
for the week	46,080	Rs. A. P. 31,885 0 0	Mds. 5,15,449 0	Rs. A. P. 71,798 0 0	Rs. A. P. 8,092 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,12,335 0 0	11,623	17,874	29,497
per mile of railway	60.07	41.45	662.08	93.18	11.27	145.84	15.13	23.16	38.31
previous 13 weeks of half-year	563,191	3,51,820 0 0	46,77,403 0	3,44,892 0 0	89,461 0 0	10,63,871 0 0	147,390	223,178	371,568
Total for 14 weeks*	609,254	3,66,204 0 0	51,92,852 0	3,16,679 0 0	88,153 0 0	11,81,196 0 0	169,453	241,052	410,505
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week of previous year	43,413	31,773 0 0	5,59,798 0	43,679 0 0	6,042 0 0	82,192 0 0	10,321	19,154	29,475
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	56.91	43.11	731.09	58.75	8.38	111.24	14.00	25.33	39.33
to corresponding date of previous year	520,949	3,21,638 0 0	53,24,550 0	5,71,485 0 0	78,477 0 0	9,67,110 0 0	144,312	254,214	398,526

* Includes Nookhalt Railway earnings Rs. 29,803 and train-mileage 11,936.

The increase of Rs. 30,131 as compared with the corresponding period of 1905 is due to heavy bookings of Bangoon rice from Chittagong due to failure of rice crops in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH OCTOBER 1906.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH OCTOBER 1905.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1906 TO 6TH OCTOBER 1906.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1905 TO 7TH OCTOBER 1905.			Total increase in 1906.	Total decrease in 1906.
Passenger.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Merchandise.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.		
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
71	1,12,335	145.84	140	62,102	111.34	771	21,18,028	...	740	16,48,090	...	4,44,938	...

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 6th October 1906 on 1,548 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
for the week on 1,548 miles open	253,456	Rs. (a) 92,540	Mds. 9,13,260	Rs. (b) 1,24,010	Rs. (c) 18,470	Rs. 9,35,680	48,890	(d) 40,309	89,199
per mile of railway	163.73	59.59	589.92	80.09	11.93	152.21	...	...	...
previous 13 weeks of half-year	3,644,507	13,19,011	90,82,610	2,79,877	2,19,001	25,68,889	331,461	433,373	10,63,834
Total for 14 weeks	3,797,963	14,02,251	99,95,870	11,04,787	2,37,471	27,44,508	379,781	473,682	11,53,463
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week of previous year on 1,467 miles open	219,905	62,151	5,08,364	70,803	12,019	1,63,073	40,007	(f) 30,306	70,313
per mile of corresponding week of previous year	149.87	58.94	309.68	48.21	8.23	114.27	...	...	...
to corresponding date of previous year	3,536,239	13,59,899	1,00,67,303	11,06,031	2,32,309	26,95,690	360,323	461,620	11,21,943
Earnings per Coaching, Goods and Mineral train-miles respectively during the week	...	1.91	...	5.08	.21	3.65	...	...	...
to the corresponding week of previous year	...	1.85	...	2.41	.16	2.23	...	...	...

(a) Increase chiefly under local and foreign outward.

(b) General increase mainly under foreign inward and outward, grain for Bengal.

(c) Ditto principally under steamboat.

(d) Includes 7,744 miles of ballast trains.

(e) Ditto audited figures up to week ending 1st September 1906.

(f) Ditto 3,970 miles of ballast trains.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

(INCLUDING DACCA SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th October 1906 on 1,271 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including steam-boats).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	271,860	1,65,000 0 0	21,49,170 0	4,03,047 0 0	20,790 0 0	4,63,750 0 0	69,060	61,813	130,873
Or per mile of railway ...	213	130 0 0	1,691 1	320 0 0	1 0 0	457 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	4,012,573	19,18,761 0 0	2,42,91,350 0	39,75,030 0 0	5,74,480 0 0	61,22,960 0 0	777,611	698,003	1,475,614
Total for 14 weeks ...	5,00,033	20,77,681 0 0	2,64,41,520 0	43,28,109 0 0	5,80,270 0 0	67,65,920 0 0	836,671	759,816	1,596,487
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	410,983	1,39,759 0 0	16,51,301 0	3,50,331 0 0	23,037 0 0	5,63,947 0 0	57,430	46,546	103,976
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year (1,250 miles) ...	328	112 0 0	1,321 0	280 0 0	1 0 0	451 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	4,801,141	19,23,244 0 0	2,13,34,713 0	36,27,231 0 0	5,65,504 0 0	61,50,000 0 0	781,601	669,274	1,450,875

* Excluding steamer earnings, Rs. 25,000.

† Audited up to week ending 18th August 1906.
Increase is chiefly in passenger traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th October 1906 on 85 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,100	10,420 0 0	69,150 0	5,870 0 0	240 0 0	16,230 0 0	3,503	2,318	5,821
Or per mile of railway ...	273	122 0 0	803 0	68 0 0	2 0 0	190 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	4,71,000	1,83,516 0 0	6,75,720 0	55,370 0 0	2,947 0 0	1,80,012 0 0	37,037	24,133	61,170
Total for 14 weeks ...	4,94,100	1,94,236 0 0	7,44,870 0	60,410 0 0	3,187 0 0	1,80,872 0 0	40,540	26,451	67,000
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	27,381	11,703 0 0	62,764 0	5,109 0 0	150 0 0	16,962 0 0	3,028	1,906	4,934
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	321	138 0 0	736 0	59 0 0	1 0 0	197 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	4,41,148	1,87,011 0 0	7,50,843 0	60,237 0 0	3,210 0 0	1,79,085 0 0	40,287	26,201	66,488

* Audited up to week ending 18th August 1906.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY—NATIVE SECTION.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th October 1906 on 33.6 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,010	1,210 0 0	19,370 0	1,002 0 0	10 0 0	2,862 0 0	490	1,322	1,812
Or per mile of railway ...	90	36 0 0	576 0	29 0 0	...	85 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	31,079	11,533 0 0	4,17,105 0	19,138 0 0	241 0 0	19,745 0 0	5,064	12,051	17,115
Total for 14 weeks ...	34,089	12,743 0 0	4,36,475 0	20,140 0 0	251 0 0	20,072 0 0	5,554	13,373	18,927
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,886	1,513 0 0	17,083 0	1,601 0 0	5 0 0	2,881 0 0	480	514	994
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	110	45 0 0	507 0	48 0 0	...	86 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	42,230	14,016 0 0	1,88,838 0	13,354 0 0	200 0 0	13,570 0 0	6,845	4,859	11,704

* Audited up to week ending 18th August 1906.
† Includes ballast train miles 600.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th October 1906 on 80.89 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	9,910	Rs. A. P. 2,940 0 0	Mtms. 25,750 0	Rs. A. P. 2,420 8 0	Rs. A. P. 80 0 0	Rs. A. P. 6,410 8 0	2,008	759	2,880
Or per mile of railway	120	28 0 0	1,907 0	67 0 0	1 0 0	123 8 0	...	...	...
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	115,039	23,148 0 0	6,10,903 0	51,740 0 0	461 0 8	17,353 0 0	15,821	7,067	22,888
Total for 12 weeks	120,949	23,058 0 0	6,24,709 0	52,160 0 0	501 0 0	18,749 0 0	17,350	7,859	25,738
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,501	2,917 0 0	25,708 0	1,870 0 0	60 0 0	4,847 8 0	1,102	549	1,755
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	188	27 0 0	927 0	36 0 0	1 0 0	84 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	122,535	25,073 0 0	5,38,634 0	26,519 0 0	415 0 0	12,009 0 0	16,170	7,130	23,300

* Audited up to week ending 15th August 1906.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

(INCLUDING DACCA SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th October 1906 on 1,271 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including steamboat).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	350,730	Rs. A. P. 1,00,704 0 0	Mtms. c. 2,235,430 0	Rs. A. P. 4,75,018 0 0	Rs. A. P. 23,100 0 0	Rs. A. P. 6,08,120 0 0	60,007	60,137	120,244
Or per mile of railway	275	129 0 0	1,770 0	375 0 0	18 0 0	604 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	5,014,003	20,56,525 0 0	24,291,701 0	43,97,487 0 0	3,02,165 0 0	27,28,307 0 0	640,628	702,940	1,343,568
Total for 12 weeks	5,365,023	22,27,915 0 0	25,692,000 0	47,71,607 0 0	3,33,205 0 0	73,57,127 0 0	690,860	828,187	1,729,047
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	307,112	1,35,071 0 0	1,781,116 0	3,84,718 0 0	19,213 0 0	5,29,736 0 0	58,009	60,948	118,954
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year (1,233 miles)	240	110 0 0	1,446 0	513 0 0	1 0 0	423 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,993,206	20,58,915 0 0	23,115,823 0	42,13,613 0 0	4,45,117 0 0	66,78,645 0 0	669,093	765,150	1,544,700

(a) Excluding steamer earnings, Rs. 25,331.

* Audited up to week ending 25th August 1906.

Increase is chiefly in goods traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th October 1906 on 85 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	33,100	Rs. A. P. 12,550 0 0	Mtms. c. 80,000 0	Rs. A. P. 2,500 0 0	Rs. A. P. 70 0 0	Rs. A. P. 21,120 0 0	3,036	2,236	5,280
Or per mile of railway	389	140 0 0	937 0	100 0 0	1 0 0	246 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 12 weeks of half-year*	459,312	1,33,557 0 0	702,800 0	71,407 0 0	3,757 0 0	1,19,051 0 0	62,086	31,978	97,074
Total for 12 weeks	492,412	1,46,387 0 0	822,000 0	78,967 0 0	3,857 0 0	1,29,211 0 0	65,312	27,403	93,654
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,608	8,109 0 0	61,275 0	4,579 0 0	137 0 0	13,119 0 0	2,012	1,000	4,273
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	251	91 0 0	717 0	57 0 0	2 0 0	155 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	422,706	1,30,712 0 0	835,121 0	65,140 0 0	2,347 0 0	1,03,306 0 0	47,800	23,801	74,700

* Audited up to week ending 25th August 1906.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY—NATIVE SECTION.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th October 1906 on 33.6 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	8,470	Rs. A. P. 1,330 0 0	Mds. 35,180 0	Rs. A. P. 3,200 0 0	Rs. A. P. 19 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3,540 0 0	532	(a) 1,270	1,702
Or per mile of railway	163	40 0 0	1,047 0	85 0 0	...	105 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	34,369	12,004 0 0	367,330 0	17,948 0 0	273 0 0	30,635 0 0	5,740	14,547	20,287
Total for 15 weeks	33,439	13,334 0 0	402,510 0	20,148 0 0	233 0 0	34,365 0 0	6,272	15,817	22,089
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,850	928 0 0	15,008 0	1,387 0 0	8 0 0	3,203 0 0	423	503	926
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	85	28 0 0	470 0	38 0 0	...	86 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	43,171	15,844 0 0	174,905 0	15,121 0 0	252 0 0	51,173 0 0	7,426	6,304	13,730

* Audited up to week ending 30th August 1906.
(a) Includes ballast train-miles 609.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th October 1906 on 30.69 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	13,930	Rs. A. P. 3,510 0 0	Mds. 52,030 0	Rs. A. P. 7,370 0 0	Rs. A. P. 70 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10,450 0 0	1,400	1,100	2,500
Or per mile of railway	292	63 0 0	1,224 0	144 0 0	1 0 0	214 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	135,330	37,472 0 0	495,018 0	25,372 0 0	516 0 0	33,837 0 0	18,119	7,960	26,079
Total for 15 weeks	129,490	40,982 0 0	500,033 0	26,143 0 0	486 0 0	74,717 0 0	19,519	9,040	28,559
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,204	1,714 0 0	56,704 0	3,637 0 0	43 0 0	4,394 0 0	1,113	608	1,721
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	140	56 0 0	1,183 0	51 0 0	1 0 0	80 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	135,849	36,760 0 0	597,300 0	20,126 0 0	461 0 0	60,408 0 0	17,283	7,733	25,016

* Audited up to week ending 30th August 1906.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Approximate earnings for the week ending 13th October 1906	{	Coaching	...	9,309	0	0	21,266	0	0	
		Goods	...	11,876	0	0				
		Other earnings	...	81	0	0				
		Coaching	...	10,444	0	0				
Audited earnings for the corresponding period of 1905	{	Goods	...	10,447	0	0	20,983	0	0	
		Other earnings	...	52	0	0				
						Increase	...	283	0	0
						<hr/>				
Receipts per mile for the week ending 13th October 1906	...	...	...	...	...	418	15	8		
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1905	...	...	...	...	...	411	6	11		
						<hr/>				
						Increase	...	5	8	9
						<hr/>				
Receipts from 1st July to 13th October 1906	...	...	...	...	...	2,63,795	0	0		
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1905	...	...	...	...	...	2,61,263	0	0		
						<hr/>				
						Decrease	...	7,463	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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LIBERALITY OF BABU RADHA KISHOR BHATTACHARJI.

No. 2299T.—M., dated Darjeeling, the 26th October 1906.

From—H. J. McIntosh, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department,

To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. ²⁰⁷_{E.O.}, dated the 11th October 1906, in which you report that Babu Radha Kishor Bhattacharji has made a free gift of his proprietary interest in a plot of land of the value of Rs. 1,245 for a public square at Bhaurpokher, within the Patna Municipality.

2. I am to request that you will be so good as to convey to the donor an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation of his liberality and public spirit.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 29th October 1906.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	BURDWAN ...	Inches. 0·97	7½	7½	Weather foul. Paddy affected in some places on high lands for want of rain. Harvesting of paddy going on. Lands being prepared for sowing <i>rabi</i> crops; and sowing begun in some places. Fodder and water sufficient.
2	BIRBHUM ...	Nil	7	7	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient.
3	BANKURA ...	0·53	8	8	Weather cloudy and rainy. Standing crops doing well. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> going on. Common rice selling at 9 seers a rupee at Vishnupur. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
4	MIDNAPORE ...	0·66	8	9	Weather cloudy. Prospects of winter rice dependent on further rain which is badly wanted at Tamlook, Subang and Naraingarh. <i>TW</i> , cotton and sugarcane thriving. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Dantan.
5	HOOCHLY ...	...	6½	6½	Rainfall at Sadar not reported. Rainfall general in the district. Weather seasonable. More rain wanted in Serampore. Prospects of sugarcane and <i>aman</i> paddy fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
6	HOWRAH ...	0·45	7	7	Yesterday's and to-day's rain has done much good to standing crops. Jute fibre being extracted. Common rice selling at 8 seers per rupee at Uluberia. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
7	24-PARGANAS	0·49	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Good rain in Barasat. More rain wanted in places in the Barasat and Diamond Harbour subdivisions. Lands being prepared for <i>rabi</i> crops. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced in places. State of standing crops good. Prospects good. Number of persons on relief during the week in different thanas—Sonarpur 150, Tollygunge 161, Bistapur 1,453, Behala 201, Canning 537, Maheshtala 837, Baruipur 1,656, Falta 1,008, Mograhat 2,140, Diamond Harbour 322, Mothurapur 140, Kulpi 237, Joynagar 2,568, Dum Dum 67, Khardaha 91, Barrackpore 30. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.
8	NADIA ...	0·95	8	8	Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute finished. Lands being prepared for <i>rabi</i> crops. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
9	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	7	7	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Harvesting of jute finished. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
10	JESSORE ...	0·41	7½	7	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of jute is over except in Magura. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops still in progress. Prospects of <i>aman</i> paddy good except in Lohagara and Avadanga. No damage to crops by insects. High prices and slight distress. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
11	KHULNA ...	0.30	7½	7	Weather windy and rainy. Rainfall general. Outturn of autumn rice estimated at 78 per cent. Prospects of winter rice fair. Sowings of rape and mustard and of tobacco estimated at 13 and 6 per cent., respectively, of normal area. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
12	PATNA ...	Nil	{ 8½ 14*	{ 8½ 13½*	Weather seasonable, but cloudy at times. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> in progress. Standing crops including tobacco prospering, but paddy decaying in some places on high lands. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
13	GAYA ...	Nil	{ 8½ 14½*	{ 8½ 14½*	Sugarcane and winter rice doing well. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops going on. Prospects of paddy crop generally good. Prices fairly stationary. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
14	SHAHABAD ...	Nil	{ 10† 13*	{ 8½ 13*	Sugarcane doing well. <i>Rabi</i> sowings going on. Rain badly wanted for paddy on high lands in Bhabhua, Buxar and Sadar subdivisions. Maize selling at 16 seers a rupee at Sasaram. Old common rice selling at 8 seers a rupee at Sadar. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
15	SARAN ...	Nil	{ 8½ 13*	{ 8 12½*	Weather cloudy. <i>Rabi</i> sown about 75 per cent. of the normal area. Rain very urgently wanted for winter rice. Irrigation being resorted to where possible. Daily average number of persons relieved from the District Board Fund during the week—7 men, 41 women and 81 children in the Siwan subdivision; figures for four centres not received; besides 92 men, 170 women and 274 children on average daily gratuitously relieved by the Hathwa Raj. 44 men, 65 women and 32 children on average daily on the test-work in the Siwan subdivision; and 362 men, 388 women and 320 children on average daily on the Raj relief works. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
16	CHAMPARAN ...	Nil	{ 9½ 11½*	{ 9½ 12½*	Weather hot in the day, but slightly cold at night. Rain urgently wanted for winter rice and <i>rabi</i> sowings. Threshing of <i>bhadoi</i> nearly finished. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Slight damage done by locusts in Majhowlie and Jagapatti and in the Bettiah subdivision. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
17	MUZAFFARPUR	Nil	7½	{ 9 13*	Weather occasionally cloudy. A little hot in the day, but cold at night. Winter rice suffering much from want of rain throughout the district. Rain also wanted for <i>rabi</i> sowings, which are in progress. Cholera still prevalent, but decreasing in the Sitamarhi subdivision. General health good. Common rice selling at 7½ and 7½ seers a rupee at Hajipur and Sitamarhi respectively. <i>Makai</i> selling at 13 and 11 seers a rupee at Hajipur and Sitamarhi respectively. Daily average number of men on gratuitous relief 5,243. Figures for four centres not received. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

* The figures indicate price of maize in seers per rupee.
† New rice.

No.	Name of District.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
18	DARBHANGA ...	Inches. Nil {	7½ 11½*	7½ 12*	Weather seasonable. Condition of paddy crops not favourable for want of rain. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Number of persons relieved at kitchens on the last day of the week—Sadar thana 3,101, Bahera 6,827, Roserah 11,667, Samastipur subdivision 1,168, Madhubani subdivision 2,633. Number of persons on test-works for the last day available—Manihas 130, Ojhoul 141, Anar nil, Basaitha 1,000, Ratwara 128, Chakmehai 186, Hathourighat 56, Sakarlehra 194, Gangdah 221, Saleypur 603, Dasauth 273, Balha 815, Tolaparsa 396, Larjaghat 75. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.
19	MONOHTR ...	Nil {	7 12*	6½ 13*	Weather cloudy. Prospects of winter rice fairly good. Sowings of <i>rabi</i> going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
20	BEHAGALPUR ...	Nil {	8½ 10½*	8½ 10*	Sky cloudy. <i>Aghani</i> crop doing well in Madhipura and in greater portion of the Banka subdivision, but suffering much for want of rain in Supaul. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Madhipura and Dhuria. Fodder and water sufficient.
21	PURNEA ...	Nil	6	7 12*	Rain wanted in parts for the standing crops. Lands being prepared for <i>rabi</i> crops. Winter paddy damaged partially by drought. High prices of food-grains prevailing. Agricultural loans being given. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
22	DARJEELING...	...	...	6 12*	Report not received.
23	SONTHAL PAR- GANAS.	0.21 {	6½ 18½*	7½ 16*	Weather cloudy. Prospects of winter rice good except in portions of Godda and Rajmahal, where rainfall has been deficient. Cattle-disease reported from Jamtara subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient.
24	CUTTACK ...	Nil	10½	10½	<i>Laghu saradh</i> ripening. <i>Guru saradh</i> in ear. <i>Arhar</i> , sugarcane and <i>mung</i> thriving. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
25	BALASORE ...	0.35	10	11	Weather rainy. <i>Saradh</i> in ear. Harvesting of <i>jow</i> and <i>bidi</i> , finished. Sugarcane and vegetables doing well. Prospects fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
26	ANGUL ...	0.11	11	11	Weather cloudy. Drizzling to-day. Miscellaneous crops growing well.

* The figures indicate price of maise in seers per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
27	PURI ...	3.68	10½	10½	Weather cloudy. Sugarcane getting on well. Cotton thriving. Re-wooding of <i>arradh</i> paddy going on. <i>Laghu</i> paddy in ear. Mustard being sown. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Price of common rice stationary. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
28	SAMBALPUR ...	1.51	11	10½	Rainfall local. Harvesting of <i>mal dhan</i> and <i>urid</i> in progress. Reaping and threshing of autumn rice in progress. Prospects of standing crops and <i>maghi</i> <i>til</i> good. Outturn of <i>mal dhan</i> in Bargarh <i>tehsil</i> estimated at 8 annas. Cattle-disease in six villages of the Sambalpur <i>tehsil</i> . Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
29	HAZARIBAGH ...	...	10	9½	Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> going on. Common rice selling at 7½ seers at Giridih. Cattle-disease reported from three thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
30	RANCHI ...	0.03	10½	10	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of paddy and sowing of <i>rabi</i> commenced in places. Standing crops doing well. Cattle-disease reported from three thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	PALAMAU ...	Nil	10½	10½	Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> sowings still going on. Condition of standing crops good. Cattle-disease reported from five thanas. Fodder and water abundant.
32	MANBHAM ...	0.09	10½	9	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Wheat not yet sown. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia and Gobindpur. Fodder and water sufficient.
33	SINGBHAM ...	0.40	9	9	Harvesting of <i>asa</i> paddy finished and that of winter paddy commenced. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Sorakola. Cattle-disease reported from thana Bhakradharpur. Fodder and water sufficient.
34	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Preparation of lands for tobacco, wheat and mustard going on. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Mathabhanga and Dinbata. Fodder and water sufficient.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—There was no rain in the two Bihar Divisions except in the Sonthal Parganas where the rainfall recorded for the week amounted only to 0.21 inches. In Puri and Sambalpur the rainfall was somewhat heavy; and in the rest of the Province, it was generally light. Rain is still needed in parts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, and in most of the Bihar districts for the *aman* paddy crop. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops, the sowings of which have commenced in several districts. Slight damage by locusts is reported from Champaran. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is—24-Parganas 11,101, Saran 674, Muzaffarpur 3,243, Darbhanga 25,406—total 42,424. The number of persons attending test-works is—Saran 1,211, Darbhanga 4,218. Cattle-disease is prevalent in ten districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cholera is reported to be continuing in Muzaffarpur. The price of common rice has risen in eight and fallen in ten districts.

C. A. OLDHAM,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL,

The 30th October 1906.

Imports of Principal Articles into the Calcutta Trade Area

Where Imported	+FOOD-STUFFS							FIBROUS PRODUCTS		OILSEEDS		
	Rice and paddy			Wheat	Wheat Buck	Gram and pulse	Other food- stuffs	Total	Jute, raw	Gunny bags	Linseed	Mustard seed
	Rice	Paddy*	Total (in rice)									
By Sea	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds
Burdwan	280,180	152,670	432,850	645	85	13,041	18	509,180	95	63,797	2,556	1,012
Birbhum	311,335	4,869	316,204	5	17	1,074	718	314,807	.....	11,065	1,034	773
Bakura	12,144	30,794	42,938	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,938	.....	30,115	.....	.....
Midnapore	612,634	138,047	750,681	312	.....	19,854	18	749,801	.....	40,000	5,606	.....
Hooghly	341,823	14,006	355,829	1,789	83	13,575	759	422,953	50,181	11,759,440	8,807	577
24 Parganas	721,039	30,886	751,925	53	.....	4,268	.....	749,801	.....	34,467,805	4,678	264
Nadia	8,962	1,940	10,902	.....	.....	144,284	14,874	179,504	54,723	60,084	28,428	584
North Midnapore	60,122	81	60,203	7,812	573	13,099	1,874	77,532	.....	16,390	9,864	.....
Jessore	76	4,358	4,434	.....	.....	51,290	794	52,818	40,135	88,070	11,916	.....
Khulna	1,166	12,870	14,036	.....	119	3,282	.....	14,717	27,007	22,290	1,708	.....
Total Bengal	2,340,719	474,969	2,815,688	19,274	826	204,704	16,469	2,825,284	581,784	50,963,346	126,364	7,021
By Land	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	
Patna	1,632	.....	1,632	2	.....	189,837	27,788	316,220	.....	1,800	247,728	16,386
Gaya	5,281	.....	5,281	774	.....	163,101	6,370	175,534	.....	43,806	66,168	4,212
Sharnabad	412	.....	412	4,225	760	816,004	3,131	819,141	.....	1,820	60,473	1,071
Baran	6	.....	6	.....	.....	9,800	874	9,874	.....	14,465	71,837	7,786
Chhapra	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	3,170	33,429	37,400	.....	3,326	108,118	16,821
Chhapra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,049	16,342	20,391	.....	1,730	228,575	6,717
Muzaffarpur	424	.....	424	.....	.....	1,009	14,979	16,000	.....	1,422	214,041	27,144
Darbhanga	18	.....	18	.....	.....	4,800	3,568	8,368	.....	2,125	11,832	64,442
Wazirpur	409	.....	409	21,425	9	118,556	29,715	147,696	.....	3,000	76,100	36,431
Shahjahanpur	1,540	.....	1,540	6,881	.....	3,794	2,540	10,215	.....	186,003	71,746	2,051
Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,225	9,945	12,170	.....	4,858	6,166	7,080
South Bihar	2,020	.....	2,020	15,979	.....	18,266	2	36,245	.....	14,430	.....	.....
Barh	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	406	.....	.....
Total Bihar	14,764	1	14,765	49,727	773	731,222	189,785	920,230	223,821	162,905	1,128,323	182,790
Orissa	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	
Cuttack	34,157	2,497	36,654	.....	.....	3,103	.....	37,757	7,161	6,006	.....	.....
Balasore	380,094	345,000	725,094	523	.....	5,000	.....	729,094	50,151	81,772	1,037	.....
Puri	95,767	.....	95,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,767	.....	2,800	.....	.....
Bambalpur	158,179	.....	158,179	.....	.....	.....	49	158,228	.....	175	1,104	.....
Khurda State	34,169	3,784	37,953	.....	.....	331	.....	38,765	.....	874	.....	60
Total Orissa	602,366	351,281	953,647	523	.....	8,434	47	940,794	67,064	40,417	2,141	1,606
Other Provinces	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	
Assam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chhapra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darbhanga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wazirpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shahjahanpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Bihar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Other Provinces	100,000	10,000	110,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,000	.....	11,000	.....	.....
Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	2,451,079	486,251	2,937,330	69,001	1,599	940,470	189,271	3,877,791	853,669	60,996,363	1,253,313	191,646
Other Provinces and Places	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	
Burma	690,218	185,632	875,850	721	467	31,945	1,000	890,250	.....	4,600	.....	.....
India	116,679	684	117,363	1,573	64	64,945	810	123,954	1,164,782	60,140	47,581	162,120
P of Agra and Oudh	1,164	.....	1,164	757,378	16,976	242,501	22,836	1,000,000	.....	3,000	446,895	716,025
Punjab	604	.....	604	137,399	16,031	171,810	6,938	227,238	.....	16,736	872	210,046
And and British Rajshahi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon Provinces and	4,036	12	4,048	102,008	5	140,367	4	400,382	746	6,126	65,306	4,761
Bombay	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagpur	2,713	.....	2,713	.....	.....	45,864	133	47,709	.....	1,000	.....	20,013
Malabar and Central India	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	784	.....	784	.....	.....	12,315	20,300
Grand Total	3,974,411	642,503	4,616,914	1,160,162	23,702	1,000,770	179,990	5,816,642	2,023,132	61,572,608	1,832,013	1,886,029
1905	3,408,117	584,199	3,992,316	1,042,973	21,123	842,963	161,945	5,376,011	1,768,841	51,911,042	1,611,257	1,781,323
1906	4,566,307	58,304	4,624,611	1,117,189	22,579	1,577,807	117,945	6,202,591	1,254,291	11,661,566	1,220,756	1,104,706

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 35 seers of rice.
† Including gunny-cloth, 2 yards = 1 bag.

by Rail, Road, River, Canal and Sea (constrains) in the four months of April to July 1906.

Tea, Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk, raw	Coal and oil	Indigo	SUGAR		Tobacco		Whence imported
					Refined	Unrefined	Unmanufactured	Manufactured	
Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	SEPARATE
3	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Burdwan
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Hrishum
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Bankura
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Midnapore
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Hoochly
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	24. Paraganas
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Nadia
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Murshidabad
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Jessore
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Kulna
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Total Bengal
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	CHITRA
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Patna
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Gaya
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Shahabad
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Barua
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Chhapra
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Manikpur
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Barhanga
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Meerghur
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Bhagalpur
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Purnea
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Sonitai Paraganas
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	De-jooling
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Cooch Behar
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Total Bihar
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	CHITRA
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Outpost
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Holacore
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Puri
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Bambalpur
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Mourbhag State
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Total Orissa
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	CHOTA NAGPUR.
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Hazaribagh
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Palaman
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Manbhum
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Santhalam
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Gangpur (Tributary State)
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Total Chota Nagpur
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	OTHER PROVINCES AND PLACES
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Burma
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	E H and Assam
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	U P of Agra and Oudh
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Panjab
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Sind and British Baluchistan
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Central Provinces and Berar
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Bombay
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Madras
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	Kajputana and Central India
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	1906
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	1905
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	1904
100	34	328	24,416,057	24	24	24	24	24	GRAND TOTAL

No II

Statement of the Routes by which the Articles enumerated in Table No I were imported into the Calcutta Trade Block in the four months of April to July 1906.

ROUTES	FOOD-STUFFS						FIBROUS PRODUCTS		OILSEEDS		
	Rice	Paddy	Wheat	Wheat flour	Gram and pulse	Other food-grains	Jute, raw	Gunny-bags	Linseed	Mustard seed	
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	
By boat	1,066,582	61,746	18,281	22	182,091	1,854	466,430	47,437,840	51,733	5,746	
By river steamer	67,442	1,781	1,135	17	27,143	6,972	153,963	197,720	14,151	181,197	
By Rail	(B. I. Railway	245,940	215,006	955,795	52,464	1,065,725	156,713	209,787	632,009	1,436,326	1,196,868
	B. H. B. Railway (including H. C. Railway)	190,866	174	1,028	720	116,027	15,331	910,306	2,100,946	92,162	8,207
	A.-B. Railway	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,468	54,110	110	.....
	B.-N. Railway	978,259	420,320	161,797	5	126,575	127	90,513	96,886	22,903	5,796
	Bombay Railways	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howrah-Anta and Howrah-Sheekhnia Light Railways	1,581	20	.....	.....	35	.....	1,865	13,063	103	.....
By road	343,400	25,127	4	.....	3,608	.....	66,129	1,107,323	668	49	
By sea	700,046	508,963	791	487	63,626	9,069	69,801	11,578	.....	17,706	
Total	1906	2,974,411	948,645	1,160,102	23,720	1,694,770	179,966	2,023,166	51,572,508	1,832,013	1,302,089
	1905	4,492,117	426,191	4,007,075	41,193	2,212,825	161,046	958,331	6,911,646	1,515,207	1,721,525
	1904	2,564,837	700,676	7,246,875	22,493	2,666,959	154,413	1,343,441	11,686,724	4,937,087	1,789,009

ROUTES	Tea, Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk, raw	Coal and coke	Indigo	SUGAR		TOBACCO	
						Refined	Unrefined	Unmanufactured	Manufactured
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
By boat	3	12,008	3	21,260	.....	2,048	65,650	96,708	1,662
By river steamer	260,440	34,626	1,203	44,620	.....	36	517	11,361	1,870
(B. I. Railway	1,016	96,973	444	59,346,391	24	1,167	14,163	25,747	4,121
H. B. B. Railway (including H. C. Railway)	204,646	10,433	2,672	920	.....	302	15,363	176,914	.....
A.-B. Railway	26,100	10,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	2
B.-N. Railway	141	2,803	.....	12,096,278	.....	.....	140	107	6.6
Bombay Railways	.....	23,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	.....
Howrah-Anta and Howrah-Sheekhnia Light Railways	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
By road	.....	2,623	.....	22,706	.....	20,740	35,732	7,585	4,474
By sea	2,054	53,220	17	.....	.....	54,936	.....	979	674
Total	1906	494,902	291,999	6,361	52,047,613	24	78,246	187,103	261,174
1905	416,660	414,313	6,616	47,146,516	825	108,519	212,219	291,374	16,377
1904	423,146	156,060	4,301	44,201,987	1,665	84,822	212,159	194,042	13,804

* Including gunny-cloth, 3 yards = 1 bag

† Trade carried by these Railways was not registered previous to April 1906

No III

Imports of certain Articles into Calcutta by Sea (Foreign and Coastwise) in the four months of April to July 1906

	COTTON PIECE-GOODS		COTTON YARN		Salt	Kerosene oil
	European	Indian	European	Indian		
From Foreign Countries—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
United Kingdom	5,93,24,839		42,789		2,868,012	251
Other countries	4,10,512		1,803		1,874,640	630,343
Total	5,97,35,351		44,592		4,742,652	630,594
Coastwise—						
Bombay	1,41,329	15,83,988		45,285	558,353	
And and British Baluchistan	2,532					
Madras		2,21,518		593		
Other ports in Madras		2,501				
Alleppey				73		
Surat	97,958	17,409		84		902,837
Other ports				42		
Total	1,41,714	18,03,907		45,997	558,353	902,837
Total	1906	5,98,65,265	18,35,471	44,559	4,581,555	1,433,431
	1905	5,92,10,787	14,61,158	20,039	3,799,403	1,408,416
	1904	5,21,91,857	15,97,277	32,326	4,430,809	1,540,989

No IV

Reports of Principal Articles from Calcutta by Sea (Coastwise and to Foreign countries) in the four months of April to July 1906

	Rice	Paddy	Total (in rice)	Wheat	Wheat flour	Gram and pulse	Other food- grains	Total	Jute, raw	Gunny- bags
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No
Coastwise—										
Bombay ...	53,565	...	53,565	119	...	584	135	54,404	20	3,171,990
Sind and British Baluchistan ...	599	...	599	...	...	...	...	599	...	9,253,430
Madras ...	614	...	614	423	7,635	65,678	5,537	70,138	...	414,930
Other ports in Madras ...	159,489	905	160,394	...	6,424	17,143	...	169,536	...	849,454
Kattywar ...	...	...	...	...	1,235	558	...	1,793	...	43,000
Pondichery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,523	...	3,000
Alleppey ...	3,522	...	3,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surma ...	15,331	...	15,331	1,043	93,788	69,030	8,074	207,226	226	7,330,516
Other Indian ports ...	18	...	18	230	3,073	4,350	10	7,601	...	78,705
Total ...	318,111	915	319,026	1,632	111,135	167,338	14,067	598,046	247	16,153,219
To Foreign coun- tries—										
United Kingdom	134,470	4	134,474	112,518	...	140,177	22	423,215	923,508	17,423,739
Other countries	1,092,022	3	1,092,025	25,493	23,600	107,379	21,320	2,168,606	1,000,069	281,212,788
Total ...	1,226,492	7	1,226,500	138,011	23,600	247,556	21,342	2,591,821	1,923,577	298,636,527
Total ...	2,354,603	922	2,355,525	140,633	134,735	414,894	35,409	3,090,867	1,923,577	597,273,246
Total ...	2,354,603	20,331	2,374,934	2,469,693	147,949	1,007,003	66,508	7,658,353	914,972	300,511,305
Total ...	2,568,007	2,046	2,570,053	2,467,010	159,688	1,433,432	36,721	9,901,205	929,045	169,514,923

	Linseed	Mustard seed	Tea, Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk, raw	Coal and coke	Indigo	SUGAR		TOBACCO	
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Re- fined	Un- refined	Un- manu- factured	Manu- factured
Coastwise—											
Bombay ...	...	...	6,112	...	23	2,230,330	24	2,993	...	...	61
Sind and British Baluchistan ...	...	...	260	...	...	4,450,008	...	...	...	957	358
Madras ...	...	...	537	...	...	1,933,073	...	503	...	...	41
Other ports in Madras ...	...	7,734	154	...	...	1,401,663	...	13	...	...	103
Kattywar ...	...	...	3	...	...	147,133	...	...	...	...	...
Pondichery ...	...	...	...	...	...	76,223	...	...	...	...	...
Goa ...	...	...	...	...	...	174,047	...	...	...	...	...
Alleppey ...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...
Surma ...	40	...	2,637	590	31	3,720,300	...	4,602	5,323	20,095	1,445
Other Indian ports ...	7	...	1	8	...	111,413	...	6,948	23	2,074	27
Total ...	53	7,734	13,144	598	85	21,574,000	24	14,510	6,150	28,016	2,063
To Foreign coun- tries—											
United Kingdom	284,051	70,760	271,028	13,301	1,110	163	793	...	...	90	50
Other countries	300,763	60,141	67,176	304,930	3,093	10,335,473	2,590	107	40	11,896	467
Total ...	584,814	130,901	338,204	318,231	4,203	10,335,636	3,383	107	40	11,986	517
Total ...	1,574,887	143,544	339,848	318,849	4,240	21,910,636	3,312	15,017	6,403	44,011	2,580
Total ...	1,336,375	141,886	306,759	174,837	4,733	22,740,776	6,847	17,066	6,107	73,160	2,478
Total ...	4,039,930	208,019	345,844	133,329	3,844	23,326,382	15,161	18,513	6,203	66,119	2,608

No V

Reports of certain Articles from the Calcutta Trade Block by Rail, Road, River, Canal and Sea (coastwise) in the four months of April to July 1906

	COTTON PIECE-GOODS*		COTTON YARN		Salt	KEROSENE OIL		Gunny-bags†
	European	Indian	European	Indian		From Calcutta	From Budget	
BENGAL	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No
Bardwan	3,42,038	37,153	543	5,318	185,077	4,751	31,550	285,710
Birbhum	5,71,062	8,829	415	5,072	73,017	37	9,070	130,700
Bankura	1,70,427	1,679	.....	3,300	41,280	4	.....	71,795
Midnapore	10,70,076	1,54,810	3,201	5,069	214,441	407	762	220,851
Hooghly	7,33,015	1,55,850	1,057	189	205,323	15,845	7,163	132,034
24-Parganas	10,34,201	3,00,975	1,608	193	85,181	45,769	13,770	73,163
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291,237	.....
Nadia	12,64,807	24,517	5,004	1,930	110,540	3,470	43,034	141,801
Murshidabad	3,72,749	5,693	469	753	60,107	1,107	11,170	33,597
Jessore	4,91,225	1,35,274	3,211	1,108	65,427	14,257	12,542	17,460
Khulna	2,39,183	91,175	858	383	54,278	17,355	2,018	6,093
Total Bengal	68,62,883	8,25,447	17,184	23,798	991,056	109,574	337,309	1,073,493
BIHAR								
Patna	12,53,038	11,314	1,815	3,783	63,411	141	55,451	566,366
Gaya	13,26,385	3,183	378	6,339	93,062	35	17,249	203,400
Shahabad	13,35,234	8,409	60	1,447	73,534	86	14,312	137,705
Baran	13,57,100	27,506	422	505	24,743	19	10,911	17,393
Ohampar	15,38,031	14,206	71	735	104,021	72	15,413	128,485
Muzaffarpur	13,60,199	12,547	35	895	164,044	135	39,184	151,035
Darbhanga	18,43,993	10,448	67	2,409	145,030	71	15,554	114,579
Monohar	8,38,835	5,040	134	3,401	81,790	99	28,511	20,139
Mithapur	11,71,321	24,209	414	2,144	120,083	105	31,721	237,335
Paros	14,05,787	9,418	347	3,903	168,328	1,569	31,434	65,870
South Parganas	6,08,174	1,818	691	3,100	97,235	46	31,282	3,420
Dumkeeling	3,12,138	19,032	121	2,030	53,247	104	10,721	26,075
Coch Behar	2,10,169	2,487	.....	173	13,340	47	369	5,320
Total Bihar	1,34,50,298	1,48,003	4,543	30,263	1,267,730	2,067	301,783	2,231,325
ORISSA								
Cuttack	2,50,008	10,181	.....	6,390	5,103	20	188	15,000
Balasore	1,05,027	1,545	1,078	15,083	130,435	84	3,530	277,205
Puri	25,833	1,238	.....	37	2	152	.....	17,130
Bambalpur	1,03,370	526	3	677	11,532	71	272	35,795
Mourbhani State	20,330	.....	.....	13	4,801	0	.....	5,335
Total Orissa	3,94,044	19,480	1,091	28,201	177,960	343	5,076	438,465
CHOTA NAGPUR								
Hazaribagh	2,94,774	3,437	.....	7,360	30,734	53	6,002	4,960
Palamou	2,35,351	4,113	2	6	23,458	2	1,736	13,165
Manbhum	6,50,303	11,033	87	7,841	134,009	470	12,115	50,400
Simbhum	79,040	03	.....	476	53,035	43	38	104,830
Gongpur (Tributary State)	12,232	.....	.....	13	16,074	50	0	6,375
Total Chota Nagpur	12,24,408	10,291	80	9,696	240,513	703	19,892	176,560
Total Exports to the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	2,31,80,143	10,13,857	23,897	60,912	2,719,473	112,033	727,331	3,038,918
OTHER PROVINCES AND PLACES								
Burma	2,75,540	18,192	1,358	20,051	27	.....	321	7,330,510
E H and Assam	1,16,40,733	4,00,201	40,100	9,434	1,410,104	41,065	480,196	631,280
U P of Agra and Oudh	1,40,30,054	1,13,681	6,133	1,845	186,900	1,874	247,370	1,731,704
Panjab	23,03,370	52,719	2,187	189	11	72	10,105	2,243,070
Sind and British Baluchistan	7,005	100	80	24	.....	.....	.....	2,280,005
Central Provinces and Berar	4,07,833	10,013	54	616	2,707	233	9,566	371,070
Bombay	64,420	12,708	87	27	.....	.....	.....	6,717,375
Madras	3,76,155	1,054	50	4,714	.....	70	4,205	1,301,829
Rajputana and Central India	3,69,730	3,250	190	0	.....	100	3,230	55,730
Nizam's Territory	17,140	736	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	16,635
Mysore	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,040
Alleppey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,000
Port Blair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	1906 1905 1904	10,27,612 7,32,804 3,66,570	60,813 77,311 74,493	124,160 123,487 100,781	4,315,012 4,120,437 3,697,683	150,487 131,000 214,902	1,414,414 1,283,912 1,348,101	20,900,177 33,670,461 30,856,907

* The value rates are fixed quarterly and the monthly valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter
† Represents the trade registered at the traffic-registering stations only
‡ Including gunny cloth, 2 yards = 1000

No VI

Statement of the Routes by which the Articles enumerated in Table No V were exported from the Calcutta Trade Block in the four months of April to July 1906

	COTTON PIECE-GOODS*		COTTON YARN		Salt	KEROSENE OIL		Opium bags
	European	Indian	European	Indian		From Calcutta	From Rudra- Budge	
By boat	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	25
.. river steamers	6,16,506	1,57,000	3,622	.....	298,558	74,100	5,907	140
.. rail								
E I Railway	8,81,88,087	3,50,042	9,537	43,844	1,070,042	8,792	616,132	3,254,200
E S S Railway (including B U Railway)	1,01,10,469	3,82,600	10,878	13,460	788,576	15,648	446,092	407,400
A-B Railway	7,50,898	1,57,463	4,966	1,060	57,126	850	1,290	51,200
B-N Railway	17,04,261	33,217	26	80,788	369,835	930	10,550	1,041,200
N-W Railway	3,82,987	1,574	1,112	.....	.....	152	.....	1,022,000
Bombay Railways	7,39,373	12,000	200	9,039	.....	11	90	1,521,000
Howrah-Amra and Howrah-Bhokhals Light Railways†	2,64,280	.....	816	.....	4,032	545	.....	1,000
.. road	10,02,200	3,61,103	1,853	.....	22,214	47,220	2,007	11,000
.. sea	4,00,877	29,475	3,519	21,422	102,691	.....	4,985	10,112,000
Total								
2006	5,43,10,681	16,27,012	30,218	1,34,100	4,315,013	156,427	1,434,614	86,00,700
1905	5,43,44,025	7,38,906	77,611	1,32,422	4,120,427	151,060	1,388,973	35,67,400
1904	4,48,40,419	2,96,670	76,492	1,00,781	3,087,985	214,462	1,503,101	30,21,000

* The value rates are fixed quarterly and the monthly valuation is made at the value rates of the preceding quarter.
† including gunny-cloth, 2 yards = 1 bag.
‡ Trade carried by these railways was not registered previous to April 1904.

October 30, 1906.

F. NORTON-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
T. W. RICHARDSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of August 1906.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under 20,000.	DEATHS.										AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		REMARKS.							
			MINTHA.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		PLAGUE.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.			RESPIRATORY DISEASES.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		
			Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
Burdwan	1. Burdwan	35,297	53	1.50	3	0.85	37	1.05	...	...	37	1.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankura	2. Bankura	50,707	70	1.38	15	0.30	37	0.73	...	...	37	0.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medinipur	3. Medinipur	55,140	65	1.18	1	0.18	34	0.62	...	...	34	0.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	4. Hooghly and Chinsura	29,355	65	2.22	1	0.34	31	1.06	...	...	31	1.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	5. Howrah	44,461	69	1.56	...	...	51	1.15	...	...	51	1.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	6. Howrah	137,054	257	1.87	...	...	100	0.73	...	...	100	0.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	7. Chinsura-Chingpur	40,780	19	0.46	...	...	15	0.37	...	...	15	0.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	8. Manikiala	32,387	31	0.96	...	...	9	0.28	...	...	9	0.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	9. South Suburban	56,374	65	1.15	...	...	41	0.73	...	...	41	0.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	10. Garden Reach	26,311	29	1.10	...	...	17	0.65	...	...	17	0.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	11. Baranagar	26,432	19	0.72	...	...	33	1.25	...	...	33	1.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	12. Chattrani	31,140	26	0.84	...	...	33	1.06	...	...	33	1.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	13. Calcutta	841,726	1,285	1.53	46	0.55	266	0.32	...	...	266	0.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	14. Kishoreganj	24,447	16	0.66	...	...	22	0.90	...	...	22	0.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	15. Serampore	96,596	48	0.50	...	...	40	0.42	...	...	40	0.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	16. Rishabpur	34,877	40	1.15	...	...	20	0.57	...	...	20	0.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	17. Patna Dity	124,789	355	2.84	...	...	105	0.84	...	...	105	0.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	18. Bhabar	49,053	117	2.38	...	...	21	0.43	...	...	21	0.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	19. Durgam	33,699	47	1.39	...	...	16	0.48	...	...	16	0.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	20. Gaya	71,246	105	1.48	...	...	262	3.68	...	...	262	3.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	21. Arrah	60,170	61	1.02	...	...	36	0.60	...	...	36	0.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	22. Sasaram	23,644	114	4.82	...	...	35	1.49	...	...	35	1.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	23. Chhapra	41,902	65	1.55	...	...	18	0.43	...	...	18	0.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	24. Munger	45,017	84	1.87	...	...	47	1.04	...	...	47	1.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	25. Muzaffarpur	31,356	74	2.36	...	...	21	0.67	...	...	21	0.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	26. Bahanga	60,244	133	2.21	...	...	27	0.45	...	...	27	0.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	27. Monghyr	56,859	119	2.09	...	...	38	0.67	...	...	38	0.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	28. Rongpur	75,763	121	1.59	...	...	58	0.77	...	...	58	0.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	29. Barh	61,824	121	1.96	...	...	40	0.65	...	...	40	0.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	30. Curach	40,580	24	0.59	...	...	13	0.32	...	...	13	0.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	31. Solanore	40,334	54	1.34	...	...	10	0.25	...	...	10	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	32. Puri	23,310	57	2.45	...	...	41	1.76	...	...	41	1.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	33. Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over			4,017	2.16	605	3.94	1,087	5.00	560	3.00	446	2.92	142	7.9	1,008	10.20	5,496	29.40	0.001	2.76		
Average of corresponding months of previous five years			4,327	2.16	602	3.48	1,106	11.22	680	3.48	...	...	122	8.0	2,101	10.68	6,901	32.16	...	...
Difference + or -			-310	-1.00	-97	-0.54	-19	-9.22	-120	-0.48	-44	-1.30	+80	+1.22	-95	-0.48	-1,405	-2.76	...	...

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL.

The 25th October 1906.

W. W. CLEMESHA, CAPTAIN, I.M.S.,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1906-07.

Area leased for irrigation up to end of August 1906.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated fall discharge.	Average discharge in month.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of this month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Long-term leases.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.					Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
											Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Dot-watling.	Total.						
Orissa.	Cuttack.	Talanda system ..	1,342	1,159	435	435	58,400	60,000	50,332	1,044	..	49	..	8,018	58,400	6.33	21.03	7.12	25.90	Average rainfall of Kharif, Bhubaneswar and Jorhat.	
Kandrapara do. ..		2,815	1,257	1,242	1,242	92,006	76,523	73,794	18,627	..	..	..	18,627	91,411	5.23	24.21	7.73	27.16	Average rainfall of Kharif, Bhubaneswar, Kandrapara, and Jorhat.	
High Level, Range I ..		608	243	349	349	57,106	22,923	23,440	3,073	..	35	..	3,707	27,156	6.73	26.97	7.85	24.90	Average rainfall of Kharif, Bhubaneswar, Kandrapara, and Jorhat.		
Ditto, Range II ..		728	51	54	54	5,775	5,775	5,370	5	..	..	..	5	5,775	6.63	28.03	8.29	24.75	Average rainfall of Kharif, Bhubaneswar, Kandrapara, and Jorhat.	
Jajpur Canal ..		700	346	221	221	17,866	12,131	14,450	2,537	..	34	13	2,585	17,873	6.36	26.58	8.16	26.77	Average rainfall of Kharif, Bhubaneswar, Kandrapara, and Jorhat.		
Dudhat Canal ..		725	355	270	270	40,400	42,925	38,923	4,571	..	170	300	4,743	45,106	7.97	32.15	7.43	32.94	Average rainfall of Kharif, Bhubaneswar, Kandrapara, and Jorhat.		
		Total Orissa Canals ..	..	..	..	..	244,049	223,032	204,686	(a) 37,681	..	259	415	38,355	242,032	..	..	..	..
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	173,184	44,532	..	217	427	45,170	223,000	..	..	..	..
	Midnapore Division.	Midnapore ..	1,411	223	140	140	50,437	53,545	40,064	2,105	..	..	..	2,106	51,159	7.10	30.03	11.32	40.52	
		Panchbhara ..	528	40	19	19	3,502	2,096	4,309	454	..	..	..	454	4,724	8.35	33.05	6.59	35.53	
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II ..	..	..	..	..	55	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	134	7.38	33.80	7.90	45.71	
		Total Midnapore Canals	53,992	55,641	53,460	(b) 12,569	12,569	54,010	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,604	(b) 17,532	..	..	..	7,322	71,136	..	..	..	..
	Burdwan Division.	Eden Canal ..	1,400	226	300	300	30,631	23,272	30,853	(c) 361	5	..	..	305	21,194	16.72	35.84	10.06	44.57	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,351	117	4	..	..	121	23,473	..	..	..	..

(a) Of this, 37,681 acres are under "Provisional lease."
 (b) Covering lease.
 (c) Of this, 541 acres are under "Bhadol."

Circles.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the end of the year.	DETAILS OF ACREAGE IRRIGATED.						RAINFALL, 1906-07.	RAINFALL, 1906-08.	Remarks.
								Long-term levees.	Khush.	Sub-irrigation.	Top-weather.	Total.	Grand Total.			
			C. ft.	Q. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Up to end of month.	Up to end of year.	
SOME	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	2,191	904	18,570	90,194	107	5,029	...	...	5,029	54,075	28-28	10-17	24-71
		Baray	1,289	1,053	803	39,002	100,559	...	14,431	...	...	14,431	106,983	...	...	...
		Baran	2,109	1,921	1,503	137,217	170,173	...	95,306	...	...	95,306	177,664	30-87	11-31	23-73
		Prins and Gays	1,400	1,359	1,388	20,307	23,537	...	31,001	...	...	31,001	3,701	21-44	19-08	34-86
		Total Some Canals	...	...	...	314,970	389,707	...	127,717	...	...	127,717	410,784	...	...	...
CHAMPARAN	Champaran	Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	244,596	...	...	34,304	...	...	34,304	406,490	...	...	...
		Tou Canal	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	102	102	...	28-79	25-86
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dhaka Canal	304	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	233	433	433	35-03	22-41	55-80
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SARAI	Saran	Saran Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total	...	...	...	609,943	207,598	...	106,488	5	980	187,601	735,300	...	...	...
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year.	...	...	...	612,005	...	...	88,375	1	217	114,705	727,639	...	...	...

Canals closed.

W. A. INGLIS,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd October 1906.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of August 1906, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1906-07.		TOLLAGE, 1905-06.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
<i>Orissa Canals.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	1,230 1 9	6,777 1 9	1,062 14 3	8,339 10 0
Kendrapara ditto	2,605 1 0	11,442 5 2	2,873 12 0	11,515 13 0
High Level, Range I	1,086 7 0	3,525 10 0	1,405 9 0	5,035 2 3
Ditto, II	243 5 6	768 9 9	166 0 3	731 12 3
Ditto, III	84 6 5	230 0 8	50 6 0	242 1 6
Jajpur Canal	27 12 8	171 12 8	30 5 8	272 8 0
Total Orissa Canals ...	5,227 1 11	22,925 7 7	5,586 14 9	26,136 15 0
Midnapore Canal ...	3,667 8 3	25,456 0 0	5,229 13 6	32,709 14 3
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	6,811 0 3	36,685 12 8	5,977 6 0	32,716 18 6
<i>Sone Canals.</i>				
Patna Canal System ...	3,181 15 10	9,451 8 6	1,293 13 3	8,540 ■ 6
Arrah ditto ...	1,014 1 0	4,243 10 1	506 13 5	3,071 6 5
Buxar ditto ...	2,333 14 0	7,152 8 9	612 3 0	2,708 1 6
Total Sone Canals ...	6,529 14 10	20,847 11 4	2,412 13 ■	14,369 13 5
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,285 4 3	1,05,914 15 2	19,208 15 11	1,05,932 8 2

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd October 1906.

W. A. INGLIS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of August 1906, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1906-07.		TOLLAGE, 1905-06.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	18,020 15 8	92,336 3 0	18,068 ■ 6	1,00,164 4 6
Tolly's Nala	5,431 18 0	28,029 4 0	8,612 3 6	39,746 9 11
Madaripur Bhil Route ...	20,943 6 9*	27,969 14 3*	11,620 4 0*	16,801 9 0*
Total ..	44,396 3 0	1,48,235 ■ 3	38,320 14 0	1,56,712 7 5
Orissa Coast Canal ...	2,731 8 0	15,070 12 3	2,112 12 0	11,431 3 0
Nadia Rivers ...	3,159 2 1	11,271 4 11	14,044 13 5	33,483 4 5
GRAND TOTAL ...	50,286 13 1	1,74,577 6 5	54,478 7 5	2,01,626 14 10

* Including tollage on steamers and flats.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd October 1906.

W. A. INGLIS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.







GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 27th October 1906, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 27TH OCTOBER 1906.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 30TH OCTOBER 1905.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	461	1,08,560	1,017	489	48,127	898
Jute	1,198	8,28,537*	5,514	444	1,31,853†	1,908
Firewood	95	82,950	1,108	46	21,470	475
Other articles	554	1,65,290	2,273	612	1,54,175	1,989
Total	2,608	8,85,827	9,867	1,591	3,55,625	5,070

* Weight by canal measurement, 3,44,700 maunds.
† Ditto ditto 1,55,114 do.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
21st to 27th October 1906.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.				
Inches.	"	"	"	Inches.	"	"	"	"	Inches.	"	%			Inches.			
21st	133.4	4.2	29.877	70.7	83.1	11.6	74.3	78.4	0.879	76.3	86	SW by W and NW by N.	61	NH	Partially cloudy, o. p.		
22nd	141.7	8.7	29.887	80.9	88.2	13.7	74.5	75.5	0.820	78.3	78	NW by N and N by W.	65	1.32	Chiefly clear, 		
23rd	122	8.7	29.879	77.4	87.9	20.1	67.8	70.9	0.667	67.2	69	N by W and calm.	■	NH	Clear, 		
24th	130.6	8.4	29.867	76.4	85.9	13.1	67.8	69.9	0.638	65.9	69	N by W and NNE	62	"	Chiefly clear, 		
25th	135.6	8.2	29.847	74.3	85.9	13.3	67.6	70.3	0.609	67.3	72	N by W, NNW and calm.	37	"	Chiefly clear, 		
26th	133.9	8.4	29.853	77.0	85.9	16.3	69.1	72.2	0.723	69.6	76	NNW, N and NNE.	44	"	Chiefly clear, 		
27th	140.9	7.0	29.837	76.8	85.4	16.3	69.1	72.2	0.781	69.8	77	NNE and ENE.	58	"	Partially cloudy, 		

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inches.	29.864
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.860
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hours.	53.7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.9
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77.8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.8
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.6
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88.2
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miles.	8
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	%	76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
The total fall of rain from 1st to 27th October 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inches.	1.32
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.85
The total fall from 1st January to 27th October 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53.35
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.27

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from eye observations.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Alipore Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The month of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground. The rainfall reported on any day is for 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of that day.

o, overcast; p, passing temporary showers; , dew.

C. W. PEARCE,

for Director-General of Observatories.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Alipore (Calcutta), the 29th October 1906.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the five weeks ending 31st March 1908 as compared with the same period of 1905.

STAPLES.	1905.		1908.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, boots and shoes	3,985	4,833	9,630	6,489	5,645	1,657		
Coal and coke carried for the public and foreign railways	1,64,02,768	17,46,883	1,77,37,413	25,20,409	13,34,645	8,34,526		
Cotton—								
(a) Raw	1,75,734	96,627	1,84,534	38,779			87,400	11,767
(b) Manufactured—								
(1) Twist and Yarn, European	2,181	4,730	2,635	1,400			146	1,807
(2) Ditto, Indian	35,086	15,314	34,570	12,310			516	3,104
(3) Piece-goods, European	1,46,796	1,45,904	1,50,338	1,09,190			14,542	25,804
(4) Ditto, Indian	52,618	2,577	43,300	45,783			9,318	267
(5) Others	3,948	1,767	15,530	7,723			11,582	5,956
Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	4,187	3,786						
Drugs—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	190	111	203	203				12
2.—Non-intoxicating	7,378	4,350	7,439	4,328			61	186
Dyes and Tannins—								
1.—Al (Mordants, nitrolic)	123	21					123	21
2.—Alizarine and aniline dyes	189	125	333	131			56	
3.—Gutch	2,238	1,027	3,330	1,433			364	
4.—Indigo	1,081	798	3,330	3,330			2,249	3,539
5.—Myrabolan	18,518	4,520	17,039	4,236			1,479	858
6.—Tanning bark	33,870	1,703	17,911	1,506			16,959	180
7.—Turmeric	24,092	12,707	16,004	12,931			8,088	
8.—Others	11,983	5,906	18,518	6,823			6,535	
Foodstuffs—								
1.—Oats	73,377	13,233	66,713	19,438			6,664	7,795
2.—Hay, straw and grain	48,313	8,484	33,940	10,081			14,373	4,393
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	16,048	6,443	24,678	12,763			8,630	5,325
Grain and Pulses—								
1.—Wheat	3,94,345	1,02,304	7,30,381	1,74,163			1,41,136	10,844
2.—Wheat flour	87,768	22,117	80,320	16,063			7,448	6,054
3.—Rice in the husk	50,514	9,748	1,79,813	36,318			2,28,299	30,478
4.—Rice not in the husk	6,30,284	64,930	11,19,380	1,44,874			4,89,096	59,648
5.—Jowar and bajra	73,379	7,703	81,308	14,189			8,929	5,484
6.—Gram and pulses	5,63,345	1,47,427	5,29,774	61,388			3,33,571	69,570
7.—Others	1,09,072	21,503	1,58,500	32,323			49,428	10,820
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	1,03,826	64,939	1,07,014	93,091			3,188	36,161
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	45,434	28,556	66,058	33,531			20,624	12,178
Horns	602	210	2,330	301			1,728	671
Iron (Indian) and other iron (excluding iron)	1,93,908	31,481	64,343	18,570			18,008	13,910
Linen—								
1.—Raw	70,821	12,876	3,84,118	66,343			1,85,297	64,872
2.—Gunny bags and cloth	1,36,479	77,467	1,47,811	80,086			11,332	3,211
Lead	30,181	21,063	64,108	36,540			33,927	17,477
Leather—								
1.—Unwrought	3,711	4,011	3,186	1,824			425	77
2.—Wrought, excepting boots and shoes	1,469	1,960	2,513	3,484			844	
Liquors—								
1.—Alcohol and Beer	14,764	4,543	10,333	6,910			4,431	1,637
2.—Spirits and wines of all kinds (including country spirits)	5,827	7,778	1,963	6,000				1,778
3.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	874	189	1,514	440			640	261
Metals—								
1.—Brass, unwrought	4,564	2,087	4,163	1,487			401	1,599
2.—Do., wrought	12,440	8,330	39,068	10,479			26,628	18,141
3.—Copper, unwrought	806	875	875	350				525
4.—Do., wrought	3,091	1,743	1,490	786			1,601	817
5.—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	47,421	16,989	30,390	21,036			17,031	2,953
(b) Unwrought	1,37,775	6,800	1,36,940	4,975			835	1,825
(c) Wrought	1,38,374	47,438	1,46,434	21,730			8,056	24,178
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	3,374	16,001	48,438	17,330			45,064	23,299
6.—Zinc and spelter	2,336	1,638	6,647	1,735			4,311	108
7.—Others	18,307	9,481	7,129	6,720			11,178	5,761
Oil—								
1.—Kerosene	3,46,068	13,016	3,46,360	56,565			37,548	39,463
2.—Castor	8,080	1,378	8,900	3,940			820	2,567
3.—Coconut	4,460	1,538	6,030	3,460			1,570	1,897
4.—Mustard and rape	13,096	4,801	26,846	16,336			13,750	12,167
5.—Others	4,191	3,201	6,943	3,643			2,752	549
Oilseeds—								
1.—Castor	53,034	18,629	50,890	16,430			2,144	2,199
2.—Earthnuts	694	118	780	189			86	71
3.—Linseed	1,37,444	31,102	39,572	24,808			25,832	8,294
4.—Poppy	8,517	8,100	10,840	3,736			2,323	798
5.—Rape and mustard	2,91,331	78,719	4,37,987	1,41,478			1,46,656	60,680
6.—Til or linlin	20,073	5,031	33,701	5,438			13,628	1,393
7.—Others	70,381	16,903	66,370	16,108			4,011	7,795
Opium	4,436	8,406	33,380	32,380			28,944	17,975
Paper and pasteboard	17,306	13,406	32,108	12,168			14,802	338
Provisions—								
1.—Dried fruits and nuts	11,676	5,143	11,413	6,832			263	317
2.—Ghee	52,886	46,162	46,316	46,088			570	
3.—Potatoes	1,07,022	30,705	1,62,186	50,141			55,164	4,781
4.—Others	46,482	20,447	78,093	30,078			31,611	9,636
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof	334	304					334	304
2.—Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	36	18					36	18
3.—Material—								
(a) Rail rails and fish-plates	91,751	30,300	80,300	15,080			11,451	14,220
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	13,034	3,180					13,034	3,180
(c) Other sorts	4,61,967	62,646	1,06,700	20,081			3,55,267	42,565
Salt	3,30,559	67,328	5,12,095	1,21,069			1,81,536	53,741

STAPLES.	1905.		1906.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
Alkylates and other saline substances—								
1.—Alkylates	37,026	10,139	72,021	33,211	37,000	17,070		
2.—Other saline substances	48,416	13,578	62,007	17,230	13,581	5,601		
Silk—								
1.—Raw—								
(a) Foreign								
(b) Indian	3,918	2,000	1,851	580			2,067	1,421
2.—Wool—								
(a) Foreign								
(b) Indian	293	511	547	318	254			251
Spices—								
1.—Black pepper	35,512	32,022	23,081	17,320			12,431	0,873
2.—Cardamoms	1,093	92	1,007	1,200	86	303		
3.—Cloves	21,427	30,438	20,830	20,520			28,658	0,700
4.—Ginger	3,536	1,338	3,854	1,122			682	174
5.—Pepper	2,170	2,243	3,583	1,278	1,413	1,031		
6.—Others	24,201	15,025	30,311	10,123	6,110	4,098		
Brass and tin	6,55,371	92,472	15,41,100	1,05,005	8,75,729	62,527		
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	87,752	36,468	80,101	38,082	27,409	8,077		
2.—Unrefined—								
(a) Sugar	1,70,104	45,673	3,05,403	1,12,237	1,35,299	66,565		
(b) Gums, resins, molasses and other saccharine products	4,43,800	27,080	4,29,818	91,029		13,063	1,14,063	
Tea—								
1.—Foreign								
2.—Indian	2,057	3,180	4,020	4,003	1,963	1,007		
Tobacco	61,369	24,133	75,000	27,818	24,031	8,070		
Wool—								
1.—Unwrought	1,80,801	22,420	2,42,720	38,274	62,128	15,648		
2.—Manufactured	15,104	7,070	24,003	8,081	7,899	1,002		
Wool—								
1.—Raw	8,074	2,807	3,180	2,205	415			604
2.—Manufactured—								
(a) Carpets and rugs	2,207	1,707	1,395	1,441			812	258
(b) Piece-goods, European	1,481	183	241	250			840	531
(c) Ditto, Indian	701	544	461	87			340	357
(d) Other sorts of manufactures	1,356	803	1,000	1,043	356	163		
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bamboo	61,608	81,322	1,78,120	51,536	93,512	28,613		
2.—Firewood	1,03,321	6,236	1,57,007	7,020	61,546	680		
3.—Hedge seed	7,224	1,847	3,816	734			3,308	672
4.—Faints and colours	1,411	1,614	2,246	1,076	835	909		
5.—Seed other than oilseeds	4,002	603	3,002	7,071		400	140	
6.—Others	12,13,583	2,27,705	13,37,740	5,02,851	1,18,737	1,10,068		
Total	2,35,18,029	41,42,328	2,92,81,091	55,94,078	57,63,140	14,46,044		
Military stores	49,408	80,000	13,567	77,705	4,021			0,184
Coal for railway	12,13,125	92,353	13,84,107	1,05,094	1,74,882	13,241		
Railway materials	26,30,343	93,900	32,35,403	1,24,872	5,05,060	30,016		
Fire-wood		7,000		20,000		81,200		
Total	2,65,10,145	44,08,215	3,39,07,040	69,23,249	75,40,003	15,14,067		

T. JACKSON,
for Chief Auditor.

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, CALCUTTA, the 24th October 1906.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of August 1906 as compared with the same month of the previous year.

No.	STAPLES.	1906.	1905.	Increase in 1906.	Decrease in 1906.	EXPLANATIONS OF FLUCTUATIONS BY TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1	Apparel, including dressery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, boots and shoes.	43	183	.....	110	
2	Coal and coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	33,837	41,430	.....	5,093	
3	Cotton—					
	(1) Raw	103	35	67	.....
	(2) Manufactured—					
	(a) Twist and yarn, European	107	345	.....	270	
	(b) Ditto, Indian	351	343	11	.....
	(c) Piece-goods, European	2,230	1,950	280	.....
	(d) Ditto, Indian	301	181	70	.....
	(e) Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	80	139	.....	49	
5	Drugs—					
	(1) Intoxicating, other than opium	4	4	.....	.....
	(2) Non-intoxicating—					
	(a) Medicinal preparations	18	9	4	.....
	(b) Others	78	17	61	.....
6	Dyes and Tans—					
	(1) Al (Morinda citrifolia) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(2) Alizarine and aniline dyes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(3) Gutch	35	37	.....	12	
	(4) Indigo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(5) Myrabolan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(6) Tanning bark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(7) Turmeric .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(8) Others	7	53	.....	26	
7	Fodder—					
	(1) Silage	1,008	877	182	.....
	(2) Hay, straw and grass	1,323	1,383	260	.....
8	Fruits and vegetables, fresh	104	105	.....	.....
9	Grain and Pulse—					
	(1) Grain and pulse	3,335	5,603	.....	2,039	
	(2) Jawar and bajra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(3) Rice in the husk	12,691	5,338	9,453	.....
	(4) Do. not in the husk	38,763	6,030	32,734	.....
	(5) Wheat	810	809	.....	.....
	(6) Do. flour	831	735	136	.....
	(7) Others	185	270	.....	135	
10	Hides and skins—					
	(1) Hides of cattle—					
	(a) Dressed or tanned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(b) Raw	67	1,414	.....	1,347	
	(2) Skins of sheep and other animals—					
	(a) Dressed or tanned	143	171	.....	29	
	(b) Raw	20	17	.....	.....
11	Horns	20	17	.....	.....
12	Hemp (Indian) and other fibres, excluding jute.	29	473	.....	444	
13	Jute—					
	(1) Raw	84,709	1,32,802	.....	47,840	
	(2) Gunny-bags and cloth	1,181	1,307	.....	126	
14	Lea	84	64	.....	20	
15	Leather—					
	(1) Unwrought .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(2) Wrought, excepting boots and shoes	9	.....	.....	.....
16	Liquors—					
	(1) Ale and beer	40	18	.....	22	
	(2) Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(3) Wines	34	61	.....	7	
	(4) All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquors, other than ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Metals—					
	(1) Brass, unwrought	16	21	.....	35	
	(2) Do., wrought	486	524	.....	103	
	(3) Copper, unwrought	119	.....	.....	.....
	(4) Do., wrought	19	63	.....	47	
	(5) Iron and steel—					
	(a) Cast .....	.....	24	.....	24	
	(b) Unwrought	263	8	.....	.....
	(c) Wrought	2,412	1,739	.....	.....
	(d) Manufactures	46	1,017	.....	1,041	
	(6) Others	300	296	.....	.....
18	Oils—					
	(1) Kerosene	11,739	14,403	.....	2,733	
	(2) Castor	3	3	.....	.....
	(3) Coconut	124	137	.....	.....
	(4) Mustard and rape	685	423	.....	.....
	(5) Others	108	55	.....	.....
19	Oilseeds—					
	(1) Castor	96	.....	.....	.....
	(2) Barthnuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(3) Linseed	431	1,014	.....	593	
	(4) Poppy	66	.....	.....	.....
	(5) Rape and mustard	1,908	1,430	.....	.....
	(6) Flax or jute	301	117	.....	.....
	(7) Others	130	59	.....	.....
20	Opium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Paper and pasteboard	641	747	.....	106	
22	Provisions—					
	(1) Dried fruits and nuts	25	14	.....	.....
	(2) Cereals	54	36	.....	.....
	(3) Others	581	633	.....	54	

No.	STAFFS.	1905.	1906.	Increase in 1906.	Decrease in 1906.	EXPLANATIONS OF FLUCTUATIONS BY TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
23	Railway Plant, &c., for the Public and Foreign Railways—					
	(1) Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof	1,100	1,100			
	(2) Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	100	75		75	
	(3) Materials—					
	(a) Steel rails and fish-plates	1,000	1,000			
	(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	1,000	1,000			
	(c) Others	346	1,300		954	
24	Salt	3,829	4,967		1,138	
25	Sulphate and other saline substances—					
	(1) Sulphate	75	200		235	
26	Silk—					
	(1) Raw—					
	(a) Foreign	30	7		23	
	(b) Indian					
	(2) Piece-goods—					
	(a) Foreign					
	(b) Indian					
27	Spices—					
	(1) Betelnuts	1,059	1,817		758	
	(2) Cardamoms		8		8	
	(3) Chillies	175	281		106	
	(4) Ginger	53	100		47	
	(5) Pepper	35	16		19	
	(6) Others	150	187		37	
28	Stone and lime	1,618	1,435		183	
29	Sugar—					
	(1) Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy.	1,485	966		519	
	(2) Unrefined—					
	(a) Sugar	965	903		62	
	(b) Gur, rab, jaggery, molasses, and other saccharine produce.	1,001	2,201		1,200	
30	Tea—					
	(1) Foreign	1,875	4,456		2,581	
	(2) Indian					
31	Tobacco—					
	(1) Unmanufactured	2,840	3,041		201	
	(2) Manufactured—					
	(a) Cigars	206	23		183	
	(b) Other sorts					
32	Wood—					
	(1) Timber, sawn	2,140	1,321		819	
	(2) Manufactures	241	114		127	
33	Wool—					
	(1) Raw	2	8		6	
	(2) Manufactured—					
	(a) Carpets and rugs					
	(b) Piece-goods, European					
	(c) Ditto, Indian		4		4	
	(d) Other sorts of manufactures					
34	All other articles of merchandise	5,306	3,217		2,089	
	Total	222,964	235,811	12,847	12,847	

CALCUTTA, the 31st October 1906.

(ILLEGIBLE),
for Offg. Examiner of Accounts, E. B. S. Ry.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1906 on 2,094.73 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	632,066	4,10,854 0 0	60,14,432 0	1,24,240 0 0	24,207 4 0	15,61,550 0 0	129,410	164,123	314,537
Or per mile of railway	141 2 3	194 8 2	294 12 0	59 12 0	12 7 10	740 0 0	62	78	140
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	6,321,771	40,09,542 0 0	6,27,78,968 0	1,24,10,400 0 0	2,03,421 0 0	1,65,61,550 0 0	1,293,995	1,641,223	3,135,218
Total for 13 weeks	6,744,477	44,20,396 0 0	6,87,93,392 0	1,46,31,340 0 0	4,21,078 0 0	2,11,52,100 0 0	1,423,410	1,805,346	3,428,756
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	403,914	4,30,885 3 1	20,43,453 0	8,29,841 10 6	20,347 10 3	15,92,774 8 0	129,534	163,940	273,474
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	81 0 4	211 0 4	404 0 8	164 0 8	41 4 11	790 0 8	62	78	140
Total for corresponding 12 weeks of previous year.	4,896,953	33,20,617 8 3	8,00,83,441 0	1,82,31,489 3 1	4,48,485 8 2	1,60,07,261 1 1	1,288,050	1,622,960	3,111,010

(a) Increase chiefly in coal and food-grains.

* Distinct No. of passengers 1,039 and

† Ditto Mds. 4,67,244 and

‡ Ditto

Audited figures up to 18th August 1906.

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th August 1906.

1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mile-age.
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No. of trains.
72,078.15	Week ended 7th July	607,167	4,44,451	60,18,072	1,00,310	25,008	14,42,746	684	304,063
72,078.15	" " 14th "	469,866	4,06,800	68,56,825	9,32,514	29,603	14,04,643	685	301,065
72,078.15	" " 21st "	457,489	4,01,141	67,13,745	9,29,478	27,975	14,14,245	680	298,384
72,078.15	" " 28th "	459,003	4,05,000	46,30,086	9,06,503	23,874	12,31,340	608	274,042
72,078.15	" " 4th Aug.	487,011	4,04,348	5,00,837	9,00,114	24,810	13,41,312	665	303,109
72,078.15	" " 11th "	412,048	3,03,243	23,22,554	8,85,183	22,074	13,41,312	604	287,611
72,078.15	" " 18th "	410,070	3,03,272	51,45,370	9,14,251	22,704	13,15,224	631	283,186
72,078.15	" " 25th "	403,413	3,03,091	57,40,268	9,18,731	24,391	13,15,224	629	284,762
72,078.15	" " 1st Sept.	414,710	4,13,510	61,43,747	10,00,021	27,621	14,34,061	733	314,578
72,078.15	" " 8th "	466,850	4,21,448	64,80,809	11,22,195	27,720	16,71,467	770	317,281
72,078.15	" " 15th "	427,510	4,03,605	65,15,540	10,17,913	28,515	15,02,117	717	304,580
72,078.15	" " 22nd "	469,847	4,28,736	60,61,477	10,26,403	26,098	15,44,127	737	305,624
72,078.15	" " 29th "	446,043	4,22,530	58,74,020	9,64,113	28,040	15,17,408	630	294,400
72,078.15	" " 6th Oct.	410,283	4,14,053	59,71,445	9,08,061	23,080	15,40,239	630	293,121
72,078.15	" " 13th "	421,050	4,10,551	60,13,482	11,24,840	28,267	15,63,536	748	316,547
	Totals up to date	6,744,477	44,20,396	6,87,93,392	1,46,31,340	4,21,078	2,11,52,100	678	4,490,090

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905—concluded.

275.

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
72,078.15	First 8 days of July	565,024	4,07,503	73,45,108	10,75,471	31,689	16,14,733	781	312,064	4 11 1
72,078.15	Week ended 13th "	540,021	4,30,581	57,14,313	8,18,437	29,185	15,06,206	641	291,743	4 7 0
72,078.15	" " 20th "	469,087	4,14,812	54,65,116	8,91,007	28,775	13,32,104	642	290,184	4 11 7
72,078.15	" " 27th "	423,430	4,30,749	64,80,698	8,94,009	27,024	13,54,768	665	290,005	4 15 6
72,078.15	" " 3rd Aug.	421,533	4,14,473	60,13,730	8,20,043	28,306	12,63,520	610	270,531	4 8 1
72,078.15	" " 10th "	612,641	4,43,644	64,21,240	8,18,045	25,803	13,23,520	614	274,671	4 9 0
72,078.15	" " 17th "	423,010	3,70,084	49,30,004	7,45,810	20,801	11,46,595	501	264,757	4 4 0
72,078.15	" " 24th "	378,837	3,72,641	64,78,724	8,63,016	25,809	12,65,605	618	271,293	4 10 6
72,078.15	" " 31st Sept.	882,701	3,70,779	68,78,239	8,09,084	34,880	15,01,654	670	290,068	4 12 10
72,078.15	" " 8th "	895,355	3,91,751	62,94,440	9,14,014	30,213	15,35,982	631	293,126	4 8 5
72,078.15	" " 15th "	443,130	4,05,354	57,40,210	8,02,800	30,737	13,34,993	633	291,704	4 8 1
72,078.15	" " 22nd "	403,136	4,03,680	61,54,016	8,77,660	31,121	13,17,847	651	292,704	4 4 0
72,078.15	" " 29th "	409,400	4,10,603	54,22,602	9,37,719	30,054	13,04,173	632	284,680	4 14 11
72,078.15	" " 6th Oct.	436,829	4,17,703	52,28,040	8,60,659	32,551	13,43,979	635	287,140	4 10 10
72,078.15	" " 13th "	403,914	4,03,883	50,45,100	8,29,911	29,818	13,09,774	630	276,485	4 11 1
	Totals up to date	6,446,968	40,20,617	6,80,83,451	1,32,31,088	4,42,436	1,99,07,261	645	4,318,029	4 10 1

* Audited figures.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1906 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Income for the week	35,793	Rs. 4. 7.	Mds. 3.	Rs. 4. 7.	Rs. 4. 7.	Rs. 4. 7.	963	235	1,198
per mile of railway	1,608	256 10 7	1,71,047	19 0 4	0 4 5	296 1 5	43	10	53
previous 14 weeks of half-year	257,044	78,819 0 0	1,71,047	6,760 0 0	136 0 0	78,804 0 0	18,401	2,147	20,548
Total for 15 weeks	292,747	77,820 0 0	1,01,738	4,002 0 0	146 0 0	84,986 0 0	19,401	2,382	21,783
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week of previous year.	32,070	Rs. 5. 15 10 9	19,401	Rs. 5 15 5	5 15 5	6,118 10 3	1,043	247	1,290
for corresponding week of previous year.	.....	236 0 9	.....	39 5 1	0 4 3	276 4 1	.....	.....	.....
for corresponding 15 weeks of previous year.	213,327	71,006 5 9	1,02,728	6,850 6 0	121 14 0	78,077 10 9	19,410	2,300	21,710

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,284 and Rs. 255 10 9 On account of difference between approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th August 1906.
 No. Mds. 10 10 1906.
 Audited figures up to 10th August 1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Percentage of railway.	Train mileage.
Weeks.		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905	Week ended 7th July	31,866	10,394	14,389	853	15	11,344	607	1,353
1906	" " 14th "	34,540	5,727	10,516	418	15	6,166	277	1,380
1905	" " 21st "	31,703	8,069	11,179	274	6	8,348	343	1,356
1906	" " 28th "	17,849	4,140	4,942	220	0	4,361	180	1,126
1905	" " 4th Aug.	31,750	3,830	14,174	330	13	0,000	270	1,304
1906	" " 11th "	35,034	4,401	7,334	330	12	4,043	223	1,100
1905	" " 18th "	17,511	2,036	8,053	425	3	2,563	174	1,323
1906	" " 25th "	12,948	2,086	10,405	425	0	4,428	189	1,162
1905	" " 1st Sept.	17,763	2,968	8,328	547	2	4,318	194	1,188
1906	" " 8th "	19,780	4,735	10,423	440	0	5,175	234	1,185
1905	" " 15th "	20,744	4,602	12,149	512	2	5,122	231	1,159
1906	" " 22nd "	23,638	5,321	20,343	785	3	5,046	272	1,186
1905	" " 29th "	21,004	4,964	18,033	785	0	5,046	254	1,188
1906	" " 6th Oct.	23,030	5,731	20,343	927	0	5,717	323	1,188
1905	" " 13th "	21,783	5,361	20,343	1,312	0	6,673	260	1,188
Totals up to date		329,747	77,820	1,01,738	6,850	144	84,986	234	17,854

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905—concluded.

1906.

Weeks.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1905	First 6 days of July	23,207	2,722	11,340	294	19	5,193	279	1,225	4 18 6
1906	" " 13th "	23,207	7,813	9,322	220	9	8,134	220	1,225	4 18 6
1905	Week ended 13th "	33,840	5,519	5,391	171	4	5,735	305	1,304	5 10 8
1906	" " 20th "	34,540	3,079	4,222	171	14	3,864	174	1,394	5 12 8
1905	" " 27th "	14,636	2,444	13,490	270	0	3,779	170	1,180	5 2 9
1906	" " 4th Aug.	18,505	2,486	4,942	337	0	5,732	268	1,032	6 15 10
1905	" " 11th "	11,650	4,230	62,106	027	0	4,673	219	324	6 13 6
1906	" " 18th "	19,371	5,454	7,334	411	5	3,973	170	1,750	6 15 1
1905	" " 25th "	15,548	4,394	7,701	311	4	4,406	185	1,186	6 15 1
1906	" " 1st Sept.	16,598	4,394	10,749	463	0	4,864	219	1,134	6 15 1
1905	" " 8th "	19,850	4,348	14,167	437	9	4,864	211	1,186	6 15 1
1906	" " 15th "	20,867	3,806	17,427	604	0	4,410	207	1,106	6 15 1
1905	" " 22nd "	14,603	3,943	13,811	533	0	4,481	200	1,143	6 15 1
1906	" " 29th "	18,097	5,377	14,168	535	0	5,060	224	1,056	6 15 1
1905	" " 6th Oct.	21,027	5,363	19,421	537	0	5,119	276	1,396	6 15 1
1906	" " 13th "	23,030	5,363	19,421	537	0	5,119	276	1,396	6 15 1
Totals up to date		313,837	71,006	1,02,728	6,850	132	78,077	324	18,064	6 15 1

* Audited figures.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th October 1906 on 162.86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	25,304	22,119 0 8	1,57,240 8	15,155 0 0	60 0 0	27,222 0 0	9,308	2,443	11,751
Or per mile of railway	156 3 3	136 3 3	964 0 0	93 0 0	0 0 0	166 3 3	57 14 1	14 0 0	71 14 1
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	377,030	2,76,270 0 0	18,28,574 0 0	1,62,320 0 0	750 0 0	2,48,320 0 0	127,015	24,530	151,545
Total for 15 weeks	402,334	2,97,389 0 0	19,73,044 0 0	1,67,440 0 0	750 0 0	2,48,677 0 0	136,323	26,963	163,286
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	25,136	21,567 7 0	1,40,085 20	10,591 11 0	54 10 0	21,913 13 0	7,660	3,258	10,918
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	155 13 5	132 13 5	864 0 0	64 15 8	0 5 5	136 3 3	46 14 1	18 0 0	64 14 1
Total for corresponding 15 weeks of previous year.	374,807	2,19,402 13 10	16,31,808 0 0	1,47,064 3 0	520 6 0	2,19,583 7 4	117,355	27,786	145,141

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,034 and
 Added Mds. 16,707
 Do. " 1,941
 Audited figures upto 13th August 1906.

Rs. 5,517
 " 1,941
 " 19

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 13th August 1906.

1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs. A. P.
1905-06	Week ended 7th July	21,157	21,575	1,34,000	13,005	58	24,638	211	13,126	2 0 10
1905-06	" " 14th "	22,355	20,925	16,220	18,315	64	25,524	222	14,081	2 0 3
1905-06	" " 21st "	27,950	20,415	16,845	16,734	71	27,255	230	13,717	2 11 4
1905-06	" " 28th "	26,478	19,131	17,151	16,521	67	24,810	213	12,984	2 10 7
1905-06	" " 4th Aug.	28,512	19,161	16,403	14,502	59	24,224	197	12,602	2 0 6
1905-06	" " 11th "	27,724	17,855	16,220	15,317	58	23,240	185	11,283	2 0 6
1905-06	" " 18th "	26,277	17,244	15,767	15,071	59	22,374	190	11,373	2 0 9
1905-06	" " 25th "	29,808	22,038	15,155	15,429	62	24,624	210	13,008	2 11 4
1905-06	" " 1st Sept.	23,258	21,849	13,755	13,395	49	20,499	177	10,878	2 0 7
1905-06	" " 8th "	24,000	20,208	13,353	13,139	51	20,598	177	10,878	2 0 7
1905-06	" " 15th "	24,007	17,854	12,571	11,798	52	19,250	163	9,876	2 0 11
1905-06	" " 22nd "	23,034	18,402	12,581	11,701	52	19,684	163	9,876	2 0 11
1905-06	" " 29th "	20,288	20,344	14,467	13,348	52	18,157	147	8,968	2 0 11
1905-06	" " 6th Oct.	26,689	21,059	13,303	12,911	52	21,274	163	9,876	2 0 11
1905-06	" " 13th "	24,204	22,119	12,640	12,155	49	21,323	163	9,876	2 0 11
	Total up to date	402,334	2,97,389	19,73,044	1,67,440	750	2,48,677	208	1,24,870	2 0 11

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905—concluded.

1906

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs. A. P.
1905-06	First 5 days of July	21,254	24,092	2,64,465	20,023	65	24,178	274	12,034	2 0 10
1905-06	Week ended 15th "	22,355	21,575	1,47,215	13,315	58	23,743	222	12,390	2 0 3
1905-06	" " 22nd "	27,950	19,735	1,50,834	17,037	62	20,895	227	10,670	2 0 9
1905-06	" " 29th "	26,171	19,003	1,48,867	16,180	58	20,149	217	11,072	2 0 9
1905-06	" " 5th Aug.	26,428	18,446	1,15,583	10,573	44	20,046	185	10,878	2 11 4
1905-06	" " 12th "	26,703	18,409	13,527	9,809	30	20,145	173	11,258	2 0 9
1905-06	" " 19th "	26,032	18,352	13,464	10,427	40	20,325	173	11,258	2 0 9
1905-06	" " 26th "	26,153	20,111	1,05,001	16,180	74	20,467	214	10,937	2 0 4
1905-06	" " 3rd Sept.	26,907	10,861	1,08,211	10,002	63	20,476	217	11,258	2 0 9
1905-06	" " 10th "	21,644	18,950	1,11,273	10,186	112	20,408	232	11,401	2 0 9
1905-06	" " 17th "	16,708	17,348	9,28,200	10,611	44	20,804	203	11,430	2 0 4
1905-06	" " 24th "	22,350	20,234	1,40,250	14,840	47	20,230	217	11,258	2 0 9
1905-06	" " 31st "	20,036	21,618	1,23,630	15,744	60	21,412	220	11,258	2 0 9
1905-06	" " 7th Oct.	26,689	21,059	1,40,682	20,291	53	21,992	220	11,258	2 0 9
	Total up to date	414,807	3,16,430	26,31,908	2,47,904	857	2,67,384	251	1,24,870	2 0 11

* Audited figures.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ended 13th October 1906 on 703 miles open for all descriptions of traffic and an additional 3 miles for goods traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
For traffic for the week	56,634	Rs. 34,024 0 0	Mds. 5,26,607 0	Rs. 74,132 0 0	Rs. 5,035 0 0	Rs. 2,16,101 0 0	12,101	17,804	29,905
per mile of railway	73.77	48.91	622.52	90.15	7.83	157.89	16.85	23.51	38.16
previous 14 weeks of half-year	570,823	3,66,481 0 0	51,50,777 0	1,20,344 0 0	30,175 0 0	11,83,950 0 0	139,004	243,407	382,411
Total for 15 weeks*	627,457	4,00,505 0 0	56,77,584 0	1,20,676 0 0	1,36,210 0 0	13,00,141 0 0	151,105	267,211	418,316
COMPARISON.									
For corresponding week of previous year	30,436	19,437 0 0	2,63,396 0	51,584 0 0	6,985 0 0	26,009 0 0	11,048	13,105	24,153
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	42.51	27.37	377.97	72.71	9.44	116.02	14.99	17.35	28.58
to corresponding date of previous year	1,00,364	3,46,123 0 0	37,07,848 0	6,22,921 0 0	80,563 0 0	10,52,119 0 0	165,338	273,419	438,757

* Includes North-Bank Railway earnings Rs. 54,527 and train-mileage 12,510. The increase of Rs. 31,181 as compared with the corresponding period of 1905 is principally due to heavy bookings in Rangpur rice from Chittagong due to failure of crops in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13th OCTOBER 1906.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14th OCTOBER 1905.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1906 TO 13th OCTOBER 1906.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1905 TO 14th OCTOBER 1905.			Total increase in 1906.	Total decrease in 1906.
Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.		
Rs. 1,16,191	150.66	740	Rs. 66,909	115.09	771	Rs. 22,23,973	...	740	Rs. 17,03,069	...	740	Rs. 4,20,904	...

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 13th October 1906 on 1,545 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
For traffic for the week on 1,545 miles open	282,932	Rs. (a) 94,000	Mds. 9,03,970	Rs. (b) 1,45,250	Rs. (c) 31,160	Rs. 2,61,200	46,000	(d) 45,582	91,582
per mile of railway	182.51	61.50	582.66	93.81	19.97	158.79	...	...	...
previous 14 weeks of half-year (e)	3,707,997	14,96,351	99,90,310	11,04,767	2,37,471	27,44,509	673,781	473,382	1,147,163
Total for 15 weeks	4,000,929	15,07,151	1,09,00,620	12,20,017	2,68,631	30,06,780	727,561	516,964	1,244,525
COMPARISON.									
For corresponding week of previous year on 1,445 miles open	213,302	66,923	6,26,917	75,490	12,618	1,75,541	44,276	(f) 31,000	75,276
per mile of corresponding week of previous year	145.33	46.28	429.89	51.47	8.19	120.34	...	...	...
to corresponding date of previous year	3,753,483	14,29,021	1,16,35,040	11,63,152	2,34,828	25,45,501	704,540	482,334	1,186,874
Earnings per Coaching, Goods and Mineral train-mile respectively during the week	...	1.97	...	1.33	...	2.65	...	...	...
to corresponding date of previous year	...	2.01	...	1.37	...	2.32	...	...	...

(a) Increase mainly under local and foreign outward.
(b) General increase chiefly under foreign inward with long lead.
(c) Increase principally under steam-boat.
(d) Includes 7,630 miles of ballast trains.
(e) Ditto audited figures up to week ending 1st September 1906.
(f) Ditto 7,253 miles of ballast trains.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM.
(INCLUDING DACCA SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th October 1906 on 1,371 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including steam-hoist).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	235,520	Rs. A. P. 1,49,770 0 0	Mds. c. 21,05,080 0	Rs. A. P. 4,43,540 0 0	Rs. A. P. 22,080 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,35,410 0 0	80,947	68,237	149,184
Or per mile of railway ...	164	115 0 0	1,527 0	324 0 0	1 0 0	494 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	5,400,431	25,22,537 0 0	2,37,41,778 0	47,80,080 0 0	2,95,184 0 0	78,83,731 0 0	902,448	838,888	1,741,336
Total for 15 weeks ...	5,156,851	23,79,687 0 0	2,40,37,468 0	52,44,830 0 0	4,05,244 0 0	80,23,141 0 0	961,455	891,834	1,853,289
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	225,206	1,54,080 0 0	17,90,001 0	3,90,303 0 0	12,354 0 0	5,14,445 0 0	56,738	46,238	1,02,976
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year (1,350 miles) ...	166	117 0 0	1,406 0	293 0 0	1 0 0	497 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	5,254,150	22,14,495 0 0	2,43,46,330 0	45,93,115 0 0	4,32,461 0 0	71,31,091 0 0	896,888	1,03,848	1,000,736

* Excluding steamer earnings, Rs. 20,000.
† Audited up to week ending 1st September 1906.
Increase is chiefly in lute traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th October 1906 on 85 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	20,444	Rs. A. P. 13,348 0 0	Mds. c. 28,080 0	Rs. A. P. 4,775 0 0	Rs. A. P. 170 0 0	Rs. A. P. 17,395 0 0	2,265	2,294	4,559
Or per mile of railway ...	241	156 0 0	330 0	56 0 0	2 0 0	204 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	5,00,145	2,47,461 0 0	5,49,351 0	79,983 0 0	2,075 0 0	2,30,999 0 0	64,580	25,700	90,280
Total for 15 weeks ...	4,99,702	1,59,741 0 0	5,15,371 0	84,098 0 0	2,645 0 0	2,42,379 0 0	70,443	27,984	98,427
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,442	9,404 0 0	17,958 0	4,011 0 0	111 0 0	15,516 0 0	2,265	1,785	4,050
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	241	109 0 0	200 0	48 0 0	1 0 0	180 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	4,99,189	1,45,115 0 0	5,32,500 0	71,185 0 0	2,458 0 0	2,15,732 0 0	61,367	23,209	84,576

* Audited up to week ending 1st September 1906.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY—NATIVE SECTION.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th October 1906 on 53.6 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	2,250	Rs. A. P. 1,510 0 0	Mds. c. 27,310 0	Rs. A. P. 2,455 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3,780 0 0	523	1,270†	1,793
Or per mile of railway ...	119	28 0 0	508 0	45 0 0	...	70 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	27,813	13,882 0 0	4,04,567 0	20,610 0 0	278 0 0	34,748 0 0	4,223	17,373	21,596
Total for 15 weeks ...	41,629	15,172 0 0	4,39,157 0	23,070 0 0	265 0 0	32,528 0 0	6,580	18,593	25,173
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,250	1,351 0 0	17,154 0	1,485 0 0	15 0 0	2,754 0 0	504	280	784
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	95	27 0 0	311 0	28 0 0	1 0 0	51 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	49,480	17,095 0 0	1,91,800 0	15,095 0 0	244 0 0	22,597 0 0	7,038	6,744	13,782

* Audited up to week ending 1st September 1906.
† Includes ballast train miles 600.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th October 1906 on 50.69 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	13,306	Rs. A. P. 3,710 0 0	Mds. 60,840 0	Rs. A. P. 7,750 0 0	Rs. A. P. 80 0 0	Rs. A. P. 11,480 0 0	3,400	1,100	4,500
Or per mile of railway ...	260	73 0 0	1,274 0	153 0 0	1 0 0	227 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	137,906	40,485 0 0	5,00,533 0	35,374 0 0	600 0 0	74,549 0 0	18,739	10,060	28,799
Total for 16 weeks ...	151,190	44,195 0 0	6,30,393 0	41,004 0 0	680 0 0	85,830 0 0	20,179	11,760	31,939
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,484	2,314 0 0	44,150 0	2,628 0 0	46 0 0	4,787 0 0	1,116	646	1,762
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	165	46 0 0	869 0	47 0 0	1 0 0	93 0 0	...	...	...
Total for corresponding date of previous year ...	130,303	30,069 0 0	6,41,408 0	31,565 0 0	507 0 0	71,191 0 0	18,601	8,373	26,974

* Audited up to week ending 1st September 1906.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 30th October 1906	{ Coaching ...	7,695	0	0	17,573	0	0
	{ Goods ...	9,800	0	0			
	{ Other earnings ...	78	0	0			
Audited earnings for the corresponding period of 1905	{ Coaching ...	8,340	0	0	18,779	0	0
	{ Goods ...	9,855	0	0			
	{ Other earnings ...	84	0	0			
	Decrease					1,206	0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 30th October 1906	...	...	...	...		314	9 1
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1905	...	...	...	...		368	3 5
	Decrease					23	10 4
Receipts from 1st July to 30th October 1906	...	...	...	...		2,71,368	0 0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1905	...	...	...	...		2,50,042	0 0
	Decrease					2,574	0 0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES FOR THE YEAR 1905-1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 18th October 1906.

RESOLUTION—No. 2679T.—B.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for the year 1905-06.

The Report was submitted punctually this year.

2. *Number of Estates under Management.*—The number of estates under management at the close of the year was 164 as against 168 in the previous year in the Province as then constituted.

3. *Payment of Revenue and Cesses.*—The total payments on account of revenue and cesses due to Government represented 89·0 per cent. of the demand as against 96·0 in the previous year. The greater part of the balance is due from the Tagore estate.

4. *Collection of Rent and Cesses.*—The total collection of rent and cesses due to estates was 96·1 per cent. on the current demand as against 96·0 per cent. in the previous year.

5. *Balances.*—The total uncollected balance due to estates under management amounted to Rs. 51,02,436 or 74·7 per cent. of the current demand of the estates, as against Rs. 70,83,361, or nearly 77 per cent. in the preceding year. In the Presidency Division the increase is more than three lakhs, due mainly to the assumption of charge of the Panihati, Bhukailas No. III and the Janbazar estates. The increase in some of the estates in the Patna Division is due to the damage done to the *bhadoi* crops by heavy floods during the year. In the Bhagalpur Division the balances have increased owing chiefly to the addition of the Banaili (7 annas) estate, which was taken in charge during the year. In the Dompura estate in the Orissa Division it is reported that the balances cannot be materially reduced till the completion of the settlement and the introduction of the certificate procedure. The heavy balances in some of the estates in the Chota Nagpur Division are attributed to partial failure of crops. There was a decrease in the number of certificates filed during the year, which amounted to 7,425 as against 8,018 in the previous year. The decrease was shared by all the divisions. The number of rent suits filed during the year showed a slight increase, being 2,135 as against 2,062 in the previous year.

6. *Reduction of Debts.*—Altogether Rs. 24,01,483 were paid in liquidation of debts as against Rs. 47,34,774 in the previous year, in the Province as then constituted. The balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,17,26,500 as against Rs. 1,77,50,515 at the close of the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the assumption of charge during the year of the Banaili estate, the debts of which amount to over 48 lakhs.

7. *Cost of Management and Expenditure on Improvements.*—The total cost of management was 9·2 per cent. of the current demand as against 10·6 in the preceding year. The percentage was below the prescribed limit in the Presidency, Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions, while in the Bhagalpur and Orissa Divisions it was 11·6 and 16·0 as against 11·4 and 14·5, respectively, in the previous year.

The total expenditure on works of improvement and schools and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 2,36,563 as against Rs. 2,49,935 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that advantage will be taken of the development of the Agricultural Department to secure greater continuity and system in the carrying out of agricultural experiments.

8. *Tours of Managers.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that there has been some improvement in respect of tours of Managers of estates. The tours of the majority of the managers extended over 90 days or more. In the cases of those who failed to spend the prescribed period on tour the reasons have been fully explained by the Board.

9. *Education of Wards.*—The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Board will submit a separate report on the subject of the education of the wards, which is one of very great importance.

10. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Board for their careful supervision and efficient administration of the estates under their charge during the year. The good services of the officers commended by them will be noted by the Appointment Department of this Government.

11. The following extracts from the report are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. W. CARLYLE,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extracts from the Report of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, on the Administration of Wards and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces during the year 1905-06.

Para. 3. Of the 168 estates which were under management at the close of the year 1904-05, 36 estates, including Bhukailas No. I, which, during the year under report, had been transferred to the district of Tippera, were made over to the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Thirty-seven new estates were brought under management, including the six estates of the district of Sambalpar, which was added to this province in October last, making a total of 109 estates under management during the year under report. Five estates were released during the year, and the number under management at the close of the year was 161.

5. The percentage of rent and cesses paid on the amount due decreased from 72·8 in 1904-05 to 60·6 in the year under report.

6. The collection of rent and cesses due to the estates was 96·1 per cent. on the current demand, as against 96·0 per cent. in the preceding year.

Presidency Division.—Since the submission of the returns, the actual collections in the Bawali wards' estate have been reported to be 67·7 per cent. on the current demand, against 39·8 per cent. shewn in Appendix I. The lower percentage was due to the exclusion from the report of a sum of Rs. 11,022 collected jointly by the Common Manager of the whole Bawali estate and credited to the general funds. The Common Manager who has also been appointed Manager of the wards' estate has been instructed by the Collector to shew its receipts separately. The high prices and failure of crops in East Bengal affected the collections in the two Bhukailas estates (82·1 and 57·4), the major portions of which lie in that Province. The Janbazar estate (55·6) was under management for a few months of the year only.

Patna Division.—The collections on the Bharathpura estate (84·7) which was taken in charge during the year suffered from disadvantages unavoidable during the first year of the Court's management. In the Mahtha (82·9) and the Nurhan (85·3) estates the poor results are ascribed to the damage done to the *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops by the floods.

Bhagalpur Division.—The Banaili (7 annas) estate (7·8) was taken in charge only a month before the close of the year. The whole estate is leased out to the 9-annas proprietors, who adjust the bulk of the rent against the interest due to them, and pending arrangements for a further loan from them, the adjustment was not made before the close of the year. The collections in the Khagra estate were 118·9 per cent. of the current demand. This result is particularly satisfactory in view of the fact that proposals for the release of the estate, which have since been carried into effect, were under discussion during the year, and great credit is due to Mr. M. M. Halliday, the Manager, for the good collections, more especially as it was only necessary to file certificates and rent suits in 72 cases.

Chota Nagpur Division.—In Ranchi, the low percentage (84·3) of collections was due, it is stated, (1) to the settlement operations, (2) to the realization of costs of settlement, and (3) to the partial failure of the *rabi* crops. The Deputy Commissioner, however, thinks that there was lack of effective supervision over the tahsildars as the permanent Manager was on sick leave, and an officiating Manager was in charge during the collecting season. The bad results in the Pandra 2nd and 4th kismats estate (68·0) in Manbhum are due chiefly to the non-realization of royalties from lessees of coal mines. In the Kashipur ward's estate, the poor collections were due to the fact that the estate only came under management in the middle of October with very large arrears outstanding against it. Moreover the accounts of the estate were in some confusion. In the Dhalbhum estate in Singhbhum, the rent payable by the Dhalbhum Syndicate to the estate has not yet been ascertained.

13. The question of carrying out programmes of agricultural improvements and experiments in wards' estates has been under consideration during the year, and it is proposed to discuss it at the Commissioners' Conference. More definite arrangements than at present exist are required in order to secure continuity which alone can give useful results, and it is hoped that it will be possible to take advantage of the development of the Agricultural Department so as to ensure this object.

Sripur farm, Hatwa estate, Saran.—During the year a change was made in the management of the farm, which has now been placed under Mr. Mackenzie, a practical planter and agriculturist and an expert in cattle-breeding, who performs the double duties of Superintendent of the farm and Circle Officer. In view of the establishment of the Pusa Institute and the Divisional farm at Bankipore, this farm is to continue as a demonstration station only and the net cost of working it is not to exceed Rs. 10,000. The Director of Agriculture has been asked to advise on the steps necessary to bring about this result. Cattle-breeding, it is reported, has made good progress, and the young stock are said to be promising. So far they have consisted of the calves that were brought in at foot when the cows were purchased, or those bred from the *kheri* or local bulls which were subsequently condemned. The farm only obtained a good bull of superior class in November 1904, and real improvement begins with the stock subsequently obtained. The weather was very favourable for the *rabi* harvest, and the threshing of oats and other grain was completed unusually early.

14. *Bu-dwan Division.*—In the Nyagram estate attestation and operations under section 103A of the Bengal Tenancy Act were finished, and the final publication of the records was commenced during the year.

Presidency Division.—The Backergunge properties of the Tagore and Bhukailas Nos. II and III estates are under settlement. During the year attestation work in 68 out of 82 villages of the former estate was completed, and that in respect of the remaining villages is still in progress. The record-of-rights has been published in respect of 311 villages. The records of 124 finally-published villages have been received, and 127 cases under section 105 and eight under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act instituted. They are all pending. The record-of-rights in respect of fifteen villages appertaining to the Bhukailas No. II estate was published during the year. In the Syadpur trust estate the survey and record-of-rights in respect of dibis Siromani and Maheewarpasa have not yet been completed. Attestation work is now going on.

Patna Division.—In Patna, the preparation, in accordance with the settlement records, of the rent-rolls of the villages of the Guzri estate, situated in the district of Purnea, will shortly be completed. In the Deo ward's and Deo Rani's estates in Gaya such rent-rolls have been prepared, mutations are being recorded, and the necessary registers are being kept up. The boundary marks were inspected by the Manager, and a register of boundary stones has been opened in the Deo ward's estate. The work of revision of rents in the Hatwa Raj estate in Saran has made satisfactory progress. The number of mutations has increased considerably in respect of purchased holdings, and efforts are being made to bring the records up to date. The records are also kept up to date in the three petty estates in that district. In the Bettiah estate in Champaran, the khatians of the newly-purchased Motihari mahal are being copied in the Collectorate and will be supplied shortly. There were 1,470 applications for mutation in villages held direct. The *thikadars* reported 273 mutations, 1,084 resettlement of vacant tenancies and 511 settlements of waste lands. Endeavours are being made to ensure further improvement and to induce all *thikadars* to report mutations regularly. Four thousand stone pillars purchased during the year are being sent out to tahsildars and Factory Managers for the replacement of damaged and missing pillars. Mutation registers have not been maintained in the Mahtha's estate in Muzaffarpur, but the present Manager has issued instructions for the opening and maintenance of these registers. In the Narhan estate the working rent-roll of all the

estate villages, except one in the Patna district, has been adjusted according to the settlement papers, and 819 mutations were registered during the year.

Bhagalpur Division.—General operations under the Bihar and Sonthal Parganas Settlement Departments for a survey and the preparation of a record-of-rights have been going on during the year in all districts of the Division, except Darjeeling, and these embrace the properties under the Court of Wards situated within the areas dealt with. In Monghyr only the traverse survey was done, but the settlement operations will eventually extend to the villages belonging to the Ratan estate south of the Ganges. In the Bhagalpur district settlement operations are now in progress in the south, and before long the whole of the Banaili estate will have been settled. In Purnea the record for most of the Khagra estate has been completed, but in some villages only attestation has been finished, and cases under section 103A of the Tenancy Act are being heard. In the Sonthal Parganas, Pakour was the ward's estate dealt with during the year, and there attestation was finished and the draft record published in the Bengali villages. Survey operations will extend to the Rohini and Punasi estates during the ensuing field season. This will be the third settlement of that part of the district since the enactment of Regulation III of 1872.

Orissa Division.—The survey and settlement of the Dompara estate in Cuttack were begun during the year. The relaying of traverse lines was completed, and 15,301 acres of the total cultivated area of 16,000 acres were cadastrally surveyed. Records were written for 4,681 acres. The proposed work in the Parikud estate in Puri has been postponed to the current year. In Sambalpur the operations were completed in all but two estates.

Chota Nagpur Division.—In Ranchi seven of the estates were under survey and settlement during the year. In another estate, the settlement of which is being carried out separately, the record-of-rights is being prepared by a Deputy Collector. The Pachete estate in Manbhum spent Rs. 520 on the survey and settlement of three villages and Rs. 161 in the measurement of certain properties. The Patkum and Katras estates also spent small sums for the measurement of certain lands. In Singhbhum, in which the survey and settlement of all the estates, except Dhalbhum, were completed in 1903-04, some of the terms of the *patta* and record-of-rights as drawn up by the Settlement Officer in 1903, have been objected to by the Raja of Porahat, who is the superior landlord of all the encumbered estates in the district, except Dhalbhum. Government has appointed Mr. A. N. Moberly as Settlement Officer for the purpose of revising the record-of-rights, and this work is now in progress.

16. There has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of certificates filed during the year under report which (after exclusion of figures for the transferred districts) amounted to 7,425 as against 9,016 in the previous year. All the Divisions shared in the decrease.

Operation of the Certificate Procedure.

21. During the year under report the Court of Wards Act, IX (B.C.) of 1879, was amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1906. The most important provisions introduced by the new Act are as follows:—

Laws.

- (i) Under the old Act the Court of Wards incurred considerable risks when it borrowed money for the purpose of paying off debts carrying high rates of interest. This was due to difficulty in promptly ascertaining the amount of indebtedness of estates. It has, therefore, been enacted that creditors shall be required to register all debts within a period of six months from the assumption of charge of a ward's property; that they shall furnish particulars and documents in support of their claims; that debts not so registered shall, save when the Court relinquishes charge, as provided in the new section 10E, become extinguished, and that when claims have been received within the period specified, the Court of Wards shall investigate them and decide which of them are to be admitted wholly or partly, or are to be wholly or

partly rejected. It has also been provided that all proceedings in the Civil Courts shall, if necessary, be stayed during the first year of management. It is open to the Court of Wards, when admitting a claim, to make proposals in writing for its reduction; an acceptance of such a proposal will be binding on the claimant; if he refuses it, he will be able to sue for the claim in a Civil Court, if it was registered within the prescribed period. The Court of Wards will thus know the total liabilities of the estate before borrowing, and, where the estate is inextricably involved, will be able to relinquish charge.

- (ii) Section 13A has been inserted in order to enable surplus money from Trust Funds to be invested in loans to wards' estates. It gives power to the Court of Wards to retain charge of estates after the death of the proprietors concerned, or after they cease to be disqualified, till all the debts and liabilities of these estates are cleared in full. The Court of Wards had this power hitherto only in regard to estates of persons disqualified under section 6(e), but the new Act has extended it so as to cover proprietors of the other classes mentioned in section 6. This will greatly facilitate the power of the Court of Wards to borrow money at a low rate of interest.
- (iii) Section 34A added by the new Act provides for the recovery of expenses incurred by a Collector in taking action under sections 31, 32 or 33, if the property is not taken charge of.
- (iv) Part VII of the Court of Wards Act regarding suits has been made applicable to the case of the properties of all wards of the Court, except in respect of suits instituted or pending in the High Court.
- (v) All employes of the Court of Wards have been declared public servants for the purposes of the Indian Penal Code.
- (vi) For the purposes of Part VII and sections 60 and 60A of the Court of Wards Act, a person whose property is under the Court of Wards by virtue of the second clause of section 11, or charge of whose property has been retained under section 13A, shall be considered to be a "ward," but only in respect of such property.
- (vii) The method of publication of certain notices under the Act has been clearly stated.

The estates in the district of Sambalpur, which has been lately added to this Province, are managed under the Central Provinces Court of Wards Act, XXIV of 1899, and the rules framed thereunder. The Commissioner is the Court of Wards for these estates. The amendment of the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, VI of 1876, is still under consideration.

23. Miss Cornelia Sorabji continued to hold the appointment of Legal Adviser to *pardanashin* ladies under the Court of Wards.

General.

Legal Adviser to pardanashin ladies under the Court of Wards.

During the year under report she paid visits to the ladies of seven estates in this Province, in most cases on several occasions. She also visited several estates in the districts which now belong to Eastern Bengal and Assam. She was able to prevent litigation between the proprietrix of the Narhan estate and her son-in-law, and has devoted much attention to the health and education of the daughter of the proprietrix. She has conducted much business on behalf of the Maharani of Bettiah, and has removed a good deal of friction in regard to the management of the Lugma and Ratan estates in the Bhagalpur Division. She also rendered great assistance in the difficulties which arose in connection with the assumption of charge of the Janbazar estate. Apart from purely business matters, Miss Sorabji's visits and companionship have conducted most beneficially to the welfare of the ladies with whom she has come in contact, and the Board desire to express their appreciation of the value of her services.

Since the close of the year the terms of Miss Sorabji's appointment have been revised with the approval of Government. Her retainer has been raised from Rs 200 to Rs. 800 a month, and it is proposed that she should periodically visit all the estates in the Province which are the property of *pardanashin* ladies or of which the proprietors are under the guardianship of *pardanashin* ladies. Arrangements are now being made to give effect to those proposals. The Board consider it desirable that Miss Sorabji should not merely be employed to settle difficulties after they have arisen, but that she should gain confidence beforehand, so as to be able to prevent troubles from occurring or from assuming serious proportions. If the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam accept the new arrangements, it is proposed that the Bengal Government should continue to share Miss Sorabji's services with that Government.

40. During the year under report one hundred estates were under management under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, VI of 1876, nineteen estates having been brought under protection during the period. Three estates were restored to their proprietors, leaving 97 estates under management at the close of the year.

44. Debts amounting to Rs. 5,33,248 were paid during the year under report and Rs. 40,68,930 remained due by the estates under management at the close of the year.

Haziribagh.—In one of the estates in this district the debts other than arrear rents and cesses have been paid off in full. In six of the remaining estates payment of debts was in excess of the provision in the schemes, while in the others it fell short. The deficiency in the case of the Doranda estate is due partly to the special grants made for the *diragaman* ceremony of the proprietor's wife and the *sradh* ceremony of the proprietor's uncle, and partly to heavy law expenses; in the Dharguli estate to a special grant of Rs. 4,000 for the marriage expenses of the proprietor's daughters; in the Nowdihia estate partly to heavy law expenses and partly to a special grant made for the performance of the *sradh* ceremony of the oldest wife of the proprietor; in the Morra estate to the collections of an important *mukarrari* tenure having come to a standstill owing to the proprietor putting forward a claim for the resumption of the tenure in consequence of the death of the original *mukarraridars*; in the Kapka estate to a special grant on account of the marriage of the daughter of one of the proprietors and also to money having been kept in hand to meet the expenses of another marriage in the proprietor's family in the beginning of the current year; in the Hosir I estate to the payment of arrear rents and of costs of suits in respect of two villages; in the Hosir II estate to short collections; in the Talganj estate chiefly to the non receipt of the expected award for the lands taken up for the Gaya-Katras Railway; in the Kheshmi estate partly to the postponement of the sale of a portion of the estate by which it was estimated that Rs. 80,000 would be raised, and partly to the exclusion from the rent roll of the estate of the demand of a village and to the cost of litigation in connection therewith; in the Chakmanjo estate to payment of heavy law charges; and in the Jeridih estate to the short collections of the year under report.

Ranchi.—No schemes have been sanctioned for three of the encumbered estates under management in this district. The scheme of the Kulmunda estate was found unworkable and a revised one has since been sanctioned. The entire Parba estate was in the possession of a *zarpeshgidar* when brought under management. The Deputy Commissioner proposes to submit a revised scheme after cancelling the *zarpeshgi* lease. The Jingi estate which, according to the sanctioned scheme should have been released in the year 1902-03, has been retained under management owing to the debts due by it not having been fully paid off. The Deputy Commissioner proposes to submit shortly a revised scheme for this estate. In ten estates the payment of debts was in excess of the provision in the schemes, while in the remaining estates it fell short. The short payments were due partly to short collections of rent and partly to unforeseen expenditure, especially under the head "Law Charges" in some of the estates.

Palamau.—Schemes have not been sanctioned for six out of the 21 encumbered estates in Palamau. In seven of the remaining fifteen estates, the payments exceeded the provision in the schemes, while in the remaining eight they fell short. In Manka and Pankri the deficiencies were small. In Jaipur the deficiency was due to short collections; in the Tori estate partly to excess law charges and partly to poor collections; in the Babhandih (R. Singh) estate to the grant of Rs. 1,500 for a marriage in the proprietor's family; in the Babhandih (L. B. Singh) estate to the cost incurred in the institution of certain suits; and in the Karar (U. C. Singh) estate to short collections. The Deputy Commissioner has not explained the deficiency in the Burhibeer estate.

Manbhum.—In one of the estates no scheme has yet been sanctioned. In three of the remaining estates, the payments exceeded the provision in the schemes, while in the other estates they fell short. The deficiencies in the Tundi and Patkum estates are reported to be due to some of the creditors to whom debts were payable not having come forward to receive payment within the year. In the Bharamahal estate the deficiency was due to the payment of Rs. 1,000 to the proprietor for a marriage ceremony. In the Naro estate it was partly due to short collections and partly to the payment of arrear rent and to the grant of Rs. 299 to the proprietor on account of a social ceremony. In the Manbazar and Torang estates the deficiencies were due chiefly to short collections.

Singbhum.—In two estates only did the payments fall short of the provisions in the scheme. In the Kera (G. D. Singh) estate, this was partly due to short collections and partly to the payment of Rs. 241 to the proprietor for repairs to his houses. In the Kera (J. N. Singh) estate it was due chiefly to the payment to the proprietor of Rs. 300 for the marriage of his daughter and of Rs. 100 for repairs to his houses.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL, FOR THE PERIOD OF 15 MONTHS FROM 1ST APRIL 1905 TO 30TH JUNE 1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE.

Darjeeling, the 31st October 1906.

RESOLUTION—No. 3088T.R.

READ—

The Report of the Department of Agriculture, Bengal, for the period of 15 months from 1st April 1905 to 30th June 1906.

Read again—

The Resolution on the Report of the Agricultural Branch of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1905.

The last Report submitted on Agriculture was for the year ending 31st March 1905. To secure uniformity in regard to the period covered by the reports of the Provincial Agricultural Departments and the dates of their submission, and to make the reports available at the same time for the compilation of the general report of the Inspector-General of Agriculture, the Government of India, in their letter No. 8—231-1, dated the 8th March 1906, directed that the period covered by all reports of the Department of Agriculture should be the year ending the 30th June, and that the reports should be submitted by the Provincial Directors of Agriculture by the 15th September. The present Report, therefore, covers the period of 15 months from the 1st April 1905 to the 30th June 1906. It was submitted with commendable punctuality.

2. *Charge.*—The Department was in charge of Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, as a branch of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, till the 16th October 1905. On the 17th October 1905, Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham was placed on special duty for the purpose of organising a separate Department of Agriculture. On receipt of the sanction of the Secretary of State to the appointment, Mr. Oldham was appointed to be the Director of the Department of Agriculture from the 3rd April 1906.

3. *Organisation of the Department.*—The lines on which the Department was to be organised were indicated in paragraph 3 of the Resolution of this Government on the Report for the year ending 31st March 1905. Mr. Oldham, after taking charge, prepared a detailed scheme for the development of the Department extending over ten years. The scheme is under the consideration of Government. A site for the Provincial Agricultural College has been selected at Sabaur near Bhagalpur; the lands required have been acquired; and plans of the necessary buildings have been prepared. Owing to a large increase in the number of applications for seeds and implements, the establishment of a seed and implement store became an urgent necessity. A godown near the office of the Director of Agriculture has been hired for the purpose; a stock of seeds and implements has been collected; and a Superintendent has been appointed to look after the store. Steps have also been taken to form two separate collections of implements, manures, and seeds to be sent round, in charge of competent officers, to fairs and agricultural and industrial shows, for exhibition and demonstration. The preparation of the weekly weather and crop statistics has been made over to the Department; and the preparation of all rainfall statistics has also been transferred to it from the office of the Meteorologist, Calcutta.

4. *Scientific Experiments.*—Experiments in the cultivation of jute were carried out on the lines indicated by the Inspector-General of Agriculture, and the results have been summarised in the Report. A note showing the work done in connection with the selection of seeds is appended to the Report. Four special jute farms were established in Purnea, Berhampore, Krishnagar, and Chinsura; and work was conducted under the supervision of the Deputy Director. The proposed legislation to penalise the fraudulent watering of jute is still under consideration. About three-fourths of the area under jute cultivation is included in Eastern Bengal; and the Lieutenant-Governor awaits information as to the action which the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam proposes to take in the matter.

It is to be regretted that the experiments made to introduce superior varieties of cotton again failed, the season being very wet even for Bengal. Attempts to improve indigenous varieties of cotton by seed selection are being continued; and a continuous record is being kept of the names of the raiyats, the character of the soil, the nature of the season, etc.

The results of the experimental cultivation of Muzaffarnagar wheat have not been encouraging on the whole, the unfavourable weather of the year being largely responsible for the failure. A scheme for future work in regard to Indian wheat has been framed by the Board of Agriculture. To give effect to the scheme in its entirety a wheat specialist will have to be appointed to control and guide the work of the Province. The question of the appointment of an expert is under the consideration of the Government of India. Meanwhile, Mr. N. N. Banerji has been deputed to make an agricultural survey of the different varieties of wheat.

5. *Irrigation Experiments.*—It has been decided to abandon the experiments, undertaken on the lines indicated by the Irrigation Commission, especially with regard to economy in the use of water, until it is possible to carry them out on a larger scale, and at more suitable sites, where an officer of some standing can supervise the work.

Last year, Mr. N. N. Banerji was placed on special duty in connection with well-irrigation. He visited the United Provinces, and made himself acquainted with the practice of irrigation from temporary wells, which have proved in famine years so valuable a resource in the eastern districts of those provinces; he then toured round the districts of the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions in order to ascertain whether there are any insurmountable obstacles to the extension to those districts of the methods of well-irrigation which prevail in the United Provinces and to indicate localities in which the sinking of wells may be beneficial. He has completed his tour, and the report of the results of his enquiries is awaited. He has, meanwhile, submitted proposals regarding the training and maintenance of an expert well-boring staff whose services could be lent to landlords and cultivators. These proposals are now under consideration.

6. *Agricultural Stations.*—It has been decided by the Government of India that experimental farms should in future be designated agricultural stations. It has further been ordered that a separate annual report of each agricultural station, containing a continuous scientific record of experimental results, should be prepared; that an account of the administration of the station should be appended to the Annual Report of the Agricultural Department; and that, with a view to the dissemination of results when an experiment has become sufficiently advanced to yield definite conclusions, separate bulletins, containing an account of the experiments and the results achieved, should be published and widely distributed in the areas affected by the experiments in question. In view of these orders, a short account of the administration of the existing agricultural stations has been given in Appendix IV of the Report. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that considerable progress has been made at the stations, and that the Department is now in a position to make several definite recommendations as a result of the experiments carried out. A site for a new agricultural station for South Bihar has been selected near Bankipore, and steps have been taken for the acquisition of the land. The Director has also selected a site near Ranchi for a station for the upland tracts of Chota Nagpur.

7. *Experiments in Government and Warris' Estates.*—The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that this important matter is receiving the special attention of the Director. It is hoped that with the appointment of an expert supervising staff and the issue of instructions as to the manner of recording and reporting results of experiments, considerable improvement will be effected. The further report on this subject promised by the Director is awaited.

8. *Sericulture.*—The Bengal Silk Committee continued to do useful work. Owing to the transfer of certain important silk districts to Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Government contribution from this province to the Committee has been reduced to Rs. 10,000 a year, with effect from the 1st April 1906.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Tributary States of Mourbhanj, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal, are showing an enlightened policy in regard to sericultural and agricultural development.

In May last the principal firms interested in the silk industry submitted a strong representation, drawing attention to the marked decline in the industry in this province, and asking that prompt measures might be taken to re-establish it. A small Committee was, accordingly, appointed to enquire into the present state of the silk industry and the causes of the alleged decline, and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee have completed their work and their report is under consideration.

With a view to the improvement of the *tassar* silk industry, a farm has been opened at Chaibassa in the district of Singhbhum, and work has been started under the supervision of Mr. N. G. Mukharji.

9. *Agricultural Education*.—Seven out of nine students passed at the final examination from Sibpur. Two passed students have been selected to be sent to the United States of America, at the cost of Government, to study Agriculture at the Cornell University, Ithaca. Sir Andrew Fraser is glad to find that very satisfactory reports have been received of the progress made by the four students deputed to the University last year. The Director of Agriculture, Bengal, will be asked to convey to Mr. Bailey, the Director of the College, the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for the kind interest he is taking in the welfare of the students.

An agricultural class has been attached to the Hazaribagh Zilla School. Some improvement appears to have taken place in the attendance of students at the agricultural classes of the several schools and colleges; and useful work is reported to have been done in some places. It is hoped that the classes will attract more students and that attendance will become more regular when the Provincial Agricultural College is established, especially if scholarships are provided by District Boards.

The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the important question of the practical training of sons of cultivators is receiving the attention of the Director.

10. *Publication of Agricultural information, &c.*—It is to be regretted that the Director has not yet been able to arrange for the publication of an Agricultural magazine. His proposals as to the staff required for the work are awaited.

11. *Agricultural Associations*.—Divisional Agricultural Associations have been formed in all Divisions, except Bhagalpur, under the presidency in each case of the Divisional Commissioner. Divisional Agricultural Inspectors, selected from the passed students of the Sibpur Agricultural classes, have been attached to the Associations of the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna and Orissa Divisions to act as expert advisers on all questions that may come before the Associations, and to assist the members of local Associations in their work. Agricultural Associations have also been formed in almost every district. It is satisfactory to note that these associations have already done useful work.

12. *Indigo*.—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that very encouraging results have been obtained from the experiments made in the manufacture of indigo and the cultivation of Java-Natal seed.

13. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Mr. N. D. Beaton Bell for his management of the Department while it was under his charge, and to Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his new office and for the excellent and interesting report he has submitted. His Honour is glad to notice that Mr. F. Smith, Deputy Director, has been commended for his conspicuous zeal and for his close and careful supervision of the work done at the agricultural stations and jute farms under his charge; and he desires to acknowledge the services of Messrs. D. N. Mukharji, N. N. Banerji and N. G. Mukharji. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are also due to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the help courteously given by them to the Department. In conclusion, His Honour desires to place on record his appreciation of the constant assistance rendered to the Department by Dr. J. W. Leather, Imperial Agricultural Chemist, and of the valuable work performed by Mr. Bergtheil and his Assistants at the Research Station at Sirsia.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. W. CARLYLE,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 5th November 1906.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Gadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, &c.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	BURDWAN ...	Inches. 2·64	7½	7½	Rainfall general. Standing crops doing well. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced. Winter rice and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient.
2	BIRBHUM ...	1·60	7	7	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient.
3	BANKURA ...	1·51	8	8	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
4	MIDNAPORE ...	1·64	8	8	Rainfall general. Slight damage to standing crops caused by heavy rain in Contai (8·57 inches). Rainfall elsewhere most beneficial. Prospects good. Sowings of <i>rabi</i> crops progressing. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from thana Danton.
5	HOOGHLY ...	4·28	6½	6½	Weather cloudy. Rainfall general. Crops in Serampore slightly damaged by recent rain. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> commenced in Arambagh. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
6	HOWRAH ...	3·85	7	7	Some damage done by recent rain to paddy plants in ear; but on the whole crops benefited. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice selling at 8 seers a rupee at Ulubaria.
7	24-PARGANAS	3·35	7½	7½	Weather cloudy with occasional rain. Rainfall general. Lands being prepared for <i>rabi</i> crops. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops going on in places. Condition of standing crops good. Prospects of sugarcane and winter rice good. Some damage reported to have been done to paddy owing to recent rain in the Barrackpore and Diamond Harbour subdivisions; but rain generally beneficial. Total number of persons on relief during the week in different thanas—Sonarpur 149, Tollygunge 158, Vishnupur 1,339, Behala 179, Canning 536, Mahesala 549, Baruipur 1,652, Fulta 1,008, Mograhat 2,140, Diamond Harbour 837, Mathurapur 148, Kulpi 225, Jaynagar 2,404, Dum-Dum 67, Khardaha 91, Barrackpur 30. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.
8	NADIA ...	3·48	8	8	Rainfall general. Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops going on. Some damage done by insects to <i>kaki</i> in Gangni and Karimpur thanas. Fox prevails among cattle in some places of Karimpur. Fodder and water sufficient.
9	MURSHIDABAD	1·56	7	7	Weather seasonable. Rainfall general. Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
10	JESSORE ...	5·16	7	7½	Weather seasonable. Rainfall general. <i>Aman</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops benefited thereby. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops going on. Prospect of <i>aman</i> good, except in Lobagora and Aifadanga. No damage to crops by insects. High prices and slight distress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

No.	Name of district.	K-Infall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	KHULNA ...	Inches. 1.68	9	7½	Weather seasonable. Rainfall general. Condition of winter rice fair. Sowings of rapeseed, mustard and of tobacco estimated at 40 and 22 per cent., respectively. Sowing of summer rice not yet commenced. Outturn of jute estimated at 87 per cent. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
12	PATNA ...	Nil	{ 8½ 12½ }	{ 8½ 14½ }	Weather seasonable. Tobacco and sugarcane doing well. Paddy on high lands suffering from want of rain. Rabi sowings in progress; but rain wanted for this also. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
13	GAYA ...	0.28	{ 9½ 13½ }	{ 8½ 14½ }	Weather at first cloudy; but subsequently cool and clear. Sugarcane and winter rice doing well. Pressing of sugarcane and sowing of paddy commenced in Jehanabad subdivision. Sowing of rabi going on in places. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
14	SHAHABAD ...	Nil	{ 10½ 16 }	{ 10½ 13 }	Sugarcane doing well. Rain wanted for paddy on high lands in the Bhabhua, Buxar and Sadar subdivisions. Rabi-sowings going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder reported to be insufficient in Sandes. Water sufficient. Old common rice selling at 8 seers a rupee at Sadar and <i>mukai</i> at 16 seers a rupee at Sasaram.
15	SARAN ...	Nil	{ 8½ 12½ }	{ 8½ 13 }	Weather seasonable. Rabi sowings nearly completed. Early sown rabi dying for want of moisture. Daily average number of persons relieved from the District Board Fund during the week—28 men, 118 women and 169 children in the Siwan subdivision; besides 133 men, 256 women and 367 children on average daily relieved gratuitously by the Hathwa Raj. 61 men, 99 women and 48 children on test-works in the Siwan subdivision; and 155 men, 188 women and 142 children on average daily on the Raj relief works. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
16	CHAMPARAN ...	Nil	{ 8½ 10½ }	{ 9½ 11½ }	Weather slightly hot in the day, but cold at night. Threshing of <i>bhasoi</i> nearly finished. Winter rice suffering much for want of rain throughout the district. Rain also wanted for rabi sowings which are in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
17	MUZAFFARPUR	Nil	{ 7½ 12 }	7½	Weather bright and sunshiny; cold at night; but very hot in the day for the time of the year. No rainfall reported in the district. High land paddy dying. Rabi sowings in progress. Harvesting of sugarcane going on in Hajipur. Cholera decreasing in the Sitamarhi and Sadar subdivisions. Slight increase of theft and burglary reported from Sitamarhi. Common rice and <i>mukai</i> selling at 7 and 11½ seers a rupee, respectively, at Sitamarhi and 7½ and 13 seers a rupee, respectively, at Hajipur. Daily average for gratuitous relief 4,775. Figures from five kitchens not received. No cattle disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

* The figure indicates price of maize in seers per rupee.
† New spec.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
18	DARBHANGA ...	Inches. Nil {	11½*	7½ 11½*	Weather seasonable. Condition of paddy crops not satisfactory for want of rain. Number of persons relieved at kitchens on the last day of the week—Sadar thana 2,916, Babera thana 6,679, Roserha thana 11,618, Madhubani subdivision 315, Samastipur subdivision 936. Number of persons on test-works for the last day available—Manihia 138, Ojhoul 172, Basaitha 204, Ratwara 301, Chakmehsi 89, Hathourighat 103, Sakarlehra 344, Gaugdah 286, Saleypur 677, Dasauth 422, Balha 1,634, Tolapara 1,147, Larjaghat 72. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient.
19	MONGHYR ...	0·12 {	6½ 11½*	7 12*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice fair, but more rain wanted. Paddy being harvested in some parts of the Jamui sub-division. Sowings of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress. Slight damage to them by insects reported in North Monghyr. Cattle-disease reported from Surajgarha thana. Fodder and water sufficient.
20	BHAGALPUR ...	0·68 {	8½ 12½*	8½ 10½*	Sky clear. Rain urgently wanted for <i>aghani</i> crops as well as for preparing lands for <i>rabi</i> crops. Sugarcane doing well. Cholera reported from all parts of the Supaul subdivision. Cattle-disease reported from Pratibganj thana. Fodder and water sufficient.
21	PURNIA ...	0·12	6	6	Weather seasonable. More rain wanted in parts for the standing crops. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops going on. Winter paddy on high lands damaged by drought. Prospects not favourable. High prices prevailing. Agricultural loans being given. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
22	DARJEELING ...	Nil {	6 12*	...	Weather seasonable. Hills—Wheat and barley being sown. Winter rice, <i>bhadoi dhan</i> and <i>marua</i> in fair state. Terai—Prospects of winter rice gloomy. Preparation of land for tobacco, mustard and other crops going on.
23	SONTHAL PAR- GANAS.	3·03 {	7½ 13½*	6½ 13½*	Weather seasonable. Standing crops generally promising well. Winter rice in Jamtara and Pakour slightly damaged by heavy rain of last week. Cattle-disease reported from Dumka. Fodder and water sufficient.
24	CUTTACK ...	5·32	9½	10½	Rainfall general. <i>Laghu saradh</i> ripening. <i>Guru saradh</i> in ear. Early cotton and sugarcane thriving. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
25	BALASORE ...	2·39	9½	10	Weather temperate. Crops greatly improved by recent rain. <i>Saradh</i> in ear. Sugarcane and vegetables doing well. Prospects fair. Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> in progress. Fodder and water available.
26	ANGUL ...	1·37	11	11	Rainfall sufficient. Winter rice being harvested in some places. <i>Rabi</i> and sugarcane growing well.

* The figures indicate price of maize in seers per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
27	PURI ...	2.84	8½	10½	Weather seasonable. Rainfall general. Sugar-cane getting on well. Cotton flowering in some places and bearing pods at others. <i>Saradh</i> in ear. <i>Laghu</i> ripening in some places and being reaped at others. <i>Rabi</i> and other miscellaneous crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
28	SAMBALPUR ...	0.56	11	11	Rain general. Harvesting of <i>wris</i> and reaping and threshing of autumn rice in progress. Reaping of <i>bera dhan</i> commenced in Bargarh tahsil. Prospects of standing crops good. Cattle-disease in two villages in Bargarh tahsil. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.
29	HATAIRIBAGH ...	...	9½	10	Prospects of standing crops good. Cattle-disease reported from one thana. Fodder and water sufficient.
30	RANCHI ...	1.97	10½	10½	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of paddy and <i>bhudo</i> pulses continuing. State of standing crops good. Cattle-disease not reported. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	PALAMAU ...	0.54	9½	10½	Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Standing crops doing well. Harvesting of paddy commenced in places. Cattle-disease reported from four thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
32	MANERUM ...	1.55	9½	10½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Gobindpur, Nersha and Gourandih. Fodder and water sufficient.
33	SINGHERUM ...	3.48	10	9	Sowing of <i>rabi</i> commenced in places. Common rice selling at 9 and 12 seers per rupee at Sorakela and Kharsawan respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.
34	COOCH BEHAR	0.08	6½	6½	Weather cool. Preparation of lands for tobacco, wheat and mustard going on. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Mathabhanga and Dinhat. Fodder and water sufficient.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—Rain was fairly general in all the Divisions of the Province, excepting Patna. It was heavy in Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, the Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Singhbhum, and in the Contai subdivision of Midnapore, where a fall of 8.57 inches was recorded for the week. In the Patna Division, Gaya alone recorded a slight fall of 0.88 inches only. The recent rain has been generally beneficial to *aman* paddy, but it is reported from Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas and the Sonthal Parganas that it has slightly damaged this crop in certain places. Standing crops, especially on high lands, are still in need of rain in the Patna Division and also in Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea. Damage has been done by insect-pests in Nadia and Monghyr. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is—24-Parganas 10,897, Saran 1,061, Muzaffarpur 4,775, Darbhanga 22,493—total 39,226. The number of persons attending test-works is—Saran 693, Darbhanga 5,589. Cattle-disease exists in nine districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Cholera continues to prevail in parts of Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur. The price of common rice has risen in twelve and fallen in six districts. The increase is noticeable in Darbhanga, where common rice is selling at 5 seers per rupee as against 7½ seers in the previous week.

N. N. BAKHJRI,

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL,

The 6th November 1906.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN											
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR GHOLAN (Sorghum Vulgare).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BHOJPORE DIVISION.													
	PERSONAL	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	18 8	...	...	...
2	Birbhum	9 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	18 8	...	...	...
3	Bankura	11 0	11 0	4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0 Old 16 8 New	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	9 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	6 9	8 10	10 0	...	...	...
6	Howrah	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 8	...	...	...
7	24-Parganas	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	...	...	...
8	Calcutta	10 0	10 6	10 10	12 14	12 14	12 4	8 14	8 14	7 8	...	...	...
9	Nadia	10 12	11 6	13 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	11 10	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad	10 8	10 8	16 0	15 8	17 0	28 0	7 0	7 8	18 0	...	...	...
11	Jessore	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	7 4	7 0	11 12	...	...	...
12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	11 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.													
13	Patna	12 4	12 0	8	13 4	14 0	18 0	8 8	8 8	15 0	...	14 0	...
14	Gaya	11 12	11 12	13 5	12 5	14 0	18 7	8 8	8 8	18 18	12 6	11 4	16 0
15	Shehabad	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	New 10 0 Old 8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...
16	Buxar	11 4	11 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	8 8	8 12	12 0	...	...	...
17	Champarni	10 0	10 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	9 8	9 4	15 4	...	...	...
18	Muzaffarpur	10 8	10 8	11 0	12 0	12 8	19 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...
19	Darbhanga	11 0	10 6	14 0	12 1	13 8	18 11	7 11	6 8	15 6	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION.													

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Katwa 18 seers 6 chittaks; Raniganj 16 seers; Kalna 17 seers 12 chittaks.
- B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 16 seers per rupee.
- C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 18 seers per rupee.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are—Goutai 16 seers; Tamluk 16 seers; Ghatal 16 seers.
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Serampore 16 seers (Liverpool); Arambagh 16 seers.
- F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 16 seers per rupee.
- G. In the districts the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Obetta 16 seers; Barasat 16 seers; Radua 16 seers (crushed); Mogahtat 16 seers; Barnackpore 16 seers (karkatch).
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Kushia 16 seers (panga); Chaudanga 16 seers (karkatch); Meherpur 16 seers (karkatch); Nanaghat 12 seers (crushed).

* Midnapore Dist. which is the new production of the year.

<p>TRA OR CURET <i>typhoid-</i> <i>cure</i>).</p>	<p>MARKA OR RACH <i>(Elastic Corrugated)</i></p>
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	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1860	200	200	200	200	200
1861	200	200	200	200	200
1862	200	200	200	200	200
1863	200	200	200	200	200
1864	200	200	200	200	200
1865	200	200	200	200	200
1866	200	200	200	200	200
1867	200	200	200	200	200
1868	200	200	200	200	200
1869	200	200	200	200	200
1870	200	200	200	200	200
1871	200	200	200	200	200
1872	200	200	200	200	200
1873	200	200	200	200	200
1874	200	200	200	200	200
1875	200	200	200	200	200
1876	200	200	200	200	200
1877	200	200	200	200	200
1878	200	200	200	200	200
1879	200	200	200	200	200
1880	200	200	200	200	200
1881	200	200	200	200	200
1882	200	200	200	200	200
1883	200	200	200	200	200
1884	200	200	200	200	200
1885	200	200	200	200	200
1886	200	200	200	200	200
1887	200	200	200	200	200
1888	200	200	200	200	200
1889	200	200	200	200	200
1890	200	200	200	200	200
1891	200	200	200	200	200
1892	200	200	200	200	200
1893	200	200	200	200	200
1894	200	200	200	200	200
1895	200	200	200	200	200
1896	200	200	200	200	200
1897	200	200	200	200	200
1898	200	200	200	200	200
1899	200	200	200	200	200
1900	200	200	200	200	200
1901	200	200	200	200	200
1902	200	200	200	200	200
1903	200	200	200	200	200
1904	200	200	200	200	200
1905	200	200	200	200	200
1906	200	200	200	200	200
1907	200	200	200	200	200
1908	200	200	200	200	200
1909	200	200	200	200	200
1910	200	200	200	200	200
1911	200	200	200	200	200
1912	200	200	200	200	200
1913	200	200	200	200	200
1914	200	200	200	200	200
1915	200	200	200	200	200
1916	200	200	200	200	200
1917	200	200	200	200	200
1918	200	200	200	200	200
1919	200	200	200	200	200
1920	200	200	200	200	200
1921	200	200	200	200	200
1922	200	200	200	200	200
1923	200	200	200	200	200
1924	200	200	200	200	200
1925	200	200	200	200	200
1926	200	200	200	200	200
1927	200	200	200	200	200
1928	200	200	200	200	200
1929	200	200	200	200	200
1930	200	200	200	200	200
1931	200	200	200	200	200
1932	200	200	200	200	200
1933	200	200	200	200	200
1934	200	200	200	200	200
1935	200	200	200	200	200
1936	200	200	200	200	200
1937	200	200	200	200	200
1938	200	200	200	200	200
1939	200	200	200	200	200
1940	200	200	200	200	200
1941	200	200	200	200	200
1942	200	200	200	200	200
1943	200	200	200	200	200
1944	200	200	200	200	200
1945	200	200	200	200	200
1946	200	200	200	200	200
1947	200	200	200	200	200
1948	200	200	200	200	200
1949	200	200	200	200	200
1950	200	200	200	200	200
1951	200	200	200	200	200
1952	200	200	200	200	200
1953	200	200	200	200	200
1954	200	200	200	200	200
1955	200	200	200	200	200
1956	200	200	200	200	200
1957	200	200	200	200	200
1958	200	200	200	200	200
1959	200	200	200	200	200
1960	200	200	200	200	200
1961	200	200	200	200	200
1962	200	200	200	200	200
1963	200	200	200	200	200
1964	200	200	200	200	200
1965	200	200	200	200	200
1966	200	200	200	200	200
1967	200	200	200	200	200
1968	200	200	200	200	200
1969	200	200	200	200	200
1970	200	200	200	200	200
1971	200	200	200	200	200
1972	200	200	200	200	200
1973	200	200	200	200	200
1974	200	200	200	200	200
1975	200	200	200	200	200
1976	200	200	200	200	200
1977	200	200	200	200	200
1978	200	200	200	200	200
1979	200	200	200	200	200
1980	200	200	200	200	200
1981	200	200	200	200	200
1982	200	200	200	200	200
1983	200	200	200	200	200
1984	200	200	200	200	200
1985	200	200	200	200	200
1986	200	200	200	200	200
1987	200	200	200	200	200
1988	200	200	200	200	200
1989	200	200	200	200	200
1990	200	200	200	200	200
1991	200	200	200	200	200
1992	200	200	200	200	200
1993	200	200	200	200	200
1994	200	200	200	200	200
1995	200	200	200	200	200
1996	200	200	200	200	200
1997	200	200	200	200	200
1998	200	200	200	200	200
1999	200	200	200	200	200
2000	200	200	200	200	200
2001	200	200	200	200	200
2002	200	200	200	200	200
2003	200	200	200	200	200
2004	200	200	200	200	200
2005	200	200	200	200	200
2006	200	200	200	200	200
2007	200	200	200	200	200
2008	200	200	200	200	200
2009	200	200	200	200	200
2010	200	200	200	200	200
2011	200	200	200	200	200
2012	200	200	200	200	200
2013	200	200	200	200	200
2014	200	200	200	200	200
2015	200	200	200	200	200
2016	200	200	200	200	200
2017	200	200	200	200	200
2018	200	200	200	200	200
2019	200	200	200	200	200
2020	200	200	200	200	200
2021	200	200	200	200	200
2022	200	200	200	200	200
2023	200	200	200	200	200
2024	200	200	200	200	200
2025	200	200	200	200	200
2026	200	200	200	200	200
2027	200	200	200	200	200
2028	200	200	200	200	200
2029	200	200	200	200	200
2030	200	200	200	200	200
2031	200	200	200	200	200
2032	200	200	200	200	200
2033	200	200	200	200	200
2034	200	200	200	200	200
2035	200	200	200	200	200
2036	200	200	200	200	200
2037	200	200	200	200	200
2038	200	200	200	200	200
2039	200	200	200	200	200
2040	200	200	200	200	200
2041	200	200	200	200	200
2042	200	200	200	200	200
2043	200	200	200	200	200
2044	200	200	200	200	200
2045	200	200	200	200	200
2046	200	200	200	200	200
2047	200	200	200	200	200
2048	200	200	200	200	200
2049	200	200	200	200	200
2050	200	200	200	200	200
2051	200	200	200	200	200
2052	200	200	200	200	200
2053	200	200	200	200	200
2054	200	200	200	200	200
2055	200	200	200	200	200
2056	200	200	200	200	200
2057	200	200	200	200	200
2058	200	200	200	200	200
2059	200	200	200	200	200
2060	200	200	200	200	200
2061	200	200	200	200	200
2062	200	200	200	200	200
2063	200	200	200	200	200
2064	200	200	200	200	200
2065	200	200	200	200	200
2066	200	200	200	200	200
2067	200	200	200	200	200
2068	200	200	200	200	200
2069	200	200	200	200	200
2070	200	200	200	200	200
2071	200	200	200	200	200
2072	200	200	200	200	200
2073	200	200	200	200	200
2074	200	200	200	200	200
2075	200	200	200	200	200
2076	200	200	200	200	200
2077	200	200	200	200	200
2078	200	200	200	200	200
2079	200	200	200	200	200
2080	200	200	200	200	200
2081	200	200	200	200	200
2082	200	200	200	200	200
2083	200	200	200	200	200
2084	200	200	200	200	200
2085	200	200	200	200	200
2086	200	200	200	200	200
2087	200	200	200	200	200
2088	200	200	200	200	200
2089	200	200	200	200	200
2090	200	200	200	200	200
2091	200				

KAWONT OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Sesuvia italica</i>).			ORAM, CHAM, CHEMOLA, KAKUM OR SUMAGA (<i>Oxytropis</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
R. Ch.	R. Ch.	R. Ch.	R. Ch.	R. Ch.	R. Ch.
...	11 0	11 8	11 0
...	10 8	10 8	10 8
...	11 0	11 0	11 0
...	10 0	10 0	10 0
...	12 0	12 0	12 0
...	10 0	10 0	10 0
...	11 0	11 0	11 0
...	12 0	12 0	12 0
...	11 0	11 0	11 0
...	...	7 0	9 6	10 6	10 6
...	11 4	14 8	14 8
...	10 8	11 0	11 0
...	10 0	10 0	10 0
...	9 0	9 0	9 0
12 0	12 8	13 0	13 0
11 4	11 4	14 6	13 8	13 6	13 6
...	14 0	14 0	14 0
10 0	12 8	12 8	12 8
...	12 8	12 8	12 8
...	12 0	12 0	12 0
...	11 8	11 0	11 0

Station Bazars of the districts of Bengal on the 31st October 1906.

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.					Number.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (See maps).			ARHAR (dal) OR TRIN, CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).			SALT.			SALT.								
Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.					
1. Ch.	2. Ch.	3. Ch.	4. Ch.	5. Ch.	6. Ch.	7. Ch.	8. Ch.	9. Ch.	10. Ch.	11. Ch.	12. Ch.	13. A. P.	14. A. P.	15. A. P.	BENGAL.		
...	...	...	8 4	7 8	9 3	17 0	17 0	16 8	2 5	0 2	4 8	2 2	0 2	4 8	Burdwan Division.	Hardwan.	1
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 3	0 2	8 0	2 7	0 2	8 0		Birbhum.	2
...	...	...	6 0	8 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 8	0 2	8 0	2 4	0 2	8 0		Hankura.	3
...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	2 4	0 2	4 0	2 3	0 2	4 0		Midnapore.	4
...	...	...	13 12	13 12	14 0	2 5	0 2	8 0	2 5	0 2	8 0	2 6	0 2	8 0			5
...	...	...	8 0	6 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	2 3	0 2	8 0	2 6	0 2	8 0		Hooghly.	6
...	...	...	8 0 to 10 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 4	0 2	4 0	2 4	0 2	4 0	Rowrah.	6	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	16 0	10 0	16 0	2 2	0 2	8 0	2 3	0 2	8 0	24-Parganae.	7	
13 4	12 12	12 4	6 14	6 14	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 2	0 2	8 0	2 3	0 2	8 0	Presidency Division.	Calcutta.	8
...	...	...	6 8	7 4	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 4	0 2	4 0	2 3	0 2	4 0		Nadia.	9
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 8	0 2	8 0	2 3	0 2	8 0		Murshidabad.	10
...	...	...	11 4	10 12	13 4	16 0	16 0	12 0	2 8	0 2	8 0	2 3	0 2	8 0		Jessore.	11
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 5	13 5	12 0	2 12	0 2	8 0	2 1	0 2	8 0		Khulna.	12
13 0	13 0	19 0	7 0	7 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	2 4	0 2	4 0	2 3	0 2	4 0		NIGAL.	
14 5	14 10	16 8	7 11	7 11	9 2	15 14	15 12	15 14	2 9	0 2	8 0	2 3	0 2	8 0	Patna Division.	Patna.	13
13 0	12 0	21 0	8 0	8 9	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	2 10	0 2	8 0	2 3	0 2	8 0		Gaya.	14
13 0	13 0	19 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	2 8	0 2	8 0	2 7	0 2	8 0		Shahabad.	15
11 8	12 0	19 0	6 12	6 12	11 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	2 10	0 2	8 0	2 13	0 2	8 0		Saran.	16
12 0	12 8	19 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	2 10	0 2	8 0	2 12	0 2	8 0		Champanan.	17
11 8	12 0	19 12	6 9	6 9	14 4	14 4	13 3	14 4	2 13	0 2	8 0	2 9	0 2	8 0		Muzaffarpur.	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	Barhango.	19

- In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Jangipur 15 seers; Lalbagh 14 seers; Kandi 16 seers.
- In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Baniada 15 seers (karkatch); Magura 12 seers (karkatch); Bangson 16 seers (panga) and Narail 14 seers 3 chitaks (panga).
- In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Bagerhat 12 seers (karkatch); Satkhira 16 seers.
- In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Barh 16 seers (panga); Dinapore 12 seers.
- In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Jahanabad 16, Mowada 16 and Aurangabad 14 seers.
- In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Buxar 16 seers; Bhabua 14 seers and Samastipur 16 seers.
- In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Buxar 16 seers; Bhabua 14 seers and Samastipur 16 seers.
- At Hattia the retail price of salt is 14 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.
- In the subdivisions the prices of salt per rupee are—Bhitarani return not received; Hajipur 15 seers.
- In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Samastipur 16 seers; Madhubani 14 seers 4 chitaks.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN											
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, common.			JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum Vulgare).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BIHAR—continued.													
BHOOLPUR DIVISION.	20 Monghyr ...	10 15	10 15	15 11	12 9	Not sold.	25 2	6 12	6 12	12 32	...	...	...
	21 Bhagalpur ...	10 12	10 13	14 4	12 11	12 12	20 8	8 4	8 2	14 14	...	...	...
	22 Purnea ...	9 8	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0 & 0	6 0 & 0	10 0	...	...	...
	23 Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	9 8	...	...	...
	24 Bonthal Pargana ...	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	7 9	6 11	16 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.													
ORISSA DIVISION.	25 Cuttack ...	11 18	10 8	11 18	...	...	...	9 18	10 8	13 2	...	...	...
	26 Balasore ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 8	11 0	16 0	...	...	...
	27 Angul ...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...
	28 Puri ...	11 2	10 8	11 2	...	...	...	8 8	10 9	13 2	...	...	...
	29 Sambalpur ...	13 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	17 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.													
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	30 Hazaribagh ...	10 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 8	9 8	10 0	14 0	...	...	...
	31 Rauchi ...	9 0 } 10 8 }	9 0 } 7 0 to 10 0 }	15 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...
	32 Palamau ...	11 18	12 8	15 11	16 14	14 10	20 4	10 2	10 11	18 8	...	...	...
	33 Manbhum ...	10 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	9 8	12 0	...	...	...
	34 Singhbhum ...	9 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...

- S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are—Jamsai 16 seers; Begusarai 15 seers.
 T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Hanka 18½ seers; Madhipura 18 seers and Shupaul 18 seers.
 U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Kishanganj 14 seers; Basantpur 14 seers.
 V. Darjeeling return not received.
 W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Godda 14 seers; Jantara 13 seers; Pakour 10 seers; Deoghur 13 seers and Rajmahal 13 seers.

* New bhadoi.

CALCUTTA,
 The 5th November 1906.

UPPER KARDU, JALIAN VALLEY (<i>Clav. italica</i>).				GRAM, CHAWA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SONABA (<i>Clav. aristatum</i>).			
Next preceding turn		re- sponding turn of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding re- turn.	
S. Ch.	H. Un.	S. Ch.	H. Un.	S. Ch.	H. Un.	S. Ch.	H. Un.
+	...	11 8	12 0	18 4			
+	...	12 4	12 10	16 6			
...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0			
...	9 12	10 0			
...	...	9 8	10 0	15 0			
Biri or kolei.							
...	...	11 13	11 13	14 7			
...	...	10 0	11 0	13 9			
...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0			
...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0			
...	...	11 2	11 2	16 12			
...	...	10 8	10 0	13 8			
...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0			
...	...	10 8	10 9	12 8			
...	...	13 8	12 8	18 9			
...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8			
...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0			

BEERS OF 80 TOL.ER.

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 2, 1906. 1615

Station Bazaar of the districts of Bengal on the 31st October 1906—conold.

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.		Number.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zea mays).			ASHAR (dal) OR THUR, CANNAN PRA (crotalaria indiana).			SALT.			SALT.								
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BIHAR—continued.					
12 0	18 0	18 13	6 12	7 5	9 6	15 11	15 11	15 11	2 10	02 10 0	2 8 0	Monghyr	20				
12 11	12 12	20 4	7 4	8 14	8 14	15 2	15 2	15 8	2 6	02 6 9	2 9 0	Rhagelpur.	21				
11 0	10 0	22 0	4 8	7 0	9 0	13 8	13 0	11 0	3 0	03 0 0	3 8 0	Purnea.	22				
...	18 0	16 0	...	3 8	6 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	Darjeeling.	23				
14 0	16 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	13 4	14 0	14 0	14 6	2 12	02 12 0	2 12 0	Sonthal Farganae.	24				
...	...	...	...	11 2	14 7	18 0	18 0	18 0	2 3	02 3 0	2 8 0	Cuttack.	25	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	3 5	03 5 0	3 0 0	Balasora.	26		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 0	03 4 0	3 2 0	Angul.	27		
...	...	...	6 14	6 9	9 3	19 0	17 1	16 0	2 1	02 3 0	2 7 0	Parl.	28		
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	3 0	03 0 0	3 0 0	Sambalpur.	29		
16 0	18 0	22 0	6 12	6 12	9 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	3 1	03 0 0	3 1 8	Hasaribagh.	30				
19 0	20 0	...	4 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	3 2	03 0 0	3 1 0	Ranchi.	31				
19 2	20 4	27 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	16 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	Palasman.	32	
16 0	17 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 10	02 9 0	2 10 0	Manbhum.	33				
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	13 0	2 10	02 12 0	3 0 0	Singhbhum.	34		

- X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Kandrapara 16 seers; Jaipur 16 seers.
Y. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 14 seers per rupee (panga).
Z. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Sankpur 10 seers 8 chittaks (karkatob); Phulbani 10 seers 8 chittaks.
a. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 16 seers per rupee.
b. At Bargarh the retail price of salt is 11 seers (Bombay).
c. At Gumla the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chittaks per rupee (panga).
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Gobindapur 16 seers (panga); Jhalda 11 seers.

Published for general information.

C. A. OLDHAM,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.

Number	District.	PRICE PER MAUND											
		RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (note above).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	Calcutta	Rs. 4 12 0	Rs. 4 14 0	Rs. 4 4 0	Rs. 4 8 0	Rs. 4 8 0	Rs. 5 4 0	Rs. 8 12 0	Rs. 8 10 0	Rs. 3 8 0	Rs. 2 14 0	Rs. 2 14 0	Rs. 2 10 0
2	Burdwan	Rs. 4 4 0	Rs. 6 0 0	Rs. 3 2 0	Rs. 4 18 6	Rs. 5 2 0	Rs. 2 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Midnapore	Rs. 4 4 0	Rs. 4 4 0	Rs. 3 6 0	Rs. 6 5 0	Rs. 4 7 0	Rs. 2 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Patna	Rs. 6 0 0	Rs. 6 0 0	Rs. 4 0 0	Rs. 4 12 0	Rs. 4 11 0	Rs. 2 11 0	Rs. 3 5 0	Rs. 3 4 0	Rs. 2 15 0	Rs. 3 0 0	Rs. 3 0 0	Rs. 2 3 0
5	Musaffarpur	—	Rs. 6 10 0	Rs. 6 0 0	Rs. 6 0 0	Rs. 4 7 0	Rs. 3 6 3	Rs. 3 10 0	Rs. 3 10 0	Rs. 3 5 3	Rs. 3 1 3	Rs. 2 13 3	Rs. 2 0 0
6	Bhagalpur	Rs. 7 6 0	Rs. 6 6 0	Rs. 5 10 0	Rs. 4 13 6	Rs. 4 14 0	Rs. 2 11 0	Rs. 3 11 6	Rs. 3 12 0	Rs. 2 13 0	Rs. 3 2 6	Rs. 3 2 0	Rs. 1 15 0
7	Outtanch	Rs. 5 8 6	Rs. 5 6 4	Rs. 3 0 9	Rs. 4 1 0	Rs. 3 13 0	Rs. 3 6 9	Rs. 3 7 6	Rs. 3 13 0	Rs. 3 3 9	—	—	—
8	Bambalpur	Rs. 4 3 0	Rs. 4 3 0	Rs. 3 13 0	Rs. 3 9 6	Rs. 3 11 0	Rs. 2 5 0	Rs. 3 0 0	Rs. 3 2 0	Rs. 2 15 0	—	—	—
9	Ranohi	Rs. 5 2 3	Rs. 6 1 2	Rs. 4 14 6	Rs. 4 1 9	Rs. 3 14 6	Rs. 3 6 0	Rs. 4 3 0	Rs. 4 3 6	Rs. 4 0 0 Rs. 3 11 3	Rs. 2 10 9	Rs. 2 10 9	Rs. 2 10 0

CALCUTTA,

The 5th November 1906.

STANDARD SEERS.

JOAN OR OMOLOU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MAHUA OR RAGI (<i>Hibiscus scaberrimus</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR BUNAGA (<i>Cicer crispum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	4 8 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 4 0
...	3 7 0	3 8 0	2 12 0
...	3 4 0 to 3 12 0	3 4 0 to 3 12 0	2 12 0 to 3 4 0
...	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 11 0	...	3 2 0	3 0 0	2 11 0
...	3 1 3	3 1 3	2 0 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	2 13 3
...	3 4 0	3 3 0	2 7 0
...	Biri, or Kala.		2 12 3
...	3 5 3	3 0 3	2 12 3
...	3 3 3	3 13 0	2 14 0
...	3 13 0	3 13 3	3 3 0

PRICE PER MAUND												
INDIAN-GROWN OR MAISE (See page).			ARHAR DAL OR TUR— CADJAN PEA (Original indians).			LINSYED.			MUSTARD AND RAPSEED.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
2 12 0	2 14 0	2 10 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 6 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	4 8	
—	—	—	4 12 6	5 6 0	4 0 0	—	—	—	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 12	
—	—	—	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 8 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 12 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	5 12	
									5 8 0	5 8 0	5 6	
3 1 0	3 1 0	2 1 6	6 4 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	6 4 0	5 2 0	4 12 0	6 8 0	6 2 0	5 10	
3 6 3	3 1 3	2 0 0	5 5 0	5 6 0	3 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3 2 6	3 2 0	1 15 6	6 6 3	5 12 0	4 7 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8	
—	—	—	5 9 0	3 9 0	2 12 3	—	—	—	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 12	
—	—	—	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	—	—	—	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 12	
—	—	—	6 10 6	6 10 6	5 10 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 10 6	6 8 0	5 10 5 10 5 12	

STANDARD BEERS.

TIL OR JINGILI BEER.			BODAN (RAW).			DUTTON (CLEANED).			JORN		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
A. P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.	Re. A. P.
12 0	6 4 0	4 8 0	6 12 0	6 8 0	5 12 0	19 8 0	19 8 0	17 0 0	10 6 0	10 8 0	7 0 0
...	...	...	6 13 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	...	...	21 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	6 4 0	5 4 0	7 4 0	20 0 0 to 24 0 0	20 0 0 to 24 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	...
0 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	18 0 0	17 8 0	18 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	5 8 0
...	...	...	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 4 0	5 4 0	19 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
2 8	5 2 8	6 5 3	3 10 0	4 0 6	6 8 0	22 13 0	22 13 0	22 13 0	...	...	...
8 0	4 14 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	0 4 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 11 6	5 12 0	22 12 0	22 12 0	23 0 0	...	...	...

undermentioned Marks of Bengal on the 31st October 1906.

CRAW.			JUAN STALKS.			PRICE PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SHEEN.												MATE.	
						IRON			FIREWOOD,			SALT.							
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.					
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.					
4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	1. Calcutta.				
0 6	0 12 0	0 6 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 6	2 5 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2. Burdwan.				
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C. A. OLDHAM,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd November 1906, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 3RD NOVEMBER 1906.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 6TH NOVEMBER 1905.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	253	58,485	518	637	51,865	796
Jute	712	2,00,549*	3,894	575	1,54,646†	2,615
Firewood	88	69,394	1,062	48	24,890	610
Other articles	704	1,51,054	1,916	281	1,39,320	2,424
Total	1,756	4,74,483	6,816	2,191	4,80,421	6,375

* Weight by canal measurement, 2,10,000 maunds.
† Ditto ditto 1,67,154 do.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
28th October to 3rd November 1906.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sh.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 52° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain, inches.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1906.				Inches.	"	"	"	"	"	Inches.	"	%			Inches.	
Oct.	28th	111.4	Nil	29.825	76.9	80.4	3.5	74.4	72.0	0.751	70.6	84	ENE and NE by E.	109	Nil	Cloudy o, g, d, p.
"	29th	93.0	"	841	70.4	73.8	3.4	68.0	68.9	703	68.7	82	ENE	171	0.40	Cloudy o, g, d, p.
"	30th	110.7	"	824	74.4	77.9	3.5	71.9	73.0	823	73.4	90	ENE, ESE and E.	72	1.07	Cloudy o, g, d, p.
"	31st	116.2	"	860	77.7	82.4	4.7	73.0	76.9	896	76.9	96	ENE, SW by W, and SW by S.	58	1.93	Cloudy o, g, d, p.
Nov.	1st	123.1	0.2	848	79.6	83.0	3.4	76.2	77.0	934	77.2	94	SW by S and WSW.	59	0.11	Cloudy o, g, d.
"	2nd	114.7	6.4	858	79.1	82.9	3.8	76.5	76.9	915	76.5	94	WSW, NW and calm.	25	0.01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
"	3rd	145.7	6.0	900	79.8	86.4	6.6	74.3	76.4	876	75.2	87	NNW, N by W and calm.	37	0.23	Partially cloudy,

The mean pressure of the seven days	29.856
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29.899
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	5.6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	79.0
The mean temperature of the seven days	76.8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	78.8
The extreme variation of temperature	18.4
The maximum temperature	86.4
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	13
The mean relative humidity	92
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	74
The total fall of rain from 28th October to 3rd November 1906	3.84
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0.48
The total fall from 1st January to 3rd November 1906	57.19
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	64.75

The mean pressure, temperature, etc., are deduced from eye observations.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground. The rainfall reported on any day is for 24 hours preceding 3 A.M. of that day.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain, p, passing temporary showers; w, lunar halo.

C. W. FRANK,

for Director-General of Observatories.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA.
Alipore (Calcutta), the 5th November 1906.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1906 on 2,094.73 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. n.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	329,018	8,55,841 0 0	31,01,842 0	10,32,650 0 0	27,000 0 0	14,85,189 0 0	181,795	180,038	361,833
Or per mile of railway	157.07	4.08 11 11	14.82 0 0	4.93 1 3	13 0 10	7.09 0 11	86.82	83.34	170.16
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	2,732,375	62,50,023 0 0	2,60,51,950 0 0	1,44,71,400 0 0	4,31,107 0 0	2,11,43,203 0 0	1,055,381	1,043,431	2,098,812
Total for 16 weeks	7,146,494	68,73,033 0 0	6,56,53,847 0 0	1,83,04,330 0 0	4,40,105 0 0	2,30,28,304 0 0	2,080,457	2,723,150	4,803,607
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	335,234	6,57,871 13 3	64,06,073 0	10,68,076 13 3	52,428 0 0	16,57,877 4 3	127,699	174,375	302,074
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	157.07	3.13 3 3	14.82 0 0	5.80 11 10	15 15 0	7.90 11 1	86.82	83.34	170.16
Total for corresponding 16 weeks of previous year.	6,879,319	67,57,789 11 6	6,33,39,164 0 0	1,43,02,175 0 0	4,74,013 16 11	2,15,34,575 0 0	2,015,079	2,694,344	4,709,423

(a) The decrease is in general merchandise.

* Added No. of passengers 2,046 and deducted Rs. 14,704

† Deducted Mds. 41,353 and added

‡ Ditto

§ Audited figures up to 25th August 1906.

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th August 1906.

1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		No.	Rs.
2,028-12	Week ended 7th July.	587,147	4,58,491	30,19,072	9,00,319	25,000	16,42,790	7.84	304,863	Rs. 4. 2
2,028-13	" " 14th "	481,816	4,04,840	23,54,825	7,32,534	29,603	13,07,005	6.88	261,068	4 1 1
2,028-14	" " 21st "	467,390	4,35,441	27,13,704	9,43,878	27,073	14,13,205	6.80	268,534	4 1 2
2,028-15	" " 28th "	421,003	4,05,035	22,30,000	8,06,509	22,075	12,53,212	6.66	275,048	4 0 4
2,028-16	" " 4th Aug.	447,011	4,41,818	23,00,847	9,09,114	23,810	13,51,613	6.83	263,109	4 0 4
2,028-17	" " 11th "	412,043	3,93,818	23,22,631	8,84,129	27,078	13,50,943	6.80	247,511	4 0 10
2,028-18	" " 18th "	410,070	3,75,272	21,48,276	9,14,331	28,701	13,14,224	6.81	256,166	4 0 11
2,028-19	" " 25th "	411,643	3,40,077	27,00,117	9,18,847	27,429	14,05,111	6.79	244,343	4 0 5
2,028-20	" " 1st Sept.	440,748	4,13,019	24,43,717	10,05,121	27,021	15,04,061	7.04	312,316	4 1 4
2,028-21	" " 8th "	440,850	4,21,409	24,91,800	11,22,196	27,780	16,71,407	7.50	317,391	4 1 6
2,028-22	" " 15th "	427,819	4,26,126	25,15,436	10,47,913	28,648	16,04,157	7.17	314,360	4 1 3
2,028-23	" " 22nd "	449,357	4,49,655	25,31,477	10,30,403	25,000	15,43,182	7.37	300,964	4 0 3
2,028-24	" " 29th "	445,646	4,32,508	25,79,923	9,56,113	28,044	15,17,368	6.99	299,409	4 0 3
2,028-25	" " 6th Oct.	416,303	4,04,050	25,71,046	9,09,000	28,000	15,40,113	6.90	282,121	4 0 3
2,028-26	" " 13th "	422,056	4,10,064	26,14,483	10,24,446	28,367	16,13,446	7.40	315,547	4 1 5
2,028-27	" " 20th "	410,018	4,32,361	21,01,681	10,39,930	27,000	14,22,190	7.08	311,454	4 1 1
	Totals up to date	7,146,494	61,73,033	6,56,53,847	1,83,04,330	4,40,105	2,30,28,304	6.77	4,800,610	4 11 3

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905—concluded.

1905

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
2,041-25	First 6 days of July	549,104	5,07,595	28,46,162	10,25,471	31,663	16,14,733	7.91	343,064	Rs. 4. 1
2,041-26	" " 13th "	536,193	4,40,810	25,14,313	8,18,137	30,493	15,04,826	7.61	301,743	4 0 7
2,041-27	" " 20th "	459,087	4,41,863	24,16,116	8,61,607	29,775	13,52,704	6.85	288,168	4 0 1
2,041-28	" " 27th Aug.	453,430	4,40,180	21,82,694	8,88,052	27,024	13,36,729	6.86	280,045	4 0 1
2,041-29	" " 4th Sept.	435,683	4,14,278	20,12,776	8,30,033	28,391	12,63,743	6.79	270,551	4 0 0
2,041-30	" " 11th "	413,045	3,44,046	19,31,240	8,48,745	23,803	13,53,526	6.74	274,801	4 0 0
2,041-31	" " 18th "	453,010	3,76,084	20,30,000	7,43,810	23,001	11,49,425	6.81	269,757	4 0 0
2,041-32	" " 25th "	373,357	3,74,041	18,79,794	8,08,018	23,808	12,02,465	6.78	261,800	4 0 0
2,041-33	" " 2nd Sept.	382,701	3,68,770	18,75,320	8,04,090	21,840	13,01,654	6.78	261,120	4 0 0
2,041-34	" " 9th "	385,225	3,01,703	18,01,480	8,14,014	20,218	13,53,968	6.81	261,120	4 0 0
2,041-35	" " 16th "	445,170	4,51,554	27,01,210	8,02,104	30,737	13,58,425	6.83	261,798	4 0 1
2,041-36	" " 23rd "	409,156	4,09,856	21,56,010	8,77,050	31,741	13,17,837	6.84	263,793	4 0 0
2,041-37	" " 30th "	400,670	4,40,806	24,22,807	9,27,713	30,459	13,04,160	6.81	253,360	4 0 0
2,041-38	" " 7th Oct.	430,830	4,51,701	22,23,782	8,50,739	33,551	13,43,273	6.85	257,104	4 0 0
2,041-39	" " 14th "	403,914	4,09,533	20,49,463	8,30,931	29,548	12,04,774	6.80	253,433	4 0 0
2,041-40	" " 21st "	355,234	3,57,172	18,06,073	10,28,077	32,429	15,37,077	7.00	301,493	4 0 0
	Totals up to date	6,278,212	67,07,758	6,03,89,156	1,43,02,175	4,74,014	2,15,34,573	6.82	4,812,023	4 10 7

* Audited figures.

TARESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1906 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRACS-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Traffic for the week	34,845	4,045 8 0	27,308 0	1,188 0 8	8 0 8	6,141 0 0	968	225	1,193
per mile of railway	1,565	180 7 3	1,224 0 0	52 7 1	0 8 9	276 4 0	43	10	43
for previous 15 weeks of half-year	328,648	77,491 0 0	2,07,533 0 0	8,031 0 0	145 8 0	88,667 0 0	14,461	3,564	17,965
Total for 16 weeks	363,493	81,536 8 0	2,34,841 0 0	9,219 0 8	153 8 0	94,834 0 0	15,429	3,789	19,168
COMPARISON.									
Traffic for corresponding week of previous year.	30,600	4,031 11 10	24,872 30	1,009 1 0	3 0 0	5,766 5 10	978	231	1,210
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	1,387	180 5 8	1,121 0 0	45 1 5	0 2 7	258 9 8	44	10	44
Traffic for corresponding 16 weeks of previous year.	328,637	76,537 1 7	2,17,354 30	7,719 7 0	145 7 9	84,322 0 4	16,507	3,617	19,114

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,190 and Rs. 380 } On account of difference between approximate and audited figures for the week ended 26th August 1906.
 * Dn. Mds. 1,100 " }
 * Added " 1 " }
 * Audited figures up to 26th August 1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No. of trains.
1905	Week ended 7th July	41,964	10,680	14,389	583	15	11,364	507	1,352
1905	" " 14th "	24,540	5,787	10,816	416	23	6,260	277	1,190
1905	" " 21st "	21,740	5,008	11,170	374	6	5,384	241	1,234
1905	" " 28th "	17,840	5,110	6,040	243	9	4,361	190	1,126
1905	" " 4th Aug.	21,720	5,250	10,170	330	13	6,000	270	1,208
1905	" " 11th "	28,034	6,501	7,034	330	12	7,063	320	1,308
1905	" " 18th "	17,514	5,236	5,030	234	7	5,907	274	1,224
1905	" " 25th "	14,741	5,048	4,405	404	9	4,000	189	1,183
1905	" " 1st Sept.	17,383	5,265	5,245	347	8	6,318	286	1,188
1905	" " 8th "	19,780	5,235	10,435	459	8	5,308	254	1,188
1905	" " 15th "	24,744	6,000	12,142	512	8	6,120	291	1,288
1905	" " 22nd "	21,823	5,651	10,343	386	9	6,046	279	1,188
1905	" " 29th "	21,904	5,384	18,533	766	0	6,145	334	1,188
1905	" " 6th Oct.	22,020	5,721	25,548	987	0	6,717	363	1,188
1905	" " 13th "	22,703	5,261	27,691	1,312	0	6,573	318	1,188
1905	" " 20th "	25,345	6,245	27,208	1,188	8	6,141	318	1,188
	Totals up to date	360,803	89,436	2,37,786	9,219	153	94,834	238	19,068

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905—concluded.

1906.

1906	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No. of trains.
1906	First 6 days of July	25,207	5,782	11,300	394	19	6,105	279	1,208
1906	Week ended 13th "	22,560	7,443	9,322	355	19	8,139	308	1,452
1906	" " 20th "	26,888	6,610	8,291	318	4	7,780	303	1,010
1906	" " 27th "	16,020	3,870	4,322	171	4	4,804	174	1,384
1906	" " 3rd Aug.	16,546	3,804	19,440	370	14	5,779	170	1,160
1906	" " 10th "	21,080	5,490	4,548	217	6	6,253	274	1,008
1906	" " 17th "	19,270	4,330	40,106	637	6	5,073	216	884
1906	" " 24th "	16,242	3,484	7,783	411	8	4,686	207	1,188
1906	" " 31st Sept.	16,800	3,745	7,701	311	4	4,060	181	1,188
1906	" " 8th Oct.	19,530	4,304	10,749	403	8	4,804	219	1,188
1906	" " 15th "	20,287	4,343	10,087	437	9	4,889	211	1,188
1906	" " 22nd "	19,033	3,800	17,287	634	2	4,436	207	1,188
1906	" " 29th "	19,087	3,842	18,511	633	5	4,581	236	1,188
1906	" " 6th Oct.	21,037	5,877	14,780	650	0	6,540	284	1,082
1906	" " 13th "	23,070	6,256	19,491	877	0	6,119	270	1,294
1906	" " 20th "	20,800	4,031	24,575	1,060	4	5,704	257	1,210
	Totals up to date	323,937	76,537	2,17,354	7,719	150	84,322	235	19,214

* Audited figures.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th October 1906 on 162.58 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	25,649	Rs. 4. P. 36,007 0 0	Mds. 1,24,819 0	Rs. 14,037 0 0	Rs. 52 0 0	Rs. 40,037 3 0	1,347	1,503	2,850
Or per mile of railway	158	150 8 11	764 11 11	86 2 5	0 5 3	250 13 7	8.3	9.2	17.5
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	400,068*	2,94,705 0 0†	12,36,503 0†	2,50,846 0 0†	831 0 0‡	2,50,876 0 0	137,044§	87,777§	224,821§
Total for 15 weeks	425,717	3,30,713 0 0	13,16,906 0	2,54,882 0 0	974 0 0	2,55,856 0 0	140,844	91,557	232,401
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	24,483	Rs. 23,584 13 1	Mds. 1,73,614 10	Rs. 16,031 12 0	Rs. 52 9 0	Rs. 40,129 3 7	1,318	1,546	2,864
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	151	144 14 2	885 11 11	93 2 2	0 5 3	247 2 7	8.1	9.4	17.5
Total for corresponding 15 weeks of previous year.	438,339	3,42,067 10 11	12,03,322 10	2,60,865 15 0	920 0 0	2,60,985 15 11	136,841	83,440	220,281

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,206 and
 † Added Mds. 10,529 and
 ‡ Do.
 § Audited figures up to 25th August 1906.

Rs. 2,559
 " 2,595
 " 22

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th August 1906.

1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
*1905-06	Week ended 7th July	31,107	31,173	1,04,000	15,005	54	34,782	211	13,124	1 8 3
*1905-06	" " 14th "	22,355	20,256	90,330	13,313	44	34,344	209	14,086	1 8 3
*1905-06	" " 21st "	27,900	20,413	1,40,343	14,763	71	37,587	230	14,717	2 11 3
*1905-06	" " 28th "	26,476	18,181	1,71,567	16,351	57	34,539	213	15,980	2 6 3
*1905-06	" " 4th Aug.	28,314	19,161	1,08,443	14,892	39	31,999	197	13,967	2 0 3
*1905-06	" " 11th "	27,374	17,000	81,520	9,347	68	37,240	194	11,943	1 4 3
*1905-06	" " 18th "	26,872	17,444	1,24,707	16,071	59	38,274	199	13,673	1 6 3
*1905-06	" " 25th "	28,642	19,833	1,70,761	16,791	64	35,184	217	15,024	2 11 3
*1905-06	" " 1st Sept.	24,258	21,840	1,33,726	13,300	51	35,395	207	14,465	2 4 3
*1905-06	" " 8th "	24,000	20,208	1,24,333	13,188	54	33,590	208	13,943	2 0 3
*1905-06	" " 15th "	26,107	17,484	1,27,671	11,799	51	39,033	183	14,465	2 4 3
*1905-06	" " 22nd "	28,084	18,688	1,28,881	11,791	52	38,576	177	14,924	2 4 3
*1905-06	" " 29th "	26,832	20,344	1,04,407	13,848	52	34,744	211	15,214	2 11 3
*1905-06	" " 6th Oct.	25,854	21,049	1,24,302	15,411	52	37,569	231	13,038	2 14 3
*1905-06	" " 13th "	25,204	22,119	1,27,000	15,165	49	37,328	230	15,791	2 10 3
*1905-06	" " 20th "	24,509	22,0 7	1,24,313	14,037	53	40,527	231	13,907	2 5 3
	Totals up to date	425,717	3,30,713	13,16,906	2,54,882	874	2,55,856	219	2,07,653	2 10 3

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905—concluded.

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
*1905-06	First 5 days of July	33,958	34,081	2,56,421	30,022	65	44,178	273	14,434	2 8 3
*1905-06	Week ended 15th "	26,837	21,357	2,47,854	13,305	55	35,740	250	12,230	2 8 3
*1905-06	" " 22nd "	27,090	19,733	1,30,854	17,037	62	36,632	237	10,970	2 6 3
*1905-06	" " 29th "	27,228	19,943	1,08,735	14,638	48	34,648	207	11,070	2 6 3
*1905-06	" " 5th Aug.	26,178	18,003	1,08,887	14,189	38	32,130	216	12,594	2 6 3
*1905-06	" " 12th "	26,480	18,413	1,16,699	10,373	43	30,046	185	11,028	2 11 3
*1905-06	" " 19th "	25,706	18,409	88,337	9,008	42	34,146	178	11,208	2 6 3
*1905-06	" " 26th "	24,052	18,323	2,40,494	15,427	48	34,826	214	10,737	2 6 3
*1905-06	" " 3rd Sept.	28,225	20,191	1,61,001	16,480	76	35,647	213	14,280	2 14 3
*1905-06	" " 10th "	25,507	19,350	1,08,711	19,002	68	35,476	237	11,080	2 6 3
*1905-06	" " 17th "	31,640	18,980	2,11,078	16,000	114	39,058	233	11,180	2 6 3
*1905-06	" " 24th "	19,758	17,243	2,28,200	15,011	44	32,838	203	11,454	2 14 3
*1905-06	" " 31st "	22,980	20,233	1,49,530	14,340	47	35,220	217	11,654	2 6 3
*1905-06	" " 7th Oct.	25,624	21,614	1,23,080	13,744	60	37,442	230	11,853	2 6 3
*1905-06	" " 14th "	23,286	21,343	1,49,058	20,291	56	41,914	238	10,918	2 13 3
*1905-06	" " 21st "	24,466	22,525	1,71,414	16,023	62	40,149	247	14,361	2 13 3
	Totals up to date	425,717	3,30,713	13,16,906	2,54,882	874	2,55,856	219	2,07,653	2 10 3

* Audited figures.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ended 30th October 1906 on 768 miles open for all descriptions of traffic and on additional 3 miles for goods traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Actual traffic for the week on 768 miles open	56,789	Rs. 23,779 0 0	Mds. 4,88,508 0	Rs. 68,301 0 0	Rs. 4,800 0 0	Rs. 1,06,680 0 0	11,717	18,758	30,465
per mile of railway	71.04	48.08	634.83	89.98	6.24	137.11	15.36	24.82	40.18
for previous 15 weeks of half-year	608,809	4,08,824 0 0	66,85,408 0	7,08,193 0 0	3,06,625 0 0	13,05,140 0 0	171,804	241,530	413,334
Total for 16 weeks*	723,598	4,30,803 0 0	61,54,907 0	8,33,793 0 0	1,10,625 0 0	14,10,720 0 0	183,521	260,328	443,849
COMPARISON.									
Actual for corresponding week of previous year	44,345	Rs. 23,923 0 0	Mds. 3,00,543 0	Rs. 59,748 0 0	Rs. 8,171 0 0	Rs. 85,843 0 0	10,654	19,441	30,095
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	60.98	40.80	472.35	88.38	10.70	116.17	14.43	24.80	40.73
Actual to corresponding date of previous year	403,338	2,78,057 0 0	40,87,990 0	6,78,771 0 0	68,184 0 0	11,87,938 0 0	156,992	291,860	448,852

* Includes Nookbah Railway earnings Rs. 26,000 and train-miles 10,000.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30th OCTOBER 1906.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1905.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1906 TO 30th OCTOBER 1906.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1905 TO 31st OCTOBER 1905.			Total increase in 1906.	Total decrease in 1905.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
771	Rs. 1,08,580	Rs. 137.11	740	Rs. 84,846	Rs. 114.77	771	Rs. 23,48,851	...	740	Rs. 15,50,982	...	Rs. 7,91,430	...

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 30th October 1906 on 1,548 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Actual traffic for the week on 1,548 miles open	221,440	Rs. (a) 94,480 0 0	Mds. 9,86,870 0	Rs. (b) 1,30,350 0 0	Rs. (c) 18,110 0 0	Rs. 2,44,800 0 0	68,308	(d) 44,408	112,716
per mile of railway	140.61	61.00	638.18	84.09	11.70	158.70	...	...	...
for previous 15 weeks of half-year (e)	4,003,453	14,90,416	1,09,15,465	13,60,120	2,61,871	20,17,497	789,071	200,276	989,347
Total for 16 weeks	4,224,893	15,84,896	1,19,02,335	13,90,470	2,79,981	22,97,487	777,379	244,682	1,022,061
COMPARISON.									
Actual for corresponding week of previous year on 1,547 miles open	240,004	Rs. 1,01,595	Mds. 7,58,974	Rs. 91,271	Rs. 16,751	Rs. 2,09,617	64,087	(f) 33,109	97,196
per mile of corresponding week of previous year	155.06	65.25	489.04	58.38	10.74	135.41	...	...	...
Actual to corresponding date of previous year	3,983,849	14,83,821	1,11,50,514	12,78,849	2,55,120	20,34,119	743,292	207,169	950,461
Actual per Coaching, Goods and Mineral train-miles respectively during the week	...	1.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Actual for the corresponding week of previous year	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- (a) Decrease mainly under local and foreign outward.
 (b) General increase chiefly under foreign inward.
 (c) Increase chiefly under steam-boat.
 (d) Includes 6,300 miles of ballast trains.
 (e) Into audited figures up to week ending 8th September 1906.
 (f) Into 6,100 miles of ballast trains.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 27th October 1906	{ Coaching ...	9,194	0	0	}	21,221	0	0
	{ Goods ...	11,686	0	0				
	{ Other earnings ...	411	0	0				
	{ Coaching ...	11,387	0	0				
Audited earnings for the corresponding period of 1906	{ Goods ...	11,733	0	0	}	23,569	0	0
	{ Other earnings ...	449	0	0				
	Decrease					2,348	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 27th October 1906	...	...	...	...		416	1	7
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1906	...	...	...	...		463	2	2
	Decrease					46	0	7
Receipts from 1st July to 27th October 1906	...	...	...	...		2,95,511	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1906	...	...	...	...		3,03,611	0	0
	Decrease					8,100	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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REMOVAL OF THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 13th November 1906.

RESOLUTION No. 2624.

READ—

Circular No. 9T.—G., dated the 17th May 1905, and the replies thereto.

IN April 1905, in the course of the debate in Council on the budget for the year 1905-1906, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu referred to the fears which had been entertained in some quarters that, in view of the new College which it was proposed to establish at Ranchi, the interests of the Presidency College might be neglected, and that the latter institution might ultimately cease to exist. He referred to the assurance which had been given by Sir Andrew Fraser that there was no intention on the part of the Government to do away with the Presidency College, and he appealed to the Government to strengthen the College and widen its sphere of usefulness. In the course of his remarks, he drew a picture of a resuscitated Presidency College, the realisation of which

would involve the removal of the Presidency College from its present site in the heart of Calcutta to a site somewhere in the suburbs where ample space would be available. In summing up the debate Sir Andrew Fraser touched upon this subject. He recognised that in the case of the Presidency College very considerable improvement was required in regard to the important matters of accommodation for the students and bringing them more into contact with their Professors, and he promised to consider, in consultation with his official advisers and others interested in higher education, what steps should be taken to secure such improvement.

2. Accordingly, in May 1905, a circular letter was addressed to a number of prominent persons, official and non-official, inviting them to favour the Government with an expression of their opinion on the proposal for the removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta. The replies received to this letter disclosed a considerable variety of opinion. Officers of the Educational Department were generally in favour of the removal of the College, while of the other gentlemen consulted, some were for, and others against, removal. Those who prefer the present site attach importance to the traditions with which it is associated and to its accessibility in the case of those students who live in Calcutta with their parents and guardians, and who are perhaps unable to afford the expense of living at a hostel. They represent that if the College be removed to a place outside Calcutta, the expense of conveyance to and from the College might prove burdensome in some cases. On the other hand, those who would prefer a new site in the suburbs point to the necessity of room for expansion and to the other advantages which might be secured in the shape of closer contact between the teachers and taught, more commodious buildings, extensive play-grounds in close proximity, a better moral atmosphere, and more healthy surroundings.

3. Estimates have been prepared of the cost of improving the College *in situ* and of transferring it to a new site. The cost of each of the two schemes which have been sketched for this purpose is nearly the same and approximates to twenty lakhs of rupees. But it will be understood that the estimates claim to be no more than rough estimates of comparative cost. In respect to the cost of removal, the value of the land now occupied and the buildings upon it, have been taken into account.

4. Before any scheme of improvement can be laid before the Government of India, it is desirable that the question of the future location of the College should be subjected to a more extended examination. The Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling to take any further steps in the matter until he is more fully informed as to the trend of public opinion on this question, and as to the reasons for any difference there may be between the views prevalent in the metropolis and those which find acceptance in the districts. The present Resolution therefore has been recorded in order to give a wider publicity to the discussion and to ascertain, so far as possible, the state of public feeling on the subject both in Calcutta and in the *mufassal*. The Resolution will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and copies will be forwarded to public bodies and Associations, who will be invited to favour the Lieutenant-Governor with their opinions. His Honour will also be glad to consider communications addressed to the Government by persons interested in the future of the Presidency College.

ORDERED, that the Resolution and the papers referred to in the preamble be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that copies be forwarded to public bodies and Associations with a request that they will be so good as to favour the Lieutenant-Governor with an expression of their opinion on the question whether the Presidency College should be transferred from its present site to a site in the suburbs of Calcutta.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

T. W. RICHARDSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Circular No. 9T.—G., dated Darjeeling, the 17th May 1906.

From—H. W. C. CARNDUFF, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,

To—(1) Sir Guru Das Banerjee, Kt.; (2) the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose; (3) the Hon'ble Justice Sarada Charan Mitra; (4) the Hon'ble Justice Ashutosh Mukherji; (5) the Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta, I.C.S.; (6) the Commissioner of the Presidency Division; (7) Babu Nalin Behari Sarkar; (8) Maulvi Seraj-ul-Islam, Khan Bahadur; (9) Dr. P. K. Ray; (10) Dr. E. D. Ross; (11) G. W. Kuchler, Esq.; (12) M. Prothero, Esq.; (13) J. Cunningham, Esq.; (14) V. H. Jackson, Esq.; (15) the Revd. A. B. Wann, Principal, General Assembly's Institution; (16) the Revd. A. Tomory (Duff College); (17) Dr. J. C. Bose; (18) Rai Chuni Lal Bose, Bahadur; (19) Rai Sita Nath Roy, Bahadur; (20) Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji (Principal, Ripon College).

I am directed to forward herewith copies of the papers noted on the

- margin, and am to say that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will be much indebted to you if you will favour him with an expression of
- (1) Extract from the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose's speech in Council.
 - (2) His Honour the President's reply to the above.
 - (3) The Director of Public Instruction's note dated 16th April 1906.
 - (4) Dr. P. K. Ray's letter dated 16th April 1906.

your opinion on the proposal for the removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta.

Extract from the Speech of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose on the occasion of the Budget Discussion for 1905-1906.

"Sir, I tread on delicate ground when I refer to the expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 on the Ranchi Model College. I am aware of the difference of opinion which attaches to this scheme. Fears have been entertained in some quarters that the growth of the Ranchi Institution may choke the life of the Presidency College, which has been endeared to us by its long and varied associations. It carries us back to the days of the old Hindu College, to times when the Western scholar had to establish his claims against the ancient forms of the East; it has given us Educationists whose names are remembered with affection and pleasure; it has given us men whom we have learnt to look upon with pride. It serves as an exemplar to educational institutions all over the Province, and it is the centre of our hopes and aspirations. Any action which threatens to undermine its foundations are viewed with dismay. We have Your Honour's assurance that it is not intended to let the Presidency College die. Your Honour will pardon those of my countrymen who fear that Your Honour's successors may disregard your assurance, and that a day may come when the Presidency College may cease to be.

"They point out, not without reason, that solemn pledges contained in Parliamentary Statutes and Royal Proclamations have not always been fulfilled: that assurances made to the ear have been broken to the hope; and that a succeeding Government may feel no compunction in upsetting the decision of its predecessor. I for my part do not share these fears. Whatever may be the fortunes of the Ranchi College,—whatever the intentions of any future Rulers of Bengal,—it is not possible to conceive that the seat of the foremost University in British India,—the seat of the Supreme and Provincial Governments,—the seat of the highest Courts and the principal public offices,—the centre of all educational activity,—should be without an exemplary educational institution in the country.

"To the people in the mufassal, Calcutta with its congested population, its outbreaks of epidemic diseases, its dangerous attractions and its general expensiveness, it is no easy matter to send boys to be educated in the Presidency College. To parents in Calcutta when a boy is sickening in the close and pestilential atmosphere of the town, it is difficult to find where to send him to without a break in his studies. The Ranchi College will not supplant the Presidency College, just as Darjeeling, nay, even Simla, has not supplanted Calcutta, but it will supply a long-felt want. In its hostels grouped together will live the Hindu and the Mussulman, the patrician and the plebian; and in the warm days of youth they will contract friendships which will bind them as citizens and will be no mean factors in the evolution of India.

"Sir, whatever may be said of the Ranchi College Scheme, I think public opinion will unanimously support me in my prayer to strengthen the Presidency College and widen its sphere of usefulness. It has to maintain its position against powerful Missionary Colleges and active private institutions. No expense will be grudged by the country in giving the Presidency College the most efficient staff. As an old student of the College, I remember with pleasure and pride the days when we sat at the feet of men like Sutcliffe and Woodrow, Croft and Tawney, Elliott and Pedler . . . Their sympathy with the students is still remembered with affection, their influence still permeates our life. Nor is this all. If the Presidency College is to fulfil its destiny, it must be converted into a residential College with large and healthy hostels and extensive recreation grounds, where the teacher and the taught may meet untrammelled by the formalities of the class room. Your Honour's sympathy with the cause of higher education is well known. Surely, Calcutta and all Bengal may expect what Your Honour has given to Dacca, and a reconstituted Presidency College with its unrivalled laboratories and library, surrounded by neat and nice-looking quarters for the students and the Professors, overlooking a broad playground, skirting it may be the river or the canal, will be an institution which will worthily commemorate Your Honour's rule."

Extract from Lieutenant-Governor's Speech in the Budget Debate.

"As to the suggestions made regarding the Presidency College, I shall see that they receive early and careful consideration from the Educational authorities. That very considerable improvement is required in regard to the important matters of accommodation for the students and bringing them more into contact with their Professors, I have no doubt whatever; and I shall be very glad to consider, in consultation with my official advisers and with others interested in higher education, the steps which should be taken to secure such improvement."

His Honour's note dated the 13th April was received by me on the afternoon of Saturday, 15th April, and as I am leaving for England on Thursday, 20th, there is little time for me to give a very complete reply to the questions raised, or to discuss all the problems which are connected with the case.

I have asked the Department of Public Works to kindly supply the maps and figures required in His Honour's note, paragraph 2 (a) and paragraph 3, and hope to get them in time to forward with this note.

The remarks in the speech of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose in the recent Budget Debate in the Bengal Council on the subject of a remodelled Presidency College, together with His Honour's remarks in reply, raise a question on which to a large extent the future of high education in Bengal will depend, and which must be dealt with in a large and liberal spirit.

The question must be looked upon not as one dealing only with the Presidency College itself or even with Bengal alone. The Presidency College had been for many years far ahead of all other Colleges in India as regards the staff maintained and its appliances for a high standard of teaching. It had always been looked on as not only a model College in Bengal, but a model College in India. It also always has been what may be called a day or non-residential College. On account of its situation, in one of the most densely populated parts of Calcutta, with very little room for expansion, this feature of the Presidency College has been almost unavoidable. But there is no doubt that this has had an unfortunate effect on the character and type of high education which has hitherto been current in Bengal.

During recent years however great efforts have been made, and with considerable success, in other Provinces, to raise the standard of high education with its corresponding teaching.

In the Presidency College in Madras, for instance, the staff is now excellent; the College buildings are very fine. The College has a very fine Biological Laboratory, by far the best in India, together with good Physical Science Laboratories, distinctly better than those in the Presidency College, Calcutta, and a fairly good Chemical Laboratory, which is however not so good as that in Calcutta.

In the United Provinces, at the Muir College, which is a very fine new building, the laboratories for Physical Science and Chemistry are now better than those of Calcutta, and the teaching staff both in Madras and Allahabad is fairly strong.

The Punjab Government College at Lahore is a fine building. The teaching appliances in it are being improved rapidly, though still behind Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad. In Bombay the Elphinstone College has a good building, but the less said about the teaching appliances for Science the better. Rapid progress is however the order of the day in India, and with new Regulations under the Indian Universities Act of 1904, a raising of the standard still further will be required.

It will be well perhaps to place on record just a few points with reference to the history of the Presidency College, Calcutta, in its present form.

The existing building (less the extension for the Chemical Laboratory) was erected about 1873, and was opened by Sir George Campbell (then Lieutenant-Governor) either in 1873 or early in 1874. It was a collection of empty halls and rooms of various sizes, the rooms being in no way designed for any special purposes in teaching. No such arrangements as separate Laboratories and Lecture rooms for teaching various subjects in Science such as Physics and Chemistry had been thought of.

At that time also the number of students in the College classes was about a half of what it is now. The figures of the students in the Presidency College in 1873 appear to be about 385. There are now about 764* students attending the College.

My appointment as Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College dates from May 1873. I was at first given two or three rooms in a house on the opposite side of College Street as a Chemical Laboratory. Later on I was allowed to use the disused Hare School which I had fitted up. The Professor of Physical Science was accommodated in two or three large rooms in the basement of the new Presidency College, which had in no way been designed for Science work. Later on, other rooms on the first floor of the College were taken for lecture rooms in Physical Science. As the Chemical Department grew, I was allowed to design an addition to one of the wings of the College building as a Chemical Laboratory. This was erected (I think) fifteen years ago, and was a vast improvement. When the Chemical section went into its new building, the Physical Sciences section took in the old Hare School building for certain necessary extensions, so that the Physics Department is now accommodated in no fewer than three parts of the College, all separate from one another.

In addition Geological classes had to be started in a tentative form in the Presidency College some years ago, and a couple of ordinary rooms had to be given up for that purpose.

Still more recently Biological classes have been started, and this Department has also been given a couple of rooms quite unsuited for the work.

Both the Geological and Biological rooms have had of course to be fitted up as best could be done.

Then in addition to the B.A. Science classes in the College it has been necessary to open and provide for classes for the B.Sc. Degrees. Astronomical classes and observatories have also had to be provided.

During recent years, too, a considerable number of research students have been deputed to work in the College.

Most recently of all, Commercial classes have been added on to the curriculum of the Presidency College, which will, when the recognised scheme comes into existence, make large additional demands on the accommodation available.

Now the complaint has been coming for the last few years that owing to the large increase in the number of students attending the College, and to the great number of different subjects which have to be taught in any system of modern education, that the College is far too small and too cramped for its requirements.

In addition to complaints concerning the unsuitableness of many of the adaptations as detailed above, each Professor says he requires more space for the teaching of his own science.

It is also beginning to be felt that the College staff, though relatively to other Colleges a very large and a very strong one, is still not equal to the work which should be required to be carried on in the model College of India.

There are also complaints about the discipline of the students out of College hours. It is true we have a large Hostel (the Eden Hostel) for the College, but this is not enough. It holds say 200 students, but it is situated in a bad quarter of the town, and undoubtedly the conditions of residence of the students both in and out of the Hostel (and in messes) might be very greatly improved.

I made some enquiries into the requirements of the Presidency College some three or four years ago, but could do nothing, as there were no financial resources available for extensive additions. One of the objects, however, that I have steadily kept in view has been the urgent necessity of keeping up the prestige of the Presidency College, and before my retirement to try to arrange for it to occupy fully the position which should be assigned to it. Certain plans for the extension of laboratories and teaching appliances have been submitted during the last three or four years by individual Professors, but I postponed them, first till the discussion about the Ranchi College scheme had taken definite shape, and then till I could get a comprehensive and well digested scheme.

Some months ago, I asked the Principal of the Presidency College to consult his Professors, and specially the Science Professors; and to submit a complete scheme of what was required to place the College on a really satisfactory basis.

Again too at my official inspection of the Presidency College about six weeks ago, I made some inspection remarks on the subject of the Presidency College being kept up to the mark, and the necessity for it to fulfil the place assigned to it of being a model College for Bengal at all events, if not for the whole of India.

During my inspection also I discussed the question of possible extension with the Official Principal, Dr. P. K. Ray, and with some of the Professors. The result of this is that

* Figures for 1904.

a certain scheme has been submitted to me by the Principal, which I append to this letter in original, with the plans referred to in the Principal's letter.

In the discussions which have taken place it is clear that the view is strongly held that it is necessary that the Presidency College should be improved or perhaps remodelled, and that this is so is perhaps not to be wondered at, for what was good enough and large enough 32 years ago is certainly not to be expected to fulfil the wants of education in Bengal at the present time.

We have also to remember that the Calcutta University may under its new Regulations require not only improvements in buildings and teaching appliances, but may also require Colleges to be more of a residential type than formerly.

There appear to be several possible directions in which action may be taken to improve the Presidency College :—

A.—Land might be taken up in the neighbourhood to allow—

- (1) for the necessary extension and development of the College, and for building two or three new and self-contained Science Laboratories ;
- (2) to build a house for the Principal ;
- (3) to build houses for some or all of the Professors, both European and Indian ;
- (4) to increase the hostel accommodation and to bring the hostels under more strict supervision ;
- (5) to provide play grounds.

The cost of *A* would probably be prohibitive.

B.—The plan might be limited to (1) of *A* only, and other things left as they are. The cost of this would be much smaller.

C.—*B* might be done, and the hostel arrangements might be made at some place outside Calcutta, the students coming to and from the College by tram. If *C* were carried out it would be well to construct a house for the Principal and some of the staff near the hostel or hostels for the purpose of supervision.

If *C* were carried out also, the Eden Hostel might be made over to the Medical College authorities, for I have learned in correspondence with the Principal, Medical College, and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, that such a hostel is rather urgently required for that College.

There are of course a good many arguments in favour of this course, but the plan is open to the objection that not only the staff would, as at present, reside far from the College, but that the students would be also removed from close proximity to their place of work.

D.—Another scheme would be to build any necessary extensions of Science Laboratories at some distance from the existing Presidency College, and for the students to come backwards and forwards from one set of lectures to another. This has been suggested, but I could not possibly recommend the scheme in the form in which it has been put forward.

If it had been proposed to have purely an Arts College in one place, and purely a Science College in another, it might possibly have been discussed.

E.—The best possible course would be to remove the Presidency College and its hostels, etc., bodily to some open place in the outskirts of Calcutta, and to start a new and improved College there, making it as far as possible of a residential type, and with its own recreation grounds attached. This is the scheme put forward by Dr. P. K. Ray in the letter which I forward.

Possibly if *E* were considered, the existing Presidency College buildings might be of use to the Calcutta University for (1) ordinary examination purposes ; (2) laboratories for research, and for the practical examinations in science ; (3) a Calcutta University Library, and (4) an institution in connexion with the Calcutta University, like the existing Calcutta University Institute, but on a much larger scale.

Again also, if *E* were carried out, the Eden Hostel would be found of the greatest possible use to the Medical College, as enabling them to secure a convenient residence for their students close to the Hospital.

These questions will however have to be approached with great care and caution, for it will not do to allow the Indian public to think there is any intention to harm the College or to remove it from Calcutta.

If *E* were adopted there is much to be said in favour of such a site as is proposed by Dr. P. K. Ray. Another exceptional site might be Kidderpore House, if it is ever given up by its present occupants, for it is now Government property. There are also excellent sites in such places as Ballygunge, Tollygunge, and on Diamond Harbour Road, etc., all of which will shortly be brought within easy reach of the tramway.

As suggested by His Honour the best plan would be to have the case considered by a small committee. As names for such a committee, I would suggest Sir Guru Das Banerjee, Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, Justice Sarada Charan Mitra, Justice Ashutosh Mukherjee, Mr. K. G. Gupta, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Babu Nalin Bihari Sarkar, Maulvi Siraj-ul-Islam, Dr. P. K. Ray, Dr. E. D. Ross, Mr. Kuchler,

Mr. Prothero, Mr. Cunningham, and Director of Public Instruction, with Mr. V. H. Jackson as Secretary.

If His Honour would preside at the Conference, it would be most popular, and add largely to its weight and influence.

I enclose Dr. P. K. Ray's letter and enclosures in original.

These and those notes will, I suppose, be printed. If so, I should be greatly obliged by six or eight spare copies being sent to me. The return of the original enclosures to Dr. Ray's letter is requested.

The 19th April 1906.

A. PEDLER.

No. 450, dated Calcutta, the 16th April 1906.

From—P. K. Ray, Esq., D. Sc., Offg. Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta,
To—The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

I have the honour to forward, in original, the suggestions I have received about the requirements of this College from the members of the Instructive Staff in response to my memorandum forwarding copy of your remarks on the occasion of your last visit and inviting them to make suggestions.

2. It will be seen that these suggestions refer to three main subjects:—

- (1) The removal of the College to a better site where it may be converted into a Residential College as required by the University Act;
- (2) The extension of the present Physical and Chemical Laboratories and the building of new laboratories for Biology and Geology, etc., etc., and
- (3) The general organization of the College and the enlargement of the teaching staff. I will take these subjects in order.

I.—Removal of the College to a better site.

3. On the occasion of your last visit I spoke to you of the possibilities of extension of the College on the present site and showed you the lands to the west of it. I annex a plan of the site showing the plots that may be acquired and the *pucka* buildings, etc., that stand on them. You suggested that for the purposes of the College, that is for the extension of the Physical and Chemical Laboratories and the construction of new laboratories in Biology and Geology and for a separate hall for a common room, for a gymnasium and for the residences of the Principal and two Professors of the College, the plot marked by the red line A, B, C, D, E, as shown on the plan, and containing about 15 bighas and 3 cottahs, would be sufficient. This would leave no space for the residences of other Professors or for the extension of hostel accommodation for students or for the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of the Hostel. For this purpose I suggested that the plot marked by the red line, E, D, F, G, as shown on the plan and containing 3 bighas should also be acquired. This plot is close to our Hostel, on the opposite side of the road to the north, and is a very bad *bustee* at present. The total cost of acquiring both the plots would be about six lakhs. Even if both the plots were acquired, the College would not be residential. There is no possibility of ever having a residential College on the present site. The College has at present no play grounds. It is impossible to have them on the present site. It must be admitted that adequate play and recreation grounds are absolutely necessary for a College in order that the students may be kept occupied in the afternoon and thus acquire a love for health and strength along with their love of study and knowledge,—in order, in short, that the evil effects of excessive mental exercise may be counteracted by corresponding physical exercise. It is therefore desirable to pause and reflect whether the College should be extended on its present site or removed to a better site in the suburbs, where in the near future there might be constructed a residential College with extensive play and recreation grounds as required by the University Act.

4. This question was considered by the Instructive Staff at one of their recent meetings, and the following resolution was adopted by them:—

"That this meeting recognising that the present situation of the College is incompatible with the terms of the University Act with respect to a residential College desires to urge on Government the necessity of removing the Hostel and College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta."

5. I beg to submit my suggestions for giving effect to this resolution.

A site may be easily acquired of about three hundred bighas in the northern suburbs at a distance of only three miles from the College. It is bounded on the south by a public road which runs to the east and is known as Dum-Dum Road, and which runs to the west to the river and is known as the Gun Foundry Road. To the north we may go as far as we care, and the same remark applies to the east. On the western side the site is bounded

by the broad Cossipore Road. A plan of the site is annexed hereto which will show its situation and surroundings. The site consists mainly of old garden lands, and there are very few *pucka* buildings on it. As the river is not far, as the northern part of Calcutta where reside the gentry whose sons attend lectures at the Presidency College is only two miles or less, as the grounds are high and extensive and capable of great extension, where it is not improbable the private Colleges might migrate in future, moreover as it is proposed to extend the tram line close to it and take the line by its southern and western boundaries, the site selected seems to be admirably suited for the location of the "Premier College" of Bengal.

6. The cost of acquiring this extensive site would not, I believe, be more than that of acquiring the 18 bighas on the present site of the College.

7. At a rough estimate the site and buildings would cost about 25 lakhs. Of this amount 10 to 12 lakhs might be obtained by selling off the present site and buildings of the College either to the University or to private buyers. The remaining 15 lakhs might be advanced by Government in two or three years. The estimated cost is shown below :—

	Lakhs.
Cost of site	6
College Buildings	6
Physical Laboratory	2
Chemical Laboratory	2
Biological Laboratory	1
Geological Laboratory	1
Astronomical Observatory	1
Hall for common room, etc.	1
Gymnasium and out-offices	1
Clearing, levelling, draining, laying out grounds, etc.	1
Residences of Professors	3
Total	25

As regards hostels for students on the new site, I believe the proceeds from the sale of the present buildings and site of the Eden Hindu Hostel would be sufficient to construct new buildings on improved plans. The present site and buildings might be sold either to private parties or reserved by Government for the students of the Medical College for whom I understand hostel accommodation is needed, and their estimated value might be credited to the new Presidency College.

II.—Extension of the Physical and Chemical Laboratories and the building of new Laboratories in Biology and Geology, etc., etc.

8. On this subject I would refer to the original letters and notes of the Professors appended to this letter (see notes by Mr. Kuehler, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Mahalanabis, Mr. Hayden and Dr. Gullie). They suggest that each laboratory should be located in a separate building, as in Germany.

In Germany and America and also in England, a Psychological Laboratory has become almost as common as a Physical or Chemical Laboratory. It would be desirable therefore to make provision for it in the proposed new College.

9. A separate hall which may be used as a common room by students and Professors and which may be converted into a large Lecture Room or a Theatre whenever required is a matter of necessity for social intercourse between students and Professors outside college classes.

10. A large gymnasium in the German fashion is absolutely necessary. It should be equipped with all the latest implements of physical exercise as well as provided with the old instruments, such as were once prevalent in India.

11. The grounds should be well laid out for walks as well as for games and sports.

12. On the occasion of your last visit you have been pleased to remark :—

"The College has a very high reputation to maintain. There are over 140 scholarship-holders of various degrees working and reading in the College, so that it contains the cream of those under education in Bengal, and all concerned must realise this and work at the highest possible pressure. It is well to remember that the standard set in all matters in the Presidency College will react generally on collegiate education in Bengal. Great responsibility therefore rests not only on the Principal but also on every professor and teacher in the College, and work of each should be such as will set a proper standard in his own special subject."

13. In order to realise the ideal indicated in the above lines and to raise the College to the level of one in Europe or America it would be necessary to enlarge the teaching staff and to organize the College in such a way as would call forth the greatest individual and collective effort and promote the highest corporate and individual life.

14. On the third subject, namely the general organization of the College and the enlargement of the teaching staff, a separate communication will be submitted in continuation of this.

Dated Narikeldanga, Calcutta, the 23rd May 1905.

From—SIR GURU DASS BANERJEE, K.T.,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I RECEIVED yesterday your letter (Education Circular No. 97.—G.), dated the 17th May 1905, in which you have done me the honour of asking my opinion on the proposal for the removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta.

2. In reply I beg to submit the following observations for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. On going through the copies of papers you have been good enough to send me, I find that the improvements in the Presidency College which have been considered necessary or desirable, are—

- (i) the conversion of the institution into a residential College, by having suitable hostel accommodation and play-grounds for students, and houses for the Principal and Professors, close to the College building;
- (ii) the extension of the physical and chemical laboratories, the erection of new laboratories for Biology, Geology and other sciences, and the building of more lecture-rooms; and
- (iii) the strengthening of the teaching staff.

And it is mainly for the purpose of effecting improvement (i) that the removal of the College to a suitable site in the suburbs of Calcutta has been recommended as necessary.

4. While yielding to none in my desire to see the Presidency College, which is the premier College in Bengal and which should be the model College for India, fitted with every possible improvement, and while speaking with all deference for the views of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose and Mr. Pedler and Dr. P. K. Roy, which I believe are shared by most European educationists and by many of my own countrymen, I feel bound to say that the conversion of the Presidency College into a residential College is not desirable in the existing state of things, and is not necessary for increasing its efficiency. My reasons for taking this view may be shortly stated thus:—

In the first place, improvements (ii) and (iii) are of much higher importance than improvement (i), and ought to be effected fully before the latter can claim our attention; but the funds available will not leave much for the former purpose ■ they are applied in the first instance to the latter.

In the second place, the advantages of a residential College are not so clear and unquestionable as they are generally supposed to be, specially when the number of students is so large as it is in the case under consideration. For personal influence of the Principal and the Professors will reach only a few, and the supervision for the most part will be mechanical and a matter of routine; and discipline under such supervision must be far less salutary in its effects than home-training or the necessary self-discipline of those who have to shift for themselves, subject to such supervision as a system of inspection for students' measures might secure.

In the third place, in a country like this with its diversity of races and creeds, and with the teaching staff in its higher ranks belonging to a different nationality, it will be no easy matter for the supervising authorities to have sympathetic appreciation of the situation of students, and to show due regard for their habits and sentiments.

In the fourth place, it is not necessary that a College should be of the residential type in order that it may exercise adequate control over the conduct of students, and its Professors may cultivate friendly relations with their pupils. Such control may be sufficiently secured if the Colleges co-operate with the University in the

supervision of students' messes and hostels; and the lecture-room and the laboratory may afford ample field for the cultivation of such friendly relations.

5. If then the first improvement suggested, namely, the conversion of the Presidency College into one of a residential type, be left out of consideration as undesirable in the present state of things and unnecessary for increasing its efficiency, the other two improvements referred to above in paragraph 3 which are essential and should occupy our attention in the first instance, may, as implied in paragraph B on page 3 of Mr. Pedler's note, dated the 19th April 1905, be effected without removing the College to a different place, whereas, if the first-mentioned improvement is insisted upon and with it a change of site, the second improvement will no doubt proceed hand in hand, but the third, the most important of all, will have to be postponed, at least for a time, for want of funds.

6. While thus, on the one hand, no change of site is necessary for effecting improvements (ii) and (iii) (noticed in paragraph 3) which are essential for increasing the efficiency of the College, on the other hand, removal of the College either to the northern suburbs or to Ballygunge is open to objection on various grounds.

The Presidency College is now situated almost centrally with reference to the houses of those residents of Calcutta and its suburbs, who either actually send or are likely to send their sons to that College for education; and the removal of the College, as suggested, will result in considerable inconvenience to large numbers of them. For if the College be removed to the northern suburbs, residents of Bhowanipore and Ballygunge will be put to great inconvenience, while removal to Ballygunge will produce similar inconvenience to the inhabitants of Shambazar and Bagbazar.

Then, again, neither the site recommended in the northern suburbs nor that suggested in Ballygunge is as healthy as the present site of the College, the suburbs and Ballygunge being well known to be malarious places.

Moreover, the removal of the Presidency College, as suggested, will materially affect the supervision of the Hindu and Hare Schools, the two important Government high schools in Calcutta, which are now under the control of the Principal of the Presidency College, and which cannot conveniently be removed along with that College and converted into boarding schools.

7. For the foregoing reasons, in my humble opinion, the removal of the Presidency College from its present site is neither desirable nor necessary; and for its real improvement all available funds should, in the first instance, be applied to the strengthening of the teaching staff and the extension of the laboratories.

8. In conclusion, I should add that my insisting upon the strengthening of the teaching staff must not be taken to imply any disparagement of the merits of the present staff. What I really mean is this, that with a view to increase the efficiency of teaching, the numerical strength of the staff should be increased, so that it may be adequate to take charge of the large number of students who seek instruction, and of the great variety of subjects in which instruction is sought; and the salaries of Professors should be raised so as to offer sufficient inducement to competent men in India and Europe to enter the educational service and continue in their posts as teachers.

Dated Calcutta, the 25th May 1906.

From—The REVD. ALAN TOMORAY,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter (confidential), dated Darjeeling, the 17th May, marked Education Circular No. 9T.—G, and to forward the following opinion on the scheme contained in the papers accompanying your letter.

1. The inadequacy of the present Presidency College site for the purpose of a model College on enlightened principles is admitted. Extensions must be made at once if the primacy of the College is to be maintained, and these extensions must provide accommodation for residences for European and Indian professors, laboratories, and extra class-rooms.

2. Two possibilities present themselves:—(a) Local extensions, (b) Removal—

(a) Local extensions could be procured by tearing down the antiquated buildings on the north side of College Square (Sanskrit College, Sanskrit Library, Hindu School, University Institute) and erecting a modern four-storeyed building there. The first two floors could be used for class-rooms and laboratories, the third and fourth for residential quarters (provided with lifts and water-tanks on roofs for flushing, etc.). This would provide a magnificent frontage. Then the tank (College Square) should be filled up and made into a play-ground, reserving half for the Presidency College and half for the general public. The old buildings on the north side of College Square are picturesque, but far from economical in their use of space—open quadrangles and colonades in the centre of a city are pleasant, but decidedly wasteful when extensions are needed.

The residences would be for the European staff. Indian gentlemen are not usually comfortable in European houses, which seem too open and draughty. The tank should be filled up in any case. Tanks are a solecism in Calcutta, and are possibly also a source of danger to the public health as breeding-places of mosquitoes. No doubt the ripple on the surface of the College Square tank on a moonlight night is charming and productive of poetic thoughts, but in this utilitarian age that charm will be less thought of than the possible danger, and the certain inutility of the tank as at present restricted. Filled up, it would make a magnificent square in the centre of the city and such an open space would provide health for thousands. Instead of the ripple of the water there would be trees, shrubs, flowers along the borders, and athletic games in the square itself.

Accordingly if local extension is thought desirable the above scheme would provide it adequately, though not as ideally as removal to a southern suburb.

Before proceeding to consider (b) it would be well to provide for the dispossessed Sanskrit College, Library, and Hindu School. These might be very well removed to the outskirts of the town, say to the eastwards on or near Upper Circular Road, and would allow of a return to simple ancient Sanskrit *tel* conditions. The Hindu School (at present like any other entrance school) should specialize as a preparatory school for the Sanskrit College. Or it might be necessary to buy up the eastern side of College Square under the Land Acquisition Act and erect buildings there that would glorify the centre of Calcutta, where Hausmannising is very much needed.

(b) But if on general principles local extension is less desirable than migration elsewhere, the question arises, where? For the very large expenditure estimated as likely to be required, one would have to consider not only size of proposed site, but general suitability, and probable remunerativeness.

On a new site it would be possible to erect a College, with residences for professors and students on the best possible lines.

3. Dr. P. K. Roy suggests a site at Cossipore. He gives an elaborate scheme; and it will have to be carefully examined by experts before such a huge outlay is incurred.

4. Personally knowing the district as I do from frequent cycle rides in the vicinity, I am very strongly opposed to the selection of Cossipore as the site for the new Presidency College—

(a) The district is malarious: the district round Dum-Dum is notoriously so: the eastern part of the district is under water for several months every year. From the road to Dum-Dum Cantonments one sees water as far as the eye can reach in the rains, the period of most strenuous application in Calcutta Colleges, when malaria would prevail among students and others.

It is possible that the malarious nature of the area might be improved by removing jungle; but it would be foolish to plant down at an estimated

cost of 25 lakhs a magnificent College on a malarious site when other sites in more salubrious localities are available. I am not a Health Officer, but it seems to me that when Baranagore is malarious (west of site) and Dum-Dum district is malarious (east of site) the probability is that the Cossipore suggested site will also be found malarious.

(b) The suggested site is at the wrong end of Calcutta for the European professors and their wives. They would practically have to form a community by themselves, and the social life of Calcutta would suffer from the removal of the educational people from ordinary Calcutta "functions" at the south end of the city where "society" would become more than ever financial and commercial.

(c) The suggested site is three miles from the present Presidency College and the use of tram-cars is emphasized. If a car journey has to be made in any case, would there be any great discrepancy between a journey of three miles northwards to Cossipore and five miles southwards to Alipore, counting from the Presidency College in both cases?

5. I would venture to suggest that a site be estimated for in the area between Alipore and Tollygunge where there is plenty of good land, no malaria scourge, and contemplated tram-car facilities.

All the institutions of Calcutta—the Imperial Library, the Museum, the European shops, the Town Hall, and the Victoria Memorial—are at the south side of Calcutta, and are much nearer Alipore than Cossipore, to say nothing of the salubrious drive across the Maidan in the one case, and the crawling progress through pestiferous streets in the other. For the residents at the College, students and professors, these are points to be considered.

I may say that I have no idea what such a site might cost in the district named, but the other items would be much the same in both cases.

6. I would lay stress on the social surroundings in both places. At Alipore a distinctively European element predominates, leading to excellent conservancy, orderly arrangements, and Western amenities. It would be an excellent training for hostel students there to be surrounded by all the influences of European life in college terms, not only in respect of professors but of a general public that would learn to respect the solons of the best Calcutta, and would impress them with the high character of the general European citizen. Mutual understanding between the two races would result at Alipore. At Cossipore there would be isolation from Europeans, except from the score of European mill employes along the river in the vicinity who would not be likely to fraternise with our students.

On the whole then, on hygienic, on topographical, and on social grounds I would prefer Alipore to Cossipore as a site for the proposed new Presidency College. As between the three possibilities—local extensions as indicated on page 1, Cossipore, and Alipore—I unhesitatingly prefer Alipore. Of the other two I am almost sure I should prefer the first, viz., a local extension as suggested on page 1. Cossipore would, in my opinion, be a very risky experiment, and a further removal from the advantages of the European end of this great city than at present exists.

I beg to apologise for the length of these remarks.

Dated Darjeeling, the 26th May 1906.

From—M. B. DUFF, PROTHERO, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), Professor, Presidency College,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

With reference to your Circular No. 9T.—G., dated 17th May, asking for my opinion on the proposal to remove the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta, I have the honour to state as follows.

1. If a site of the size mentioned by Dr. Roy is available in the position stated, I should be strongly in favour of his proposal. It will secure the great advantage of converting the College to a closer approximation to the residential type and of bringing the students and the instructive staff more closely together in their leisure time without running contrary to the public sentiment, which is so strongly opposed to the removal of the College from Calcutta. I

have only comparatively recently joined a College, having been previously employed for a long time in the inspecting branch, but my own experience of the advantage of a closer intercourse between the teachers and the taught may be thought relevant to the question at issue. During the six months I officiated as Principal of the College, I acquired an influence with the students, which I should not previously have considered possible, by taking an interest in their games, dramatic representations, debating clubs, etc. I never thought the student class capable of much affection or gratitude before, but I have certainly had cause to change my opinion.

2. Another reason which leads me to support the proposal is, that, as it is in contemplation to build houses for the Principal and Professors, in the case of such as are marked men it would certainly be unpleasant for European ladies to reside anywhere near the Presidency College.

This objection would not apply to the proposed site in the northern suburbs.

3. If the College is removed as proposed, it will be possible to secure in a great measure freedom from the undesirable surroundings, objectionable both from the point of view of morality and health, which are well known to anyone who has had anything to do with the management of the Eden Hostel.

4. I would remark that Dr. Roy's scheme takes no notice of the other Government educational institutions in Calcutta more or less intimately connected with the Presidency College, such as the Hindu and Hare Schools and the Calcutta Madrasa. The case for their removal is as strong as that for removing the Presidency College, and inasmuch as the students of the Madrasa reading for the F.A. and B.A. examinations attend lectures at the Presidency College, if the Madrasa is not to be moved, additional outlay will have to be faced for increasing the staff of the Madrasa to enable it to teach up to the B.A. standard.

5. Whilst cordially approving the scheme, I feel bound to express my belief that it will be difficult to enforce residence on a very large proportion of our students. So many of them are the children of parents, who are badly off, that the increased cheapness of living with their parents or relations, rather than in the hostel, which it is proposed to establish, will be a matter of great importance to them. With this liberty, I do not see how the Government can interfere, and therefore for a large number of students, the College must remain a day or non-residential institution. Many of our students live at such a long distance from the College that their time outside lecture hours is fully taken up with going and coming every day. Such students will not derive much advantage from the residential system, or the games and play-grounds, which it is in contemplation to establish. It is only the minority, who will be much influenced by the change, and for them its benefit will be incalculable.

6. A point of some importance relating to the proposed transfer of the Eden Hostel to the Medical College is that the consent of the private benefactors, such as the Raja of Maisadal, by whose contributions the hostel was in a large part constructed, or their heirs, will have to be secured. A similar difficulty will have to be considered with reference to the Elliott Muhammadan Hostel, if, as I have ventured to suggest, it is considered that the removal of the Presidency College entails the removal of the Calcutta Madrasa.

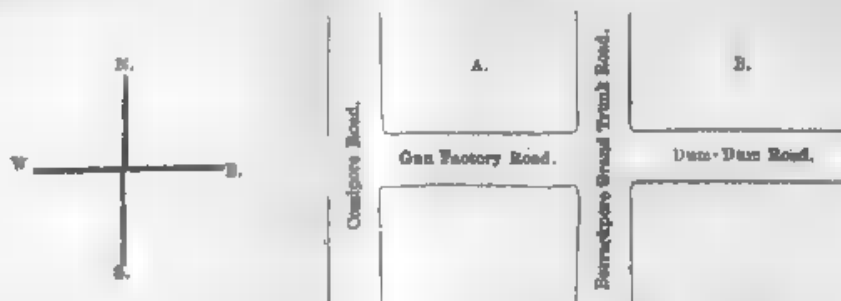
Dated Calcutta, the 27th May 1905.

From - The Revd. Alex. Tomory,

To - The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In continuation of my letter of 25th instant, I have the honour to say that I have this evening cycled round the site suggested in the letter of

Dr. P. K. Roy for the new Presidency College, represented by blocks A and B on plan below:—



I do not know what the advantage is in having the buildings on both sides of the Barrackpore Trunk Road. But I want to warn you that the ground level in blocks A and B is below the road level and the ground is covered with water all the rains. I visited the Cossipore Horticultural Gardens incidentally. It is part of block A above, and the Manager informed me that it was malarious, and flooded in the rains. The ground level is under road level. A good deal of the land in question is garden land, not in our sense, but densely overgrown. There are a number of tanks, each garden having at least one for irrigation purposes. These would have to be filled up as part of the scheme.

Block A is very objectionable on other grounds. It is faced to the south by the Tramway Horses Infirmary and the new terminus of the goods traffic of the Chitpore-Cossipore section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The noise of shunting would be very disagreeable either for students or residents.

The west boundary is the Cossipore road, with open drains on both sides, and a regular low-down native bazar, peopled apparently by mill-hands and their families and other followers.

I cannot imagine how any responsible person would fix on this block as an ideal site for a splendid College. In charity therefore I am bound to assume that block A is meant as a play-ground or maidan for students, and in that case the question arises whether the expense of raising the whole level and filling up the tanks would not be prohibitive, considering the object. Block B has not the disadvantages of block A, but it is far from a good site for the Model College. There is too much of the mill-hand and similar element about. That might be cleared from the immediate neighbourhood of block B, but even then the approach would be unpleasant.

I felt that I ought to send you these additional notes, based on to-day's observation.

No. 21Con., dated Calcutta, the 1st June 1906.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Dux, Offg. Commr., Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

REPLYING to your Education Circular No. 9T.—G., of 17th May 1905, on the proposal for the removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta, I have the honour to say that in my opinion the alternative lies between the proposals A (1) and E of Mr. Pedler's note. The former which provides for the necessary extension and development of the College, and for building two or three new and self-contained science laboratories, that is to say, for improving the College as a purely teaching institution, could be effected by the acquisition of land close to the present site at a high but relatively moderate cost. Any of the other proposals would either be prohibitive as involving extensive acquisition in the heart of Calcutta, or partial and ineffective as taking the College very little beyond A (1) and making no real provision for residence, recreation or supervision.

2. It seems to me, however, that the proposal A (1) would not provide adequately for modern requirements. I presume that Government has definitely decided that a model College must be something more than an agglomeration of class-rooms, and that much more is due to its students than

the mere provision of lectures. But the cost involved even in scheme A (1) would probably be so great as to deter Government from making any further extensive changes in the College for another generation.

3. The proposal E is therefore the only one which renders the development of the College possible as a residential or potentially residential College with adequate recreation grounds.

4. I have a superficial acquaintance with Ballygunge and Tollygunge, and also with Cossipore and the land along the Barrackpore Trunk Road. I believe that the region indicated by Dr. Roy is the best, namely, the tract on the Barrackpore Road, north of the Cossipore Gun Foundry Road. In this I am supported by Mr. Bernard who has, I believe, consulted his District Engineer. All the outer suburbs are esteemed unhealthy; but, so far as I can learn, the Cossipore region is less so than the more outlying tracts of Ballygunge and Tollygunge. The country is better cleared and has, I think, a better fall towards the northern end of the Salt Lakes. At the point indicated by Dr. Roy there are some extensive garden in a neglected condition of which the price could not be excessive. The site is also more suitable for local students, it is within walking distance, say $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of the northern end of Calcutta, and within, I should judge, the smallest tram fare (once lines are laid on the Barrackpore Road, as I believe, they will be) of the Harrison Road. Dr. Roy informs me that of the students whose houses are in Calcutta, about 223 live north of the Harrison Road against 180 south of it. Any site we could find in Tollygunge or Ballygunge would be too far for those at the northern end, even by tram. At least it would involve great loss of time and expense.

5. I am bound to observe, however, that any change of site is likely to occasion an extreme outcry. Assuming residence not to be made compulsory, in the first instance, and it seems to me that to make it compulsory would occasion as great an outcry as arose amongst the native community when they assumed that the College would be removed to Ranchi, or suppressed in favour of the Ranchi College, then short of that the site which I approve as the best and nearest to the town will still necessitate a regular expenditure on tram fares by the great majority of the students. This expenditure will not be less than Rs. 3, and for those further off may amount to Rs. 6 monthly. This alone is quite sufficient to occasion loud and violent opposition. I need not do more than advert to the perversity with which practically every Government proposal is misrepresented in Bengal. When the natural conservatism and suspicion of the class with whom we have to deal is fortified by a substantial ground of complaint, it can be understood how intense the opposition is likely to be. It has been distinctly shown that the upper and upper middle classes regard the Presidency College as an institution in which they have a vested interest, and its want of conformity to modern ideas on the one hand, or any improvements which we can hope to effect in it on the other, will weigh very little with them as against any change which makes it more expensive or less available.

6. I would therefore suggest that if the step of moving it to a suburban site is considered to be essential to its improvement, that step should be taken with extreme caution, and native opinion should be prepared for it not by obtruding any ready prepared scheme but by gradually exposing the impossibility of progress under existing conditions. If opinion can be brought round to the necessity of reform, the fact that a change of site is an essential condition to reform may be recognised. I make these observations because the benefits of the College are almost exclusively enjoyed by one particular class, and it hardly seems worth while to force a benefit upon that class at the expense of all the abuse and political odium which will be excited, unless it believes that the demand proceeds from itself.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th June 1906.

From—G. W. Kitchener, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In reply to Circular No. 9T.—G., dated 17th May, in which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor asks for an expression of my opinion on the proposal

for the removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs, I have the honour to submit the enclosed note on the question.

Note on the proposed removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs.

From hardly any point of view can the present site of the Presidency College be considered satisfactory. Regarded merely as a day college, where work is done between stated hours, the only argument in favour of its situation is that it is central. But such an argument is nowadays considered of little account unless the central situation is accompanied by other advantages of a more essential nature. It is after all a very trifling hardship if young men of college age have to travel either on foot or by some other mode of locomotion a considerable distance to the place of their studies. To my mind it is indeed a distinct advantage, as with many young students this compulsory locomotion forms their only bodily exercise, and even if it take the mild form of transportation by carriage or tram, it still has a certain value. Especially is this true of the Bengali student, whose natural disinclination for bodily exertion assuredly needs no artificial encouragement. The only advantages in fact afforded by a central situation as such are those which arise from libraries, reading and common rooms and laboratories to which access is permitted outside the usual college hours. These advantages have, however, up to the present not been associated with the Presidency College, and even if they had been, they would have been more than counterbalanced by the drawbacks which the situation of the college presents in other respects.

The chief characteristics which in my opinion should be aimed at in selecting a site for a high grade day college are hygienic surroundings, freedom from noise and dust, and sufficient space, not only for present requirements in the matter of buildings, but also for future expansion. Educational work should be done in quiet places and in pure air, and it is especially desirable for scientific work that there should be no noise, no vibration, and no dust.

Judged by these requirements, the present site of the Presidency College considered merely as a day college stands condemned. Its hygienic surroundings are of the poorest, the air is full of dust, and the noise and vibration caused by the traffic in the streets are intolerable. Further, the needs of the scientific departments have far outgrown the space accommodation at present at their disposal, and no relief is possible except by the acquisition of the expensive though unsavoury land surrounding the college. As Mr. Pedler has pointed out, no addition beyond the construction of a well-planned chemical laboratory has been made to the college for the last thirty years, so that a large amount of arrears in the direction of new buildings has now to be made good.

The need for new buildings is most pressing on the science side. This is the natural outcome of the recent awakening of India in common with other countries to the benefits of a real scientific education. It should, moreover, be noted that a special impetus will in Bengal be given to the demand for increased facilities for acquiring scientific knowledge by the regulations founded on the new University Act which are about to come into force. These facilities must necessarily include the provision of new laboratories of a modern type in the various branches of science which the University proposes to include in its curriculum. Now, whatever be the future relations of the University to its affiliated colleges as regards post-graduate studies; I think it would be a great mistake if the leading Government college in Bengal were to give up direct and active participation in the highest kind of educational work. It is, I imagine, no breach of confidence to state here that one of the Committees at present engaged in drawing up University regulations has framed a scheme for determining the relations of the University to the recognised colleges in the matter of post-graduate courses of study. This scheme, which as far I can judge is perfectly practicable, aims at concentrating and economising the energies of the various colleges with regard to higher work following the examinations for the ordinary degrees of B.A. and B.Sc. But, while the University will by this agency actually become a teaching body, it is not intended that the contributing colleges should lose their identity thereby, but merely that they should be drawn into closer union with the University and form a recognised abode for true University studies. It is in this way in fact, i.e., by the provision of men and material, that such of the colleges as are in a position to do so will contribute to the support of the University. Should this scheme be adopted, it will throw on the colleges and naturally in the first place on the Presidency College the chief onus of providing the facilities necessary for carrying on real University work. But with it or without it a certain amount of independence of action should I think be always left to the Presidency College, so that it may form a model for the University and, if necessary, act as a check on any future retrograde tendencies on the part of that institution.

I have digressed at some length on this question of the relations between the University and the colleges, as on it depends largely the necessity for the provision of increased facilities at the present moment for advanced work in the Presidency College and therefore to some extent the question of the removal of that institution to another site.

It is indeed the necessity for the immediate extension of the present complex of college buildings which gives a real practical interest to the question under consideration, as the

unsatisfactory conditions of the present site might hardly by themselves constitute a sufficiently powerful reason for the radical remedy afforded by a complete removal of the college. If, however, it is admitted that the construction of new laboratories for the Presidency College is urgently called for (and I would strongly press this view on Government), and if the construction of these laboratories on an extension of the present site involves a very heavy expenditure, it certainly seems desirable, provided a reasonable sum can be realised by the sale of the present property, to remove the college to a better site instead of perpetuating the disadvantages of the present one. Such a step would involve little or no pecuniary loss, and besides the very considerable benefits already alluded to which could be secured by a change of situation, there would be the additional ones that not only the new science institutes but also the portions of the college devoted to literary and philosophic work would be designed from the outset with a view to their ultimate purpose and not merely consist, as Mr. Pedler has pointed out to be the case in the existing Presidency College, of an aggregate of rooms adapted as best they can be to the particular educational work for which they are required.

So far I have confined myself to the arguments in favour of moving the Presidency College as a non-residential institution. If, however, it is intended, in accordance with the requirements of the new University Act, to give a more or less residential character to the college, the arguments for removal acquire overwhelming force. It may I think be taken for granted that while great improvements can no doubt be introduced in the matter of hostel supervision and while much can be done to increase amenities of student life in the present hostel by the provision of reading and other common rooms, by the institution of clubs, literary and athletic, and by the consequent encouragement of social intercourse amongst the students themselves, in a word by giving a collegiate instead of a mere lodging-house character to the hostel, any attempt to establish a residential college on the present site is out of the question. The expense alone would be prohibitive, but quite apart from this, the mere provision of professors' houses in more or less proximity to the hostels would constitute a very small step towards the realisation of the conditions of a residential college in the full sense of the term. Moreover, it is doubtful whether one of the chief objects of such an institution, i.e., the promotion of friendly intercourse between professors and students, would be materially furthered by the mere propinquity of residence of these two classes in such a neighbourhood as College Street. It is true that the minimum requirements of the University Act amount to nothing more than the provision of residences for the Principal and perhaps one or two professors as near as possible to the college or the hostel, but it is hardly likely that the Government would be content to work down to this minimum, and even if it did so the expenditure entailed in the provision of adequate residences and in the improvement of the hostel would still be very heavy and out of all proportion to the very meagre results which would follow.

The real objection, however, to the perpetuation of the present hostel and to any scheme for the addition of further residential quarters either for students or professors lies in the utter unsuitability of the site. All that I have said above with regard to the hygienic surroundings of a non-residential college applies with double force when the residential element comes in, and in the case of the students a still more important point is that the moral surroundings should be as pure as possible. The less however said about the moral and hygienic conditions of the neighbourhood of the Presidency College the better. It is true that there are many other Arts Colleges in the same neighbourhood and, further, that the Medical College is not only close to the Presidency College but that the authorities of that institution propose acquiring a hostel in the quarter which I have just stigmatised as objectionable. With regard to the latter there are special reasons why the Medical Hospital and consequently the college attached to it should be in the centre of the town, and there are also special reasons why the students attending the college, who moreover are on an average considerably older than the Arts students, should live close to it. As for the private Arts Colleges, they are for the most part day colleges, to which not even all the reasons for removal (such as for instance the demand for additional space) which hold in the case of the non-residential part of the Presidency College, are applicable. Moreover, should the authorities responsible for these institutions propose to erect hostels in connection with it, it is not possible that they might follow an initiative set by Government and choose more desirable sites for this purpose in the suburbs of Calcutta.

I have purposely kept the questions of the removal of the non-residential and residential parts of the Presidency College separate, as if any obstacle, which however I do not anticipate, should arise in the way of removing the College as a whole, the removal of the hostels alone would, as I have pointed out in the previous note, be still quite feasible. So numerous, moreover, and powerful are the arguments in favour of this part of the scheme that it seems a case where an opportunity for its execution should be created and not merely awaited by Government. Fortunately, however, the opportunity is here again forthcoming, for, as has been already pointed out, the provisions of the University Act make it necessary to face the question of very considerable expenditure in connection with the improvement of the hostel and the erection of houses for at least the Principal and one or two professors.

There is one aspect of the project which I have not touched on, and that is, the attitude which the leading Indian residents of Calcutta would assume towards the scheme. The question of expediency must largely be determined by this attitude, and it is therefore a matter for congratulation that the speech by the Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Bose in the Legislative Council seems to indicate that not only would there be no opposition to the

removal of the College, but that such a removal would actually be welcomed by the great body of Indian opinion. I have likewise in the above remark made no reference to the proposal to erect the new science laboratories, which will presently be required, in a less congested area than College Street, leaving the present buildings to the Arts Section of the College as, though I still think that in the absence of anything better such a scheme would be both desirable and practicable, it has not nearly so much to recommend it as the other alternatives put forward and need not therefore be taken into present consideration.

Finally, the opportunity of removal afforded by the present juncture of affairs is improved still further by the possibility which seems to offer of finding a purchaser not only for the existing Presidency College but also for the Eden Hostel. It is after all not sufficient to assess the buildings and land of the College and Eden Hostel at a certain value and then to set the amount against the cost of the acquisition of new land and the erection of new buildings. Property such as the Presidency College and the Eden Hostel hardly finds a ready market, and unless a purchaser were found, ready to acquire the property at its nominal value, the financial difficulties in connection with the project would still be considerable. If, however, the Medical College authorities are willing to take over the Eden Hostel and the University should find the existing college buildings suitable for the purposes of the extension which it is at present contemplating, one serious obstacle in the way of the realization of the scheme will have been removed.

To sum up, the points in connection with the question of the removal of the College which I have endeavoured to establish are the following :—

- (1) The situation of the Presidency College regarded merely as a non-residential institution is highly prejudicial to the work carried on there.
- (2) The situation of the Eden Hostel is open to still more serious objection, and if nothing else be done the hostel at least should be removed to an open healthy site in the suburbs, and houses for the Principal and some of the Professors built in connection with it.
- (3) Should the Presidency College and the Eden Hostel be retained in their present site, a very heavy expenditure will have to be faced in connection with the acquisition of land, the erection of new laboratories and Professors' residences and the institution of other improvements, and with it all the result will be unsatisfactory.
- (4) Indian opinion is apparently in favour of the removal of the College.
- (5) It seems therefore desirable to combine the funds necessary to carry out the improvements mentioned in (3) with the money which could be realized from the sale of the existing land and buildings and devote the total amount to the erection of a model residential college in the suburbs of Calcutta.

The above is the case for the removal of the College as it seems to me to stand at present. With regard to the selection of a new site should the removal be decided on, it is perhaps premature to say anything, as it would probably be left to a special Committee to make recommendations on this question. I would merely remark here that apart from the question of healthiness which will probably be the most important determining factor in the selection of the site, there are certain considerations which seem strongly to favour the choice of a southern suburb. The north side of Calcutta is practically isolated from the chief scientific institutions of the city, and it certainly seems a matter of considerable importance that the new Presidency College should be within easy access of the Indian Museum, the Zoological and Horticultural Gardens, and the Imperial Library. It seems further desirable for different though no less cogent reasons that the new College should not be far distant from the Maidan, the great open space of Calcutta, to which there is nothing equivalent in the north end of the town.

Lastly, I am tempted to say a word with regard to Dr. Ray's estimate of the probable cost of the scheme. This estimate seems to me unduly high, and it would certainly be a pity if a project eminently desirable in itself were wrecked simply owing to an impression that the cost would be prohibitive. There are many obvious directions in which the estimate could, if necessary, be reduced. For instance, in the case of the minor laboratories it is sufficient that the buildings should satisfy the requirements of the present and of the immediate future, but that they should be so designed at the outset as to admit of extensions at a later period when these become necessary. If this were done, the biological and geological laboratories could certainly be cut down to half a lakh each, while thirty thousand rupees would be ample for the astronomical.

Again as to the Professors' houses, it is neither necessary nor desirable to house all the Professors nor even a majority of them, and a corresponding reduction might be made under this head. The common room and gymnasium seem also too highly estimated for.

As for the land, 300 bighas appears excessive, but it is difficult to estimate the cost of this item beforehand. Certainly if the land of Kidderpore House, which is one of the suggestions made by Mr. Pedler, could be acquired, it would form an ideal site, as the grounds would require few alterations to adapt them to their new requirements and the cost of acquisition would, I believe, under Government regulations be nil. In any case, the estimated cost of the scheme might readily be reduced to 20 lakhs. Against this may be set the cost of improvements and additions to the existing buildings of the Presidency College in case of non-removal, which can hardly be put down at less than

10 lakhs, as well as the amount to be obtained from the sale of the Presidency College, say from 8 to 10 lakhs. Under these circumstances I venture to think that the removal is financially justified.

The 7th June 1905.

G. W. KUCHLER.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th June 1905.

From—BABU SITA NATH ROY,
To—The Hon'ble H. W. O. CARNDUFF, C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
General Department.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Educational Circular No. 9T.—G, dated the 17th May, and enclosures, inviting an expression of my opinion on the proposed removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta. In reply I beg to submit the following observations.

When the idea of starting a residential college at Ranchi on the lines of the well-known institutions at Cambridge and Oxford was first mooted by His Honour, some of my educated countrymen were startled and surprised, for they then apprehended that the new institution partly from its novelty and partly from its numerous superior attractions, and especially on account of its several new features and advantages, would gradually draw away a large number of students from the Presidency College and thus make it die of inanition. In the proposal for a new college, which, it was supposed, would in time beat down the Presidency College in all respects, some of my countrymen saw a design to smother the old one and thereby do away with high education altogether.

Instead of being grateful to Government, instead of thanking it for its earnestness and benevolence in promoting and developing high education and in introducing a new feature in it and thereby imparting a powerful impetus to high education, my countrymen did not hesitate to ascribe motives for attempting to supply what was so urgently needed. But this much may be said in defence of my countrymen that they had no motive in being wilfully perverse: they were simply carried away by the panic of "high education in danger." Moreover, it is well known that the Presidency College has hallowed associations of its own, which have rendered it an object of affection and reverence to all.

It is the premier educational institution in this country, the best of its kind, and in one sense the oldest Government College, and almost all the best and respected men amongst us in different professions and walks of life and almost all the distinguished and highest Indian Judicial and Executive officers and most of the well-known *savants* having been the products of this College, and it being still looked upon as the pivot of the hopes and aspirations of our youthfulness, anything that goes or is apprehended would go to detract from the usefulness of the Presidency College, or lessen its importance in the eyes of the public or render it less attractive is sure to be looked upon with feelings of distrust and suspicion, if not with positive disfavour.

It is to the above feelings that the opposition to the Ranchi College scheme was due, and there would have been little or no opposition—at least it would not have been so acute—if with the proposal for a residential college at Ranchi the present scheme for renovating the Presidency College on such a broad and satisfactory basis and converting it into a residential one had been simultaneously put forth. But at the same time it must be admitted that, so far as English education in this country is concerned, the idea of a residential college is a thing of yesterday, is a new growth, and as such before the Ranchi scheme was broached by His Honour and before the present Dacca College scheme was matured, the idea of bodily transferring the Presidency College from its present central and advantageous site would have been considered as outrageous and looked upon with positive disfavour. But now with the Ranchi and Dacca schemes before us, people are rather wondering why nothing has yet been done to convert the Presidency into a residential college and otherwise to remodel and renovate it, and thereby enlarge its sphere of usefulness.

Formerly it would have surely been considered as an act of sacrilege even to think of removing the Presidency College from its present site, and I myself

would have seriously questioned the propriety of any such proposal. But whatever doubts I might have had on the subject, they have entirely been dissipated by the perusal of the very able and thoughtful notes of the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler (my former guru) and of my esteemed friend and countryman, Dr. P. K. Roy.

On account of its situation in one of the most congested quarters of the city, surrounded on all sides by large and costly buildings, with no room for expansion except at a prohibitive cost and by dislocating a very large population, whose ancestors settled there with the foundation of the city itself, it is not possible to secure the very large quantity of land so necessary for the extension and development of the College and its various other purposes.

As pointed out by Dr. Roy, about 300 bighas of land would be required to carry out the above objects and to place the college on a sound footing and make it worthy of its position as the premier College in the Province, if not in India. But I beg to submit that it would be a sheer waste of money to make such an extensive acquisition in the heart of the city itself, and that large acquisition cannot be made without encroaching on the Harrison Road itself and on the sites now occupied by some of the oldest residents of the city.

Another fatal objection to the enlargement of the College on its present site is that plague, which has secured a permanent footing in the Northern Division of the city, where the College is, breaks out periodically with great virulence in February and March, that is, when the University examinations are held, and this has not only a great disturbing effect on the studies of the students, but has the further serious effect, by creating a panic amongst the students, who mostly live in the congested quarters of the city, of scaring away a large number of them from such examinations.

Moreover, it is extremely desirable that students and their professors should live in an atmosphere of absolute purity. It does not seem appropriate to make a lavish expenditure of money for providing residential quarters for 7 to 800 students and their professors on a site which is so temptingly close to all the vile allurements of the city.

For the above reasons, with the necessity of converting the Presidency College into a residential one demonstrated beyond doubt, I have no hesitation in heartily supporting the recommendations of the Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler, and Dr. P. K. Roy that the Presidency College should be bodily removed to a suitable site in the suburbs.

While it is admitted that the proposed site should be in the open country on high and dry land free from the influence of malaria and should be near the river, it must not be very far away from the Northern Division of the town, for the majority of the students of the Presidency College are recruited from the Northern side, and it is here where the higher and middle and educated classes and the merchants and traders, whose sons and relatives attend lectures at the Presidency College, live.

The site selected by Dr. P. K. Roy, which is bounded on the southern side by the Gun Foundry Road and on the west by the broad Cossipore Road, seems to be admirably suited for the location of the premier College in India.

Besides its other advantages, its close proximity to the river Hooghly and the enormous piles of buildings occupied by the Gun Foundry and Shell Factory, and having a large open space on the south, the location of the College on the above site, while ridding Cossipore of its numerous filthy and congested *bastees* and thus adding to the sanitation and beauty of Cossipore, will have the most desirable effect of automatically relieving a good deal of the congestion of the Northern part of Calcutta.

For various reasons I cannot approve of removing the College to Ballygunge or Tollygunge or to any site east of the Barrackpore Trunk Road, as they are all more or less tainted with malaria and far away from the Northern Calcutta.

For some years past the Presidency College has not been able to retain its old reputation of being the premier College in India. If it is intended to fulfil the place assigned to it of being the premier educational institution in India, of serving as an exemplar to others, of serving as a model, of what a high-class educational institution should be, of moulding the character of high education in India, it won't do merely to raise a magnificent building for the

College, to erect attractive residences for the professors and equally attractive hostels for the students and to provide an extensive and beautiful play-ground for the boys, but something more solid is necessary to be done which may increase its efficiency and usefulness, and thus make it the coveted resort of all genuine seekers after knowledge. I therefore heartily support the suggestions of the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler and Dr. P. K. Roy, that the teaching staff should be strengthened and recruited by the very best of professors in the several departments available here and in England, and that the College should be fitted up with first class laboratories and all the necessary appliances for teaching Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Geology, and, lastly, it should have a first-class library worthy of the premier College in India.

If His Honour would be gracious enough to give us a renovated Presidency College on the lines indicated above, fit it up with all the necessary laboratories and costly appliances and man it with the best of teaching staff and convert it into a residential institution and otherwise place it on a solid and satisfactory basis, His Honour's name, associated as it will always be as having been the author or founder of three residential colleges in Bengal, will for ever remain enshrined in the grateful hearts of a grateful nation, and will be handed from generation to generation as having been the best promoter and patron of high education in India.

Lastly, a word or two about the proposed site for the College and the hostels. In my humble opinion, a site nearer the river is more desirable, as it will enable the several hundreds of students and their professors, whose health must be the first consideration with the authorities, to inhale the pure air of the Hooghly. I therefore beg to recommend that the residential quarters for students and their professors should be built on that extensive ground (to the west of Cossipore Road) now occupied by the numerous *bustoes* and the Jheel Press, while the College and the play-ground may, if necessary, be placed on the site to the east of Cossipore Road.

Dated Colombo, the 17th June 1905.

From—J. A. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Calcutta.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I RECEIVED your circular letter (Education Circular No. 9T.—G.), dated the 17th May 1905, a few hours before leaving Calcutta on a previously arranged expedition to investigate the electrical state of the atmosphere in the south-west monsoon as it passes over Ceylon. My hands were, at the time, very fully occupied in getting my apparatus into ship-shape order; and during, and since, a voyage which was delayed by two days owing to the breakdown of the main circulating pump of the S.S. *Sumatra*, I have been busily engaged taking observations over a field which was already too wide for the time at my disposal. I trust therefore that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will accept my apologies for the delay in forwarding, as well as for the other defects of the Note on the removal of Presidency College which I now enclose.

NOTE ON THE REMOVAL AND RECONSTRUCTION OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Introductory.—Some suspicions that Government did not mean well by higher education in India have from time to time been expressed, especially *à propos* the recent legislation affecting the Indian Universities. It could not indeed be regarded as wonderful if the subject, from its very foundations, had been seriously discussed by those in authority. We are at the present time in India, and I believe most acutely in Bengal, exposed to all the proverbial dangers of a little learning. It must be remembered that India is not altogether exceptional in this matter, though the evil is perhaps more pronounced here than elsewhere. But in France and Russia the same sort of disturbance is being felt, and perhaps we have really much to be thankful for that the disappointed B.A. does not betake himself to anarchy and nihilism in Bengal. In Russia the prime motive of this disturbance is, probably

legitimately, political rather than educational. In France, however, it is almost certainly attributable to a very faulty system of public instruction. There is indeed a quite remarkable similarity between the exaggerated multiplication of examinations, the teaching out of text-books, the learning by the help of memory alone, and the total absence of the scientific method, in France and in Bengal. Germany, America, and Japan may on the other hand be cited as countries which are entirely happy in their education and well satisfied with the return for a very heavy expenditure on education, of the right sort, in the main. I take it that if the question has been fundamentally reconsidered in India, it has been authoritatively decided in favour of education—more education, deeper education, and, in short, real education.

Similarly I shall assume that it has been conceded by the Government of Bengal that Presidency College does fill what, without it, would be a serious gap in a complete scheme of education; that its usefulness must be extended and its influence deepened.

In response to the Principal's invitation to the professors of Presidency College, I have already submitted a brief note dwelling on what I conceive to be two of the most urgently needed reforms in the general organisation of the teaching staff (and which I thought might possibly not be pressed forward by the other professors); and I also submitted a preliminary list of the special requirements of the chemical department with which I was more intimately and particularly concerned. In that note, written after the speech of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose and His Honour's reply on the occasion of the Budget Discussion for 1905-1906, I practically took it for granted that, as soon as the matter was looked into at all, the case for the removal of the college would be found overwhelmingly strong. I gather from the enclosures circulated with Circular No. 9T.-G. that my note has been forwarded by Dr. P. K. Ray and has been submitted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. I therefore take it that what is wanted now is a rather more general and a fuller expression of opinion on all the questions involved, in the removal and hence necessarily the reconstruction, of Presidency College. I shall, therefore, in what follows freely express my own private opinion on all the points which occur to me as of particular importance, and especially such as I think may not be so fully dealt with by the other persons connected with education in Bengal who are likely to have been similarly consulted, confidently believing that such a free expression of opinion is in accordance with His Honour's wishes. Some of my views may not be in entire agreement with what has come to be more or less generally accepted in Bengal, and I therefore conceive it to be necessary to support them with what arguments I can muster; and as this course may lead me on to a considerable length I shall not re-emphasise as fully as might be, what I have already written in my previous notes. I would ask this to be taken in conjunction with that.

Presidency College.—I do not think that it is at all an exaggeration to say (with Mr. Pedler) that the rate of progress towards the highest education in Bengal depends very largely on the promised reorganisation of Presidency College.¹ The education given must be on sound lines even if those should necessitate a separation from a possibly again demoralized University, though we all hope that will not be necessary.²

Mr. Pedler's note gives what may, I suppose, be regarded as the historic reasons for the fact of which all concerned are only too painfully aware, viz., the hopeless unsuitability of the present site and buildings of Presidency College to the purpose for which it presumably exists. Its bare, unfitted, and untidy rooms can only help to encourage that slovenliness which seems to come peculiarly easy to the Bengali and perhaps to many other students, if not constantly corrected and discouraged. Our present very limited means of counteracting the physical evils of the Indian climate seem to entail the necessity of keeping large doors wide open, on at least two sides of every room which we wish to have well ventilated, during a great part of the working year. Many of the lecture rooms in Presidency College, thus of necessity kept open, are so situated that they are constantly being passed and repassed by students and teachers in the ordinary course of their necessary moving from one part of the college to another. Indeed the college is so near to two streets that in nearly half its rooms it is often difficult for a professor to make himself heard, even after he has had to close windows in direct violation of sanitary laws and against the protest of his own olfactory senses. On some occasions the whole neighbouring bazar echoes to a marriage feast quite above and beyond the more ordinary noises of the streets. These are only some of the more general and obvious defects of Presidency College as it is at present and in respect even of the kind of work that it has up till now attempted. A complete catalogue of its nuisance and shortcomings would probably be only tedious.

They are, as it seems to me, in themselves sufficient to justify the removal of the college to a new site, where a fresh start can be made on lines and plans that are approved

¹ The future of higher education will also be much affected by the organization of the Education Service. It is my firm conviction that men are more important than bricks and mortar, and that the most important man in Presidency College is its Principal. He must be a leader in educational matters, and his duties on the social side are by no means insignificant. At the same time he cannot, *ex-officio*, control the whole University without apparent injustice to other Colleges, though if he is the right sort of man, he must profoundly influence it. But if the University is to be kept continuously on the straight path of honesty and efficiency it would require a "Principal" (like Professor Rickard in London University) or a Vice-Chancellor who gave the greater part of his time to its affairs and was therefore practically *ex-officio* Director of Public Instruction. This would naturally arise with the development of the post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction as head of the primary and secondary education in the province. This is practically the present arrangement, but its value would be greatly enhanced by a recognized permanency.

² The College should, for instance, refuse to recognise two different science courses (for B.A. and B.Sc. respectively) such as have been in the old University. I understand, however, that the Committee of the new Senate have recognised that science teaching must be to the same extent scientific whether its recipient aspires to be called B.A. or B.Sc. (cf. Mr. Pedler's note, middle of page 3).

by those most likely to know. Even to meet these general defects every detail of the new design must be very carefully scrutinised. It will obviously not suffice to take a design intended for Europe and plant it in its Western simplicity in India. Nor will it on the other hand, do to take an Indian design intended for an office or a barrack and call it a college. I am doubtful if the proper lines have yet been struck combining the requirements of a college with those of the Indian climate. This is more particularly true of science laboratories where the educational requirements are of a very special character. It is one of the minor points in favour of the suggestion to house several of the natural sciences separately. A suitable arrangement of such institutes (if I may adopt the German word) in the same compound would make it possible greatly to diminish the interference which each department suffers from the perfectly legitimate, but often most disturbing movement of students to and from the other departments of the college. It would also allow of a certain amount of invaluable experimenting as to details of construction by the individual professor concerned each with the designing of his own institute. I am one of these unfortunate heretics who cannot believe in one individual or group of individuals, arriving at once at the final and the absolutely "best" solution of any problem that arises in actual life. Each professor - if he is worthy of the name - will have his own ideas as to the most suitable plan; and even though a professor, he may be pardoned for some of the weaknesses to which flesh is heir, and in particular for taking an innocent pride in carrying out his own individual ideas to a conclusion on a consistent plan. For it does not by any means follow that because there is an element of real value in each individual scheme that that element will be alone, or at all, preserved by a departmental hash of it and half-a-dozen other, perhaps quite inconsistent, schemes, conclusion by its own inventor. What I have tried to indicate here in particular relation to buildings I have already hinted at in a less material and tangible sense in my note of 3rd April 1905. Such suggestions, if they are not utterly resented as "revolutionary" (and I personally feel sure that no Western education will be incorporated into Indian life without a revolution from past methods of routine and hum-drum), are apparently open to the objection that it would never do in India to work on lines which depended for their success on the life of, or even on the continued occupation of the same post by one officer. I cannot indeed restrain the hope that some arrangement will shortly be made to obviate the present insecurity of tenure of professorial chairs in Government colleges in Bengal. I am confident that the general outlines of the arrangements which I indicated in my official note as those by which this could be achieved are entirely practicable. If the Government colleges were given a full four months' vacation, I believe no professor who was really interested in his work (which implies that he is allowed enough liberty to develop such an interest) would ever wish to go on furlough, and then only for long periods which would enable him to work up some special development of his subject, or of educational problems; and also allow of a *locum tenens* being brought from England if none of his own subordinates were capable³ of carrying on the work of his institute. The other disturbing influence, viz., that due to breakdown, of health, as I have also pointed out, is likely to be greatly diminished by the said four months' vacation during the most unhealthy part of the year; and the accident of death is liable to happen anywhere and has happened several times within my own experience of science schools being built up by comparatively young men⁴. Such a misfortune is sometimes irreparable, but not necessarily so, if another good man can be got to fill the vacant chair. My point is that a school which is to exert a deep influence on its disciples must have a consistent plan—a "Lehrgeist"—a spirit of its own. A new man coming into charge of such a school, if he does not entirely agree with the plan of his predecessor, will at least be enabled to recognise that there was an intelligible plan, and he will be able to exercise and prove his own ability by grafting his new ideas on to those belonging to the past history of the institute so as to continue its development for good. But what I want to insist on, with all the emphasis at my command, is that the first essential of real education, of the real life of a school, is the man who controls it and that he must not be smothered by, or lost in, the official.

The preceding remarks apply generally to all the instructive work of the college. I now proceed to specialise somewhat the requirements of each of the departments.

Arts.—On what may be conveniently grouped together as the Arts side the demands of philosophy, literature, languages, history, political economy and mathematics are generally more humble and on a less expensive scale than those of the natural sciences; but even they would seem entitled to clean and suitably furnished lecture rooms and to their share of a very much expanded library. Such renovation and expansion can be very much better carried out on a new site than by any attempt at patching the present uncomfortable building, though of course the discrepancy between the present accommodation

³ His incapacity must, of course, not be prejudged by any colour prejudice, or service rule depending on the particular portion of the globe in which he happened to have obtained his appointment.

⁴ An example of this was the premature death of Clerk Maxwell at the Cavendish Laboratory, where the work was carried on by Lord Rayleigh until the right man was found in Professor J. J. Thomson. It is J. J. Thomson, allowed complete freedom of control, and not any extravagant fitting of the Cavendish Laboratory which makes the Cambridge school of chemical physics perhaps the only science school in England which is really revived, and with reason, by German scientists—who are in general allowed so much more freedom in the development of their own institutions, and which attracts students capable of really first-class work from all over the world.

and that required for the efficient carrying out of that side of college work is not at all of the same order of magnitude as what we shall find in the science laboratories.

Astronomy.—In connection with mathematics the claims of astronomy have already been very fully recognised, and the most expensive parts of its outfit can be readily removed without loss or damage to a new site and with the not insignificant gain of a clearer atmosphere to look through.

Physics.—It is when we pass on to physics that we find the greatest deficiency and disorganization owing to its apartments being scattered in a quite chaotic disorder over the college. Its laboratories are also, in themselves, individually almost as unsuitable to their present purpose as it is easily possible to conceive. They are hopelessly cramped and overcrowded, not only by the large number of students which have to be admitted, but also by the number of often antagonistic functions that they are required to provide for. It would overtax the most inventive genius to make a really satisfactory physical institute on the present site short of pulling down half the present building, and even then the traffic in the street would be a constant source of disturbance to instruments with delicate suspensions, and the very close proximity of the electric trams would always preclude the use of a large and important class of electrical and magnetic apparatus. I feel there is no possibility of ignoring, nor use in attempting to disguise, the fact that a new and properly equipped physical institute including a large lecture theatre will be a very expensive item in the new college. When I say "properly equipped" I think I should make it clear that I am very fully aware of the extravagant evil of filling every corner of a new laboratory at once with all sorts of costly apparatus (as may sometimes be seen in Germany). There is, as a matter of fact, already some excellent apparatus in the physical laboratory. But it is just in some of the staple requirements of physical science that the Presidency College is so deplorably wanting at present (*e.g.*, a well-equipped workshop and a large battery of storage cells). Such things are unfortunately costly, but they are also absolutely necessary.

Chemistry.—I am sorry not to be able fully to share in Mr. Pedler's apparent enthusiasm for our present chemical laboratory in the Presidency College. It is indeed very substantially fitted (in some respects), and perhaps if one had not to try to squeeze at least double the proper complement of students into its inelastic benches, one might have less grounds for grumbling. Our too small chemical lecture rooms are also very inadequate and by no means comfortably equipped. All our rooms suffer from the same congestion of conflicting purposes that I have noted in connection with the physical department. The chemical wing has, however, the advantage of being a wing with all its component members adjacent; but on the other hand it is certainly the worst wing in the college for disturbance from the streets that run close round two sides of it.

In most German Universities there are now four separate institutes for the different branches of modern chemistry. Probably two is as much as we could at present expect in Calcutta—one specially for physical and inorganic chemistry and the other for organic chemistry. With the approaching development of chemical industries in India, applied chemistry would gradually grow out of organic chemistry, and therefore it might be the most convenient and natural division to juxtapose inorganic with physical chemistry.

Biology.—One hesitates to plunge into the advocacy of the claims of biology for fear of unwittingly assisting a possible injustice to vested interests, but yet in anything approaching to a complete review of what work should be provided for in a new Presidency College one cannot possibly neglect the very great importance of biology. We must keep constantly in mind that our ultimate object is the awakening of India to the progressive spirit and scientific knowledge of the West. For such a stirring up to be more than surface-deep we must look forward to the future extending of it to the masses of the people through their schools. As I shall presently more fully explain, I look upon science as distinctly the most certain and the most powerful instrument of the hoped for awakening. The cost of such a programme will always be one of its most serious drawbacks in the eyes of a properly economical Government keeping a careful hand on the strings of the public purse, hence it is not without interest to note that elementary biology, and especially botany, can be far more cheaply taught in primary and secondary schools than chemistry and physics. This will be seen to be especially fortunate when it is further pointed out that biology—or let us say botany for definiteness' sake—has an even greater educational value for children and beginners than the other sciences. Even the stupidest teacher can scarcely avoid pointing out the true connection between observation and deduction, between experiment and theory, when he starts on the teaching of biology. Botany further combines all the advantages of a simple nature study, developing a love for and a sympathy with the surrounding world, to say nothing of its technical value to an agricultural people. The new University syllabus is, I understand, going to recognise the importance of botany in the schools by admitting it as a subject in the Entrance Examination. The same remarks apply to physiology on whose teaching in schools the medical profession is insisting at home, and a spread of the knowledge of the laws of health is certainly not less desirable in Bengal than in England.

So there ought if there is to be any material progress, very soon to be a considerable demand for teachers of biology. It is obviously to the advantage of the commonwealth that such teachers should be educated at Presidency College under the best professors available. It is here that biology has a second great advantage. Chemistry and physics can be pursued at any place with facility and advantages which vary inversely as the distance of that place from Cambridge or Berlin, and hence the often recurring difficulty

of the Secretary of State for India in finding suitable professors of these subjects who are willing to come out to India. But the *flora* of England and the *fauna* of Germany are known down to within almost measurable distance of the "ad infinitum" of the "other seas" that "bite 'em," whereas in these fields India presents an unlimited prairie of practically virgin soil to work in. There are many students of biology—real, enthusiastic workers—who would be delighted at an opportunity of coming out to India, to be able to spend their vacations gathering grasses, or grass-hoppers, among the Himalayas, and these are just the men required to teach young Indian to work up their country's natural resources, and to spread the gospel of work and science to succeeding generations.

Geology.—The claims of geology are, I trust, in no danger of neglect. A knowledge of it is fundamental in all modern teaching of geography which can be made a most invaluable means of training the powers of observation in schools. A gradual dissemination of geological training will also assist the coming development of the mining industry in India.

Psychology.—The suggestion in Dr. Ray's note that a psychological laboratory should be attached to Presidency College raises a question of the most fascinating interest, and really of the most elemental importance. There is, however, some danger of its being brushed aside as not quite "practical" politics.¹ There can be no doubt that there is indeed a rich harvest awaiting the founding of a school of psychology in India. The only question is whether it is a matter of urgency in connection with Presidency College. It should, indeed, logically have come prior to the starting of European education in India at all. There was and is however, something quite charming in our simple British faith in our own good "intentions," even though our policies have been conceived in the most childlike innocence of the science and art of education, and no one shall deny with impunity that we have accomplished much by the mere honesty of our purpose. But it will very soon come to be recognised that mere innocent honesty of purpose can no longer be pleaded as sufficient "extenuating circumstance," and the modern world will demand that those entrusted with authority and power shall have used every available effort to find out what were really the most promising means of attaining the desired ends. Education is now more or less of a science as well as an "art" and the scientific educationist must be forgiven if he would like to know something fairly definite about his material before he starts to educate it. Hence there is a magnificent field for a special school of psychology in India, and that school would most naturally and properly be attached to a scientific training school for teachers. Such a school is urgently required, even from the most narrowly "practical" point of view, in India, and I think it would not be unnatural for such a school to find its location in Bengal. (I understand there is already an education degree at the Punjab University.) To establish any claim to being really scientific such a school would require a number of chairs of the kindred and allied sciences, and I can well appreciate the reluctance of the Government of Bengal to launch on another big scheme when it has already the Presidency College and the Model College at Ranchi (to say nothing of Dacca and the Engineering College) on its hands. But I think it is not too much to expect that we may be allowed to look forward to such an institution in the not far distant future. It would ultimately and essentially be a self-contained college independent from, though of course correlated with, Presidency College. But as a preparation for that consummation I should like most earnestly to commend to Government the suggestion of founding a psychological laboratory in connection with Presidency College. And I should like again to insist that the most essential part of such a school is its professor, and that therefore the Government of Bengal would be well advised to found a chair of psychology, which would attract some keen worker from Europe—such as there are plenty, for instance, at Cambridge, and doubtless at other British Universities too. It is not as much (or perhaps at

¹ I think I may take it as universally admitted that the best teachers are themselves students, and in fact then must, and well, continue to be so, just as long as they keep abreast of their subjects. In Germany, and now if England too, professors are judged solely by their capacity for carrying on original research; and this mode of selection is found to serve admirably. One would have thought, a priori, that it were possible to let a man learn all that is to be learnt about a subject, and then to train him how to impart that knowledge, put him in a professorial chair, and as soon as started, he would be able to pour forth a perfect flow of wisdom. As a simple matter of experience, the freshest and most inspiring teachers are those who have a living love for their subject, and testify to it by a continuance of the devotion of their student days.

There is another aspect of the question which is really the most important. The claim of science as a subject of education rests entirely upon the value of the *scientific method* which is simply the method of research. Every one is familiar with the way in which each arts subject in turn claims to be called a science as soon as its devotees begin to discover that true progress can only be made by a substitution of the investigation of actual facts and first-hand authorities for the arm-chair flights of the literary imagination that used to satisfy even so-called historians. There are, however, still many difficulties in the way of the scientific teaching of arts subjects in India, and perhaps one should be satisfied if it is possible to introduce even a little scientific teaching of science subjects. Up to the present, I am afraid, the trifling attempt that has been made to spread a knowledge of science has been in the old pedagogic way. (Perhaps some of the very slow progress of science in India must be attributed to these utterly faulty methods.) The essential thing is that the next generation of teachers must be trained to observe and investigate nature and natural phenomena for themselves, and having acquired such a real knowledge of science—the scientific method—they will be able to impart it to their pupils, and gradually the natives of India may begin to learn that there is a real substantial world to work for, and not only a grotesque one to dream about. The real value of a scientific training to anyone is not as a catalogue of useful knowledge, but as a mental discipline inculcating an adaptable habit of mind which is ready for all the emergencies of modern progressive life.

I want also to advance on behalf of science the claim that it is the most truly international of all the means of education. I shall have to enlarge later on the difficulties of imparting a foreign social culture. There are certainly two ways of teaching Sanskrit and many Indians are prepared to defend their old traditional method. The national varieties of Art and Music are nearly as numerous as the languages. But there is only one physics and one chemistry, and we may boldly teach them without any qualms about hurting national susceptibilities.

² I have put the word practical in inverted commas by way, simply, of a mild protest. The "practical" Britisher's sneer at German pedantry fifty years ago threatens to recoil in a very practical form on his own head in the shape of successful commercial competition in spite of Germany's serious natural handicaps.

all, except as a recompense for exile) a matter of salary, as of the other conditions attached to the appointment that will constitute its attractiveness to the right sort of man. The important thing is that he should be appointed "Professor of Psychology at Presidency College, Calcutta," and not merely as an official "Jack-of-all-trades." I think it would probably be the wisest policy to appoint the man first and let him be responsible for the designing of his own laboratory and museum. Such a laboratory might begin on a quite small and inexpensive scale, but designed with a special view to future extension as the expansion of the school required it. Professor Kuchler has, I think, already mentioned this point as having to be kept carefully in mind with regard to all the plans for the new college. The soundness of the suggestion is obvious, and it is a further argument in favour of building separate institutes, which may be small at first but easily capable of well-adapted additions as these become necessary.

Commercial Classes.—The commercial classes are at present a considerable source of disturbance to the more proper work of Presidency College. When the C course has been thoroughly remodelled and made more business-like, and especially when the fees have been reduced as has been promised, the commercial classes are confidently expected to assume very large proportions. They threaten, in fact, by the mere weight of their numbers literally to squeeze the other students out of the already insufficient spaces. That is another argument in favour of removing Presidency College, and the new college should I think be relieved of this burden of commercial classes. They cannot be said to have any claims to recognition in a University College. The education they give is little more than a thorough drilling in elementary school-work. These students, paying Rs. 3 a month, are evidently aiming at clerical work and have no use for University education. Their presence would also very naturally be resented by students paying Rs. 12, and aiming at something more ambitious in after-life. If the Calcutta University consents to buying the present buildings of Presidency College, a cheaper class of College might be erected in some central part of the town for the special requirements of a Commercial College. If not, the present building would probably very soon be filled with the new classes.

Development of character.—So far I have dealt almost exclusively with the more purely instructive part of college work, that part which has to do with the training of the intellect. There still remains the more purely moral part of education, that which is directed particularly to developing the character of our students. It is only repeating a truism to say that it is not so much what a man *knows* as what he *is* that constitutes the difference between one man and another. It is character far more than knowledge that makes a man desirable, and in that sense a useful, citizen, and which makes one nation succeed where another fails.

Character is clearly a factor far too important to be neglected. It has been the uniform policy of the British Government to do nothing which could at all be interpreted as a direct interference with the religious beliefs of its Indian subjects. But there can be no doubt that one of the results of our Western education must in many cases be the shaking of those primitive religious beliefs which have been the pillars of society in Hindustan. It is therefore clearly the duty of Government to do what it can to supply the place of those religious guides to conduct, without of course infringing its declared policy of religious neutrality. I am one of those who believe in the possibility of sound education even on the purely instructive side doing a great deal in this direction. There can be no finer test of moral fibre than the carrying through of a piece of honest intellectual work—the worrying through to solution of a tangled problem in some branch of historical research, or of the scientific investigation of nature. It certainly requires and inculcates orderliness, self-reliance, patience, perseverance and a love of truth. It is just as obvious that the mere mechanical memorising of text-books is only a shallow mimicry of education, whose very motto is dishonesty, commencing with partly unconscious self-deception and ending in a scarcely disguised attempt to cheat the examiner. So that no one who has ever thought seriously about education would be surprised to hear that the University system up till now prevailing in Calcutta had not done anything to encourage sound morals. A strange examiner coming in to interfere with work at frequent intervals can scarcely escape being looked upon as a legitimate enemy—as in fact he is. I do not believe that it was possible for ninety-nine Bengali students out of a hundred to get through such an appalling series of examinations as those to which he had to submit himself without resorting to dishonest means—intellectually dishonest first, and then dishonest in every sense. And if we, the instructors—the prophets come from the West—sanctioned such a system, we must obviously sanction the necessary means, and hence dishonesty itself, by a simple train of logic in the student's mind. There is, however, much hope of, as there is much room for, improvement in this direction at the present juncture of University affairs.

There is then also the other side of educational influence, that which appeals more simply and directly to the sociable instincts of our student community. We can already exercise an influence by the force of our example in matters of work. Still more it is hoped may be exercised in a more intimate intercourse between the teachers and the taught in the relations of daily life apart from and outside the intercourse of the class room and laboratory. In recognition of this the Universities Act has indeed laid it down that all affiliated colleges must make some provision for the residence of a portion of the teaching staff in or near the college. This I think is the most imperative reason for moving Presidency College to a more airy place in the suburbs. It would be quite preposterous to ask the Principal and professors to live near the present site in the middle of the Burrā Bazar. And this, even

from the more purely instructive point of view, is a very serious drawback to good work. Every science professor is very largely dependent on his laboratory for the carrying on of original work. It is there that he may set an active example of work to all his students and especially inspire his best students who have obtained recognition from Government by the award of research scholarships. But the climate of Calcutta is such that during a large part of the year it is almost a physical impossibility to do any delicate manipulation except in the cool of the morning and evening. Hence it is especially useful to science teachers to live near their laboratories. This need scarcely have been laboured, as it is very fully recognised that it is greatly to the advantage of the whole life of a college to allow its members to constitute a society living together; and I take it that professors' houses will form an integral part of the new college.

One does not like to appear to throw even a little cold water where so much enthusiasm has been stirred up by the prospect of all that may be accomplished by a more intimate social intercourse between professors and students in the playground and the hostel. The subject has been constantly under discussion in the professors' room at Presidency College since I joined its staff. I think most of those who have had experience in Europe do not share the fear that a professor may lose dignity in the cricket field. But the fear is characteristic and its expression by Indian professors is a trifling reminder of how far points of view and standards of conduct may vary. This variation does become of real importance when we pass into the hostel. I think no one, who has listened to our professional discussions with at all an open mind, can fail to have been struck by the very wide differences that exist between Indian and European views of the relative and actual importance of different moral rules, and far more of the, perhaps at bottom inessential, but none the less dearly cherished, conventionalities of polite behaviour and good manners. I have not heard any Indian agreeing with Meredith Townsend's dictum that the more the two races are kept at a respectful distance in social intercourse the better for the happiness of both and for the future of the British Empire in India. I may claim to have made very considerable efforts to get on to really intimate terms with some of my Indian colleagues and students (as well as with some old college friends at Cambridge), and have succeeded in maintaining a perfectly frank friendship in a few cases. But even in my short experience, I have been struck by how often slight temporary misunderstandings have arisen on what seemed to me utterly trivial grounds, and I have been assured that I have often given pain when I was evidently least aware of it. In fact I believe the problem is a very much more difficult one than is generally realised. At the same time I feel sure that it would be very wrong to put any restraint on the enthusiasm of those, who believe in doing good in this way. And I think we might all contribute something very real towards the solution of the problem and nothing but ultimate good to the students concerned, provided always that each man is allowed to work along the lines in which he believes, only subject to the mildest direction from a Principal of really elastic imagination.

Conclusion.—I must, for very shame at their already excessive wanderings, bring my remarks to an end, without having at all touched upon many of the interesting topics raised by the speeches and notes which have been circulated. I am confident that a sound decision on these matters will be arrived at by common consent.

In conclusion I need only repeat my emphatic opinion that the proposed reconstruction of Presidency College will afford a splendid opportunity of substantial and permanent

¹ This fact must also be kept in mind in choosing the new site. I do not think that many of the present professors of Presidency College can be accused of an excessive observance of his so-called "social duties" in Calcutta. At the same time there is no very obvious reason why any particular professor, either present or future, should be debarred from mixing to a certain extent in society outside that of the College. And, I venture to think, that in this respect the case of the European professors does deserve special consideration. They are strangers in a strange land, and must be forgiven if they want occasionally to visit others of their own kind and kin. This, I think, is a perfectly valid argument against planting Presidency College far away to north of Calcutta. I have no intimate knowledge of the particular site suggested, but I gather that it would cost a great deal to prepare the ground.

I regard the south side as practically inevitable, and the suggestion of Kidderpore House is an excellent one in every way, if it can be obtained. It is certainly a healthy position and the tram will bring day students from the heart of Calcutta to within a few yards of its gates and yet not render a whole class of magnetic observations quite impossible. The cost of preparing the ground would probably be far less than that of any of the other sites mentioned. It is well situated with regard to such eminently educational institutions as the Zoological Gardens, the Horticultural Gardens, the Meteorological Observatory, the Indian Museum, the Art Gallery, the Asiatic Society, and even the Botanical Gardens at Sibpur are within twenty minutes by boat. Tolly's Nullah might be made use of for rowing and the Maidan has endless possibilities of exercise and fresh air for students.

² I have adopted the broad distinction as sufficient for the purposes of the present note. No one will deny that a Bengali boy or any other Indian is less like an English schoolboy than is a French schoolboy. There has recently been a strong movement in France to encourage more power of initiative and independence of character among the rising generation, by an introduction of the English public school system. "La réforme," writes Gustave La Bon, "théoriquement excellente, serait tout à fait irréalisable. Adaptée aux besoins d'un peuple qui possède certaines qualités héréditaires, comment pourrait-elle convenir à un peuple possédant des qualités tout à fait différentes? L'essai d'ailleurs ne donnerait pas à nos mores. Un parent français à qui on eût offert du lycée son fils tout seul, sans personne pour lui prendre son ticket à la gare ou le faire monter en omnibus, lui dire de mettre son pardessus quand il fait froid, le surveiller d'un œil vigilant pour l'empêcher de tomber sous les roues des trains ou marcher, d'être écrasé dans les rues par les voitures, ou d'avoir un œil poché quand il jure librement à la belle avec ses camarades, ces parents-là n'existent pas en France." Anyone who has been a British boy accustomed to travel alone since he was of twelve years old rubs his eyes. But there it is; and certainly the difficulties of producing such a revolution of character in Bengal are not less than, though evidently very much of the same kind as, in France. Yet, I admit, it does not follow conclusively that we are foredoomed to utter failure in Bengal; but we can assuredly only succeed by a really great and earnest effort, after having thoroughly convinced ourselves that the object of our endeavour is a right one—in fact the best object possible; and we must be prepared at any time for an outcry in the native press that we are undermining the whole social fabric, as will probably be true. The Bengali student is at present very docile and learns (according to his capacity) whatever we teach him, but there are already signs of the awakening of a national spirit which may at any time burst forth and vehemently resent any interference with their deeply-rooted peculiarities, or "prejudices"—if we are pleased so to call them.

improvement. I agree with Mr. Pedler and Dr. Ray as to the best of the suggested schemes viz., the reconstruction of a complete new college on the best available site. No other alternative is, I think, adequate to the occasion.

I must also repeat that the reorganisation of the teaching staff is of even greater and more vital importance. Our faith in the ultimate victory of education is only an offshoot of the far deeper, inborn faith in freedom, our firm belief that good will ultimately prove itself stronger than evil, and triumph the sooner the more liberty we can allow it. Such a faith cannot flourish in slavery: it cannot be propagated by departmental decree, but only by the free apostles of a real conviction.

J. A. CUNNINGHAM.

The 17th June 1905.

No. A., dated Calcutta, the 17th June 1905.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. DUKE, I.C.S., Offg. Commissioner of the Presidency Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

IN continuation of my confidential letter of 30th ultimo, on the proposed change of site of the Presidency College, I beg to enclose a plan showing four possible sites. I think that marked A, which is the one I described before, is the best.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd June 1905.

From—RAI CHUNDI LAL BOSS BAHADUR, M.B., F.C.S., Additional Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Confidential Educational Circular No. 97.—G., dated Darjeeling, the 17th May 1905, with enclosures, asking for an expression of my opinion regarding the proposed removal of the Presidency College from its present site to somewhere in the suburbs of Calcutta, and in reply I beg to make the following observations.

2. The present situation of the College commands so many advantages that in my opinion it would be most unwise to remove the College elsewhere unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the extension of buildings needed for improved teaching of science, for play-grounds for students, for quarters for Professors, and for hostel accommodation, cannot be effected at the present site. From a careful perusal of the notes submitted by the Principal of the College and by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, forming enclosures to your letter, I am not convinced of the necessity of removing the College to the suburbs of Calcutta as recommended by them.

3. There is no doubt that the present accommodation in the College building is not sufficient for making suitable arrangements for the teaching of different branches of science with practical classes which has devolved upon the Presidency College during recent years by the creation of various degrees in science by the Calcutta University. The play-ground attached to the Presidency College also requires extension. The gymnasium attached to the College may be remodelled on new and approved methods, but extensive grounds need not be set apart for such a gymnasium. A suitable piece of land for outdoor games, such as cricket, football, &c., which afford both exercise and recreation and to which our students are more fondly attached than to gymnastics, is certainly wanted, but it need not necessarily be a part of the College compound. To supplement this accommodation in the College compound, the Marcus Square, which is within a stone's throw from the Presidency College, may be utilised for outdoor games by the students of this College; and a suitable piece of ground may be found out in the maidan and set apart for this purpose also.

4. I have already said that I agree with the Principal that better arrangements should be made for the teaching of some branches of science in the Presidency College, but I fail to see why this may not be effected at the present site. The existing buildings may be extended on the piece of land to the west of the College, which should be acquired for this purpose. The number

of students attending or likely to attend in the near future the different science classes (excepting Physics and Chemistry) is not so great as to necessitate the abandonment of the existing College building and making arrangements for the teaching of each branch of science in a separate house on German method as has been recommended by the Principal (*vide* paragraph 8, Principal's letter). In India, in any College other than that devoted to the study of Medicine, a separate biological laboratory on an elaborate scale will, still for a long time to come, be as an ornamental appendage. Likewise, considering the insignificant number of students who take Geology for their special study, a separate building set apart for the teaching of this branch of science is, at present, quite unnecessary. The physical laboratory undoubtedly requires expansion and improved fittings. A separate building should be raised for the location of the new physical laboratory in which provision may also be made for the teaching of Biology and Geology according to the present requirements of the University.

5. The chemical laboratory in the Presidency College is one of the best of its kind, and, in the opinion of very competent authorities, it is no way inferior to the chemical laboratories attached to many of the British Universities. It is the product of a good many years' experience of one of the best Professors of Chemistry in the Presidency College, and Government too has been lavish in their expenditure for its proper equipment. It could hardly be considered an act of economy and utility to demolish all the structure and raise it anew in a different place. It is interesting to note that neither the Principal nor the Director of Public Instruction has any depreciating remarks to make in respect of the chemical laboratory about its insufficient accommodation or defective fittings to teach Chemistry according to recent methods. Then even if an extension is required for this purpose, it may be effected on the present site to which I shall shortly refer. If the present physical laboratory is shifted to a new quarter, a number of rooms will be vacated which may be utilised for the extension of the chemical laboratory. The removal of the College would entail the sacrifice of the large sum spent recently in erecting the Astronomical observatory, while the same may with much less expense be extended and improved as occasion arises.

6. The question of hostel accommodation for the students of the Presidency College has always engaged the careful consideration of Government, and the Eden Hindu Hostel was established some years ago for the benefit of the mufassal students mainly of this College. It has supplied a much felt want and has greatly relieved the anxiety of parents of mufassal students who were otherwise exposed to various dangers and temptations attending residence in private messes in Calcutta, devoid of all responsible control. If the present accommodation in the Eden Hindu Hostel does not appear to be sufficient and requires enlargement, the hostel buildings may be extended by acquiring the pieces of land to its north and the east. The Hindu Hostel is so close to the Presidency College that it may be regarded as in the same compound with the College. In this connection, it has been suggested to convert the Presidency College into a residential College in accordance with the regulations of the University Act of 1904, and to erect houses for the Principal and other Professors of the College on the proposed site of transfer, in order that they might be in greater touch with the students outside the College hours and thus influence their conduct and character.

7. While fully admitting the advantages of a residential College, I do not consider it to be an unmixed good. There is no influence which helps the formation of the character of a boy so powerfully as good home influence. Reverence to parents and other elders, attachment to brothers and sisters, duty towards other relations and towards neighbours, training in religious rites and exercises, &c., are taught nowhere better than in a well-disciplined home under the influence and example of God-fearing parents and guardians; and one must be prepared to see these virtues ill-developed in a young man early removed from all good home control and placed in a residential College. Instances of young men falling into bad habits in residential Colleges are too numerous, and the dormitories of residential Colleges are too often the breeding places of vices and evil practices which have made many young men moral invalids throughout life. The presence of Professors in a residential College

is hardly sufficient to stop the evil. The visits to Indian theatres paid openly and otherwise by students living in hostels have become rather too frequent—an indulgence seldom allowed by parents to their boys living with them. It cannot be otherwise expected in a place where a large number of boys are brought to live together, drawn from all sections of the community (either too advanced or too backward), nurtured under widely different social influences and family traditions, and practically uncontrolled during their residence in the hostel except by the hardly felt presence of the Superintendent.

I would rather stick to the present arrangement of providing hostel accommodation only to mufassal students with facilities for a stricter supervision of their conduct and character, and keeping the College open alike to boarders and day-scholars who live with their parents or guardians in Calcutta and its suburbs. Quarters should be provided for some of the Professors of the College, but all the Professors need not reside within the College compound. Residence in the hostel should be made compulsory in the case of mufassal students only, and optional in the case of students living with their parents or guardians in the town and its suburbs. If this modification as to compulsory residence in the College is adopted; the extra accommodation needed will not be very great, and there will be no occasion to remove the College to the suburbs for want of adequate space.

8. There is another objection to the conversion of the Presidency College into a purely residential College. Many of the brilliant students of this College, as in other Colleges, are sons of middle class men who somehow or other manage to pay the College fees and other necessary educational expenses of their boys, but it would be difficult for them to pay the hostel charges in addition. It may be pointed out that the boarding of boys in the family is scarcely felt by the parents as an extra item of expenditure.

9. The present situation of the College in my opinion is an exceptionally good one. It holds a central position in the town, equally accessible to students from Bhowanipur, Kidderpore and Ballygunge, as well as from Cossipore and Chitpur, while it is also within easy reach of students coming by the East Indian and Eastern Bengal State Railways. It is situated on a site which may be truly called the educational quarter of the town. The place is associated with the history of the foundation and growth of English education in Bengal for nearly a century and with the hallowed name of David Hare, the pioneer of English education in this part of the country; it is in close proximity (within a mile) to the best missionary and private Colleges of the city and placed practically in the same compound with three Government schools, the University of Calcutta, and the Medical College of Bengal. It is within reach by tramway from all parts of the city and suburbs. If it is removed to Cossipore, as has been suggested by the Principal of the College, the day-scholars both from the city and suburbs will be put to heavy carriage expenses, particularly during the rains, until the tramways are constructed. Moreover, the site selected by the Principal is open to objection on sanitary grounds. The piece of land has for a long period been extensively used for wet cultivation and will necessarily be damp and unhealthy and infected with malaria, from which no parts of the suburbs, particularly those situated on either side of the Barrackpore Trunk Road, are free. Moreover, the close situation of the cattle-mart of Chitpur will always be a danger to the health of the inmates of the new College and Hostel. If after the expenditure of so much money for the establishment of the new College, it so turns out that the place is insanitary on the ground of malaria, the history of the Sibpur Engineering College will simply repeat itself in the case of the new Presidency College.

10. With the prospect of soon opening a residential College at Ranchi, it would hardly be justifiable to shut the Presidency College against day-scholars. Such a step would in my opinion also prejudice the cause of the Ranchi College.

11. It now remains to be seen if the necessary improvements required for the College may not be effected at the present site. The acquisition of 18 bighas of land on the west and south side of the College, referred to in paragraph 3 of the Principal's memorandum, will in my opinion be sufficient for its requirements. Owing to extensive railway works lately carried on in Chitpur

and Cossipore the price of land in that locality has gone up very high, and I do not think that the acquirement of 300 bighas of land there and the building of the new College and Hostel thereon would, when an actual estimate is taken, be more economical than the alternative proposal of remodelling the College on its present site. I would allot the 18 bighas acquired for this purpose in the following manner:—

	Bighas.
(1) New physical laboratory, including Biological and Geological Departments	2
(2) Extension of the present hostel	5
(3) Building of the quarters for the Principal and two Professors	3
(4) Enlargement of the play-ground	8
Total	18

12. The Principal appears to hold that the 18 bighas of land above referred to will meet all the requirements of the College, except in the case of the College being converted into a residential one, for he says in the same paragraph that "even if both plots are acquired, the College would not be residential. There is no possibility of ever having a residential College on the present site." I have already noted my objections against the College being converted into a residential one; if it is not made so, then I think the piece of land on the west and south of the College, if acquired, will be found sufficient for the purposes of its enlargement and improvement. The *bustis* which are situated over this piece of land are very insanitary; every year plague breaks out in these *bustis* and causes anxiety to the authorities for the safety of the inmates of the Hindu Hostel. The acquirement of this piece of land for the purposes of the College will immensely improve the sanitation of this part of the town. The Senate at their last meeting appointed a Sub-Committee for the purpose of acquiring a piece of land close to the University Hall to enlarge its accommodation, of which it is in urgent need. If the University decides upon purchasing the unhealthy bazar on its south side which is so dangerously close to the Medical College Hospital, then the whole large plot of land bounded on the north by the Harrison Road, on the east by the College Street, on the west by the Medical College Street and its continuation north, and on the south by the Champatalla 2nd Lane will be entirely occupied by Government School and College buildings and by hospitals and hostels. It will be one of the most healthy and finest quarters in the town of Calcutta.

I beg to summarise my conclusions thus:—

- (1) That the idea of removing the Presidency College to some place in the suburbs of Calcutta is unsound on the grounds of economy and convenience, and that it should not be removed from its present site.
- (2) That it should not be converted into a wholly residential College, but that it should remain open to day-scholars also.
- (3) That the 18 bighas of land on the west and south side of the College, referred to in paragraph 3 of the Principal's memorandum, should be acquired and devoted to the expansion of the College both for teaching and hostel purposes and for the enlargement of the play-ground.

Note on the proposed transfer of the Presidency College to the Suburbs.

THE old University Act did not contemplate the establishment of residential Colleges, and the Presidency College was not intended to be a residential institution. But there is a hostel attached to it, which provides accommodation for about 280 students, i.e., somewhat more than one-third of the total number (764) attending the College.

2. Apart from providing suitable quarters for students and professors, the present accommodation in respect of class rooms and laboratories in the College falls far short of actual requirements. The deficiencies are outlined in page 2 of Mr. Pedler's note, dated 19th April 1905. Various suggestions have been put forward to remedy them, but before considering them, it is necessary to come to a decision on one important point, viz., whether the Presidency College should be converted into the residential type or it should maintain its character of being mainly non-residential. If the former, then it is obvious that it cannot remain in its present site, but must be removed bodily, as it is impossible to find enough land in the vicinity except at a cost which must be fairly regarded as prohibitive, and there would be no scope left for future expansion.

3. I see no special advantage in removing the College to the suburbs. A very large proportion of the students reside in their own houses and attend as day scholars, and the removal of the College from its present central position in the heart of the Indian quarter would be a source of serious inconvenience to most of them. On the other hand, if residence at the College is insisted on in every case and day scholars are wholly excluded, there is no particular merit in locating the College in the outskirts rather than at a distance.

4. The considerations that should have weight in determining the site of a self-contained residential College are—

- (a) Open country.
- (b) Healthy climate.
- (c) Pleasant environments.
- (d) Cheap living.
- (e) Freedom from the distractions and temptations of town life.
- (f) Room for future expansion.
- (g) Easy communications.

As regards the suburbs of Calcutta, they have none of the above advantages except (g); rather the reverse. Further, the initial cost of land and buildings, though not so high as in the city, would be very heavy.

5. If, therefore, it is decided to make the College residential, the best, cheapest and simplest course would be to transfer it to a place like Ranchi, which has all the advantages referred to above, except in the matter of communication, the want of which should, however, be soon removed.

6. For these reasons the proposal of the Principal that the College should be removed to the suburbs does not commend itself to me. It would be resented by those who attend College from their own houses, and as for those who come from the mufassal, they would much prefer to be in a healthy locality where living is not dear and which is free from the evils of a city life. There is little doubt that if a properly equipped residential College with an efficient staff is opened at Ranchi, the great bulk of the mufassal students will resort to it, and for good reasons.

7. The character of the Presidency College, mainly a non-residential institution, should not be changed, but the present defects in respect of inadequate teaching accommodation should be removed by taking up land in the neighbourhood for the necessary extension and development of the College and for building new and approved science laboratories (Mr. Pedler's B), and if necessary, the hostel accommodation might also be improved and enlarged, though this would hardly be the case, as with a good College at Ranchi, most of the mufassal students who form the majority of the boarders would prefer to go there. I am not aware whether this would meet the requirements of the new University Act in the matter of residence, for if it does not, the question will assume a different aspect, especially in reference to the various private Colleges, upon which no terms could well be imposed that would not be equally applicable to the premier Government College.

8. Nothing should be done to impair the efficiency and high character of the Presidency College. It is the leading educational institution in India and is situated at the main centre of intellectual activity.

There will always be a sufficient number of students recruited from the resident population of Calcutta, who will not require any boarding accommodation. It will continue to be of the type of the University College of the

King's College in London. All want in respect of class rooms and laboratories should be removed, the latter being equipped in the best way possible. At the same time there is ample room in Bengal for another first class Government College which should chiefly be intended for students going into residence. This should also have the best professors and fully provided with science laboratories.

9. I see no reason for the apprehension entertained in some quarters that the establishment of a good College at Ranchi would imperil the status, if not the existence, of the Presidency College. As I have already said, there is ample room for both, and Government should be prepared in the interests of high education to maintain both in a state of efficiency, especially as it is not improbable that some at least of the existing private institutions will disappear owing to their failure to conform to the requirements of the University Act.

K. G. GUPTA.

The 24th June 1905.

Dated Calcutta, the 1st July 1905.

From—The Revd. A. B. WARR, B.D., Principal, General Assembly's Institution,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In answer to your confidential Circular No. 9T.—G. of 17th May, I have the honour to submit the following observations.

1. The proposal under consideration is not simply one for removal of the Presidency College to a more suitable site as regards accessibility and facilities for work. It involves—

- (a) The transformation of the Presidency College into a residential college both for professors and students, with extensive playgrounds, etc.
- (b) The erection of buildings on a considerably larger scale and with a more complete equipment.

And it also contemplates—

- (c) A considerable strengthening of the staff.

These involve a heavy initial expenditure, and also a considerable increase in annual expenditure.

2. From an educational point of view the scheme proposed by Dr. Ray and endorsed by Mr. Pedler is very attractive. It provides for full equipment and for advanced teaching and research in all the branches of study. It provides for students being brought under the supervision of and into constant touch with their professors and enabled to combine physical with mental culture. It plants the college in a site where most of the advantages of country life can be gained, while it is within convenient reach of the great industrial establishments with which scientific education is bound to come into increasingly closer relations; and it is accessible from the homes of the many well-to-do families of Calcutta who will prefer that their young men should not go into residence at the college. (I would remark, however, that this last advantage is purchased at the cost of so far sacrificing the residential system.) If, therefore, the care of the Government extended only or even mainly to the students, numbering 750 or thereby, who attend the Presidency College, I should heartily endorse this scheme, without qualification.

3. My difficulty arises when I remember that there are some 8,000 arts students in the province of Bengal, all of whom are objects of concern to Government. Not ten per cent. of them attend the Presidency College. And there are some 50 colleges,—Government, aided, and unaided—all doing work which the Imperial Government recognizes to be its work. If it is right to expend the large sums indicated in Dr. Ray's letter on one college with 750 students, how much should justly be allocated for the remaining 50 colleges and 7,000 students? For many years Government has been pledged to the principle of grants-in-aid and has contemplated the extension and improvement

of education in Bengal mainly by aiding colleges other than purely Government colleges. Is it prepared to increase its grants-in-aid to something commensurate with the very large expenditure contemplated on the Presidency College?

4. It may be objected to this that the Government must maintain at least one "model" college to "set the standard" even though the expense is disproportionately great. But is there not a fallacy here, due to the ambiguity of the word "model" and such phrases as "set the standard"? "Model" may mean "perfect," completely equipped and thoroughly organized, as good as brains and money can make it. But "model" may also mean "set up for imitation," of such a standard as may be at least approximately reached by others. I would respectfully represent that this latter meaning is the meaning involved in the grant-in-aid system, and the recognition, now universal, of the responsibility of Government for the whole condition of education in the country. There should be some reasonable proportion between the amount spent on the "model" college and the amount granted to other colleges, otherwise how can they make it their "model"? Well-qualified teachers, well-equipped laboratories, hostels, and playing-grounds are needful or helpful for all students, and not for ten per cent. only; but without liberal Government aid they are impracticable, and especially so in Calcutta. Without such aid, the carrying out of the proposed change in the Presidency College would mean the establishment of one really first-rate college, and the relegation of all others to a hopelessly second or third-rate position. Such a result cannot be contemplated with equanimity by those interested in other colleges, or, I venture to say, by a Government which takes a full view of its responsibilities in the matter of education.

5. It may still be urged that the Government cannot consent to keep its principal college permanently below the level of a good European college because of the difficulty or impossibility of raising all the colleges in Bengal to that level; that, in short, the Government should have at least one "model" institution in the first sense I have indicated, as good as money and brains can make it. And to this I heartily assent. But I would urge the absolute necessity of concurrently placing the grant-in-aid system on a most liberal basis, unless collegiate education outside the Presidency College is to be degraded in proportion to the raising of the standard of equipment within that college.

6. I would further urge that the fees payable at the remodelled Presidency College should be raised, in consideration of the increased annual expenditure, and of the great initial expenditure. If a first-rate residential college with playing-grounds, &c., is provided, the beneficiaries ought to pay a considerable part of the expense. Otherwise a great gift will be made exclusively to sons of the well-to-do from the taxation which includes the poorest.

7. I would also urge that no special advantages should be held out to scholarship-holders, but that they should have to pay their way like others. It is not simply the desire to continue to have some men of first-rate ability in our own college, but also the conviction that undue concentration of the best men is not in the interests of education, which makes me urge this. In our educational system, with many colleges affiliated to the University, it would be fatal to hopeful and inspiring teaching if one college not only possessed an incomparable equipment, but also drew in all, or nearly all, the best men. To be condemned to teach only the second-rate would be disheartening to the teachers; and to feel that they were studying in a hopelessly inferior college would prevent any *esprit de corps* from arising among students. A healthy spirit of emulation among the affiliated colleges is a great help both to teachers and to students in a University like ours; but if the colleges cannot enter upon competition on something like equal terms, this emulation is impossible.

8. I recognize, however, that in some respects Government must concentrate efforts on one institution, *s.g.*, in promoting research work, in providing for the highest teaching (personally, I should be willing to see all above the B.A. and B.Sc. concentrated), and in affording instruction in those branches of study, both in science and arts, for which only a handful of students offer themselves. It would be unreasonable to expect Government to fritter

away its funds in aiding many institutions to do badly what could be done in one institution well. I have used the word "institution" advisedly; for in my opinion it would be much more satisfactory to do as much as possible on those lines in connection with the University rather than in connection with the Presidency College, so long as that is a college competing with other colleges on nominally the same footing.

I would therefore finally suggest that Government should carefully consider how the large expenditure they are evidently prepared to make may be made helpful to the largest number of students and to the work of the University as a whole.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th July 1905.

From—Dr. E. DENISON ROSE, PH.D., Principal, Calcutta Madrasah,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Education Circular No. 9T.—G., dated the 17th May 1905, and of the papers connected therewith, on the subject of the proposal for the removal of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta.

There can be no two opinions as to the advantages which would accrue to the institution by the acquisition of more extensive premises, and the question from this aspect has been fully dealt with in the correspondence enclosed with your letter.

If the enlargement of the premises is not practicable in the present site, and it is decided to remove the college, I have only to remark that the site suggested by Dr. P. K. Ray, namely, the Dum-Dum Road, seems to me the most suitable that could be found.

However, the manner in which the removal of the college to the outskirts of the town would affect the students is a question not so easily disposed of, and the following difficulties present themselves to my mind:—

- (1) If it is not residential at all, of course it will be of no benefit to students, as, apart from the long distances they will be obliged to journey, they will still be returning to their homes in the evening, and be subjected to all the temptations of a large town.
- (2) For the same reasons, if the college is only partly residential, I cannot see how it will attract boys living in Calcutta.
- (3) If it is to be wholly residential, will it not seriously endanger the Ranchi scheme? Moreover, will it in any case attract Calcutta students? Will they care to live in a hostel three miles out of town, when they have the alternative of living with their parents or guardians and attending one or other of the private colleges which are so plentiful in Calcutta?

It seems to me that if Presidency College is wholly residential in its new site, it will attract only mufassal students.

But though it is very much to be desired that the best possible conditions of student life be offered to undergraduates coming from distant parts of Bengal, I am under the impression that the Presidency College is primarily intended for the citizens of Calcutta, whose sentiments have been voiced in the speech delivered in the Bengal Council by the Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Bose.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th July 1905.

From—KHAN BAHADUR SRAJ-UL-ISLAM,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 9T.—G., dated the 17th May 1905, calling upon me for an expression of my opinion regarding the proposed transfer of the Presidency College to a better site in the suburbs of Calcutta, I beg to submit the following observations.

The tendency of public opinion nowadays seems to be in favour of a residential college with healthy hostels attached, and with extensive recreation grounds, at a distance from the busy bustle of the town and its concomitant evils. The parents and guardians, especially of the mufassal students, are generally afraid of sending their boys to Calcutta for education by reason of the various dangerous attractions and evils to which they might fall victims. I think the present site of the Presidency College is objectionable on various grounds. There seems to be a consensus of opinion as to the desirability of removing it to a better site in the outskirts of Calcutta.

There is no doubt that the Presidency College requires improvement to make it a model college. The question is how to do it. I do not think that the mere extension of the college premises and the addition to it of a better staff will be sufficient to effect the desired improvement. No real improvement can be expected by retaining it in its present site. Unless the college is located elsewhere outside the town, the causes of complaint will not be removed. I am therefore inclined to think that the change of site is essentially necessary. As to the proposal of extending the college premises, I agree with Mr. Pedler in thinking that the cost of acquisition would be almost prohibitive.

In connection with the question of removal, the main point for consideration is a *suitable site*. In considering this question, we ought to keep two points in view. The first is that the place must be a healthy one and the second that it must be within easy reach of the town. Now it is well known that the suburbs of Calcutta are notoriously unhealthy. It is of first importance that a residential college should be located in a healthy site, otherwise the whole scheme will fall through.

The site proposed by Dr. Ray may do in the absence of any better place, provided it is certified by sanitary experts to be a healthy one. Objection may also be raised that it is out of the way. The students residing with their parents and guardians within the town will find it very inconvenient to attend the college. Unless it is made a wholly residential college, most of the day scholars will have to reside in the town. Hence is the necessity of easy communication between the college and the town.

In conclusion, I venture to submit one observation for the consideration of His Honour. I am afraid that the establishment of a residential college close to Calcutta may have the effect of interfering with the success of the Ranchi College. If the parents and guardians of the students find a residential college with hostels and other improvements within easy reach of Calcutta, very few of them will care to send their boys to an out-of-the-way place like Ranchi.

Dated Calcutta, the 11th August 1906.

FROM—BARU BRUPENDRA NATH BASU,

TO—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your Circular letter regarding the removal of the Presidency College from its present site.

I recommend the removal on the following grounds:—

- (1) The College in order to maintain its position as the leading educational institution in the country must be converted into a residential College.
- (2) There must be extensive play grounds and room for long walks where the teachers and the student can associate on friendly terms.
- (3) There must be around the College and its buildings an atmosphere of learning and quiet, and the students should live as if in a City of their own under the personal jurisdiction of the College authorities.
- (4) The surroundings and the approaches must be free from contaminating and disquieting influences.
- (5) All this cannot be secured at the present site: it may be extended at enormous cost, but nevertheless the College with its appurtenant buildings will be placed in the heart of a busy and growing City with its manifold distractions and amidst unhealthy and undesirable surroundings both physical and moral. The boys cannot be placed in a big City like Calcutta with only a

small space set apart for the College under the direct disciplinary jurisdiction of the College authorities.

(6) Under the present system, when the boys are only for a few hours in their class room with their teachers, the personal influence of the teachers is wholly lost: he is too much engrossed in the work of teaching to converse with the boys, to attend to their moral needs, to cultivate their acquaintance or to acquire their confidence. Most of the professors do not and cannot know their boys, and the students on the other hand do not know their professors, except as teaching automata. The professors cannot impart to the boys what is best in them, and the highest and best in the character and life of the students remains dormant and undeveloped.

(7) The association of the students with their European professors will lead to the development of greater sympathy, mutual understanding and respect, and will be politically a source of great advantage and strength to the country, the rulers and the ruled alike.

I come now to the question of site.

So long as the site is easily accessible for day scholars, it does not much matter whether the site is at Ballygunge or Tolla. The latter site will undoubtedly be much healthier: it has the advantage of proximity to the river and the canal, and is intersected by the Barrackpore Trunk Road, one of the best roads in Bengal for a walk, ride or drive. Moreover, most of the students of the Presidency College who live in Calcutta come from the northern portion of the town, and to them Tolla would be a near and convenient site. With the extension of the tramway, which is under contemplation, all difficulties of communication will be removed.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 12th November 1906

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Radar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	BURDWAN ...	inches. Nil	8	7½	Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops continuing. Standing crops of sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient.
2	BARBHAM ...	Nil	7½	7	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient.
3	BANKURA ...	Nil	9	8	Weather seasonable. State of standing crops good. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops going on. Old common rice selling at 8 seers a rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
4	MIDNAPORE ...	Nil	9*	8	Winter paddy, early cotton and sugarcane thriving well. <i>Rabi</i> crops being sown at places. Outturn of autumn rice estimated at between 50 and 60 per cent of normal. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle disease reported from Dantan and Sailabani police stations.
5	HOOGBHATA ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced in Arambagh. Prospects of sugarcane and <i>aman</i> paddy fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
6	HOWRAH ...	Nil	7	7	Prospects of standing paddy good. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling 8 seers at Uluberia. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
7	24-PARGANAS	Nil	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Lands being prepared for <i>rabi</i> crops, sowings of which have commenced in many places. State of standing crops good. Prospects of sugarcane and winter rice good. Total number of persons on relief during the week—Sonarpur 15, Tollygunge 16, Vishnupur 1,348, Behala 17, Canning 536, Maheshtala 849, Baruipur 1,654, Fulta 1,008, Mograhat 2,149, Diamond Harbour 337, Mathurapur 143, Kulpi 225, Joynagar 245, Dum-Dum 6, Khardaha 90, Barrackpore 30. Condition of cattlegood. Fodder and water sufficient.
8	NADIA ...	Nil	8	8	Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops still going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
9	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	7	7	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
10	JESSORE ...	Nil	6½	7	Weather seasonable. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops going on. Prospects of <i>aman</i> fair. Washing of jute still continuing. No damage to crops by insects. High prices and slight distress. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.

* New rice.

No.	Name of district.	Rain/fall at Kotwar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
11	KHOLNA ...	Nil	8½	9	Weather seasonable. State of winter rice fair. Tobacco sown estimated at about 47 per cent. of normal area and outturn of jute estimated at 92 per cent. Lands being prepared for sowing of summer rice. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
12	PATNA ...	Nil	{ 7½ 11½ }	{ 8½ 12* }	Weather cold. Standing crops doing well. Paddy crop on high lands, however, suffering. Rabi sowing in progress. Rain wanted for rabi crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
13	GAYA ...	Nil	{ 8½ 12½ }	{ 9½ 13½ }	Weather cool and clear. Sugarcane and winter rice doing well. Pressing of sugarcane and sowing of poppy going on in Jehanabad subdivision. Sowing of rabi continuing in places. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
14	SHAHABAD ...	Nil	{ 10½ 12* }	{ 10½ 13* }	Sugarcane doing well; pressing commenced in places. Paddy doing well except on high lands in Bhabua, Buxar and Sadar subdivisions. Rabi germinating. Old common rice selling at 8 seers a rupee at Sadar. Maize selling at 15½ seers at Sasaram. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
15	SARAN ...	Nil	{ 8½ 12½ }	{ 8½ 12½ }	Weather seasonable. Rabi sowings almost finished. Pressing of sugarcane commenced. 28 men, 131 women, 166 children on an average daily relieved at kitchens from the District Board funds in the Siwan subdivision; 76 men, 149 women, 238 children on average daily gratuitously relieved by the Hathawa Raj. 88 men, 157 women, 73 children on District Board test-relief works in the Siwan subdivision; 95 men, 64 women, 72 children on average daily on Hathawa Raj relief-works. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
16	CHAMPARAN ...	Nil	{ 8½ 11* }	{ 8½ 10½ }	Weather bright and cold. Threshing of <i>bhaai</i> finished. Winter rice suffering from want of rain. Rabi sowings in progress. Prices of food-grains almost stationary. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
17	MUZAFFARPUR	Nil	{ 7 11* }	{ 7½ 12* }	Weather still hot for the time of the year. Sky clear. No rain reported in the district. Paddy suffering much for want of water throughout the district. Rabi sowings in progress. In Hajipur potato being sown. Cholera still prevalent in the Sadar and Sitamarhi subdivisions. Common rice and <i>makai</i> selling at 7½ and 11 seers a rupee respectively at Sitamarhi; at 7½ and 12½ seers a rupee, respectively, at Hajipur. Daily average for gratuitous relief 6,047. Figures from kitchens not received. Number of persons on test-work on the 10th instant—Belsand 66, Sursand 387, and Junisaidpur 112. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

* The figures indicate price of maize in seers per rupee.
+ New rice.

No.	Name of dist. &c.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, &c.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
18	DARHANGA ...	Inches. Nil {	6 11½*	5 11½*	Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress. Prospects of winter rice unsatisfactory. Number of persons relieved at kitchens on the last day of the week—Sadar thana 2,421, Bahera thana 6,328, Roserha thana 12,270, Madhubani subdivision 2,081, Samastipur 264. Number of persons on test-works for the last day available—Manihas 207, Ojiboul 168, Basaitba 533, Ratwara 323, Banipatti 16, Chakmahsi 60, Hathourighat 126, Sakarlohra 320, Gangdah 289, Salsypur 905, Dasauth 499, Balha 158, Tolapara 814, Larjaghat 316. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient.
19	MONGHYR	Nil {	6½ 12*	6½ 11½*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of winter rice fair. More rain wanted in Jamui subdivision. <i>Rabi</i> sowing going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
20	BHAGALPUR ...	Nil {	8½ 11½*	8½ 12½*	Weather seasonable. Sky clear. Condition of <i>aghani</i> paddy reported to be fair by the Subdivisional Officers of Madhipura and Banka. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops going on briskly. Cholera reported from the thanas of Supaul and Pertabganj. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Madhipura and Pertabganj. Fodder and water sufficient.
21	PURNA ...	Nil {	6	6	More rain wanted in parts for the standing crops. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops going on. Prospects of winter paddy not favourable. High prices of food-grain prevailing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
22	DARJEELING ...	0·14 {	6 11*	6 12*	Weather cold. Hills—Wheat, barley and mustard being sown. <i>Bhadoi dhan</i> , <i>marua</i> and winter rice in fair state. Terai—Prospects of paddy gloomy. Mustard and tobacco being sown.
23	BONTHAL PAR- GANAS.	Nil {	8 18*	7½ 13½*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of all standing crops good. Cattle-disease reported from Deoghur. Fodder and water sufficient.
24	CUTTACK ...	Nil {	10½	9½	<i>Laghu saradh</i> ripening. <i>Guru saradh</i> in ear. <i>Arhar</i> and sugarcane growing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
25	BALASORE ...	Nil {	8½	9½	Weather seasonable. <i>Saradh</i> in ear. Sugarcane and vegetables doing well. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops continuing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
26	ANGUL ...	Nil {	11½	11	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice commenced. <i>Rabi</i> and miscellaneous crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

* The figures indicate price of maize in seers per rupee.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
17	PURI ...	Nil	8½	8½	Weather seasonable. Sugarcane getting on well. Cotton flowering in some places and bearing pods at others. <i>Sarai</i> in ear. <i>Lagu</i> ripening in some places and being reaped at others. <i>Rabi</i> crops getting on well. Miscellaneous crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
18	SAMBALPUR ...	Nil	11	11	Weather cool. Reaping and threshing of autumn rice in progress. Harvesting of <i>urid</i> in Sambalpur tahsil finished. Harvesting of <i>til</i> , <i>urid</i> and <i>jhunga</i> in progress in Bargarh tahsil. Condition of standing crops good. Outturn of <i>urid</i> estimated at 16 annas in Sambalpur tahsil. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
19	HAZARIBAGH ...	...	10	9½	Harvesting of paddy commenced. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> in four thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
20	RANCHI ...	Nil	11	10½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy continuing. Standing crops doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Lohardaga and Sesai thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
21	PALAMAU ...	Nil	10½	9½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> approaching completion. Condition of standing crops good. Harvesting of paddy going on. Cattle-disease in four thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
22	MANBHAM ...	Nil	9	9½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease not reported. Fodder and water sufficient.
23	SINGBHAM ...	Nil	9	10	Harvesting of winter paddy in progress. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> continuing. Damage by insect-pests severe in about 15 villages in Kharsawan. Rice selling at 12 and 10 seers per rupee at Kharsawan and Seraikella, respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.
24	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	6½	6½	Weather cool. Preparation of lands for tobacco, wheat and mustard going on. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Mathabhanga and Dinhata. Fodder and water sufficient.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—There was no rain in the Province, except in Darjeeling, from where a slight shower of only 0.14 inches is reported. *Rabi* sowings are still in progress throughout the Province. The prospects of the winter rice crop are unfavourable in Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Purnea and Darjeeling and in parts of Patna and Shahabad. Damage has been done to standing crops by insect-pests in the Kharsawan State in Chota Nagpur. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is—Parganas 10,876, Saran 788, Muzaffarpur 6,047 and Darbhanga 23,361,—total 41,075. The number of persons attending test-works is—Saran 549, Muzaffarpur 575 and Darbhanga 4,703,—total 5,827. Cattle-disease is reported from six districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Cholera is still prevalent in parts of Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur. The price of common rice has risen in eight districts and fallen in thirteen districts.

O. A. OLDHAM,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL,

The 13th November 1906.

Division.		Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bardhaman	Bardhaman	Bardhaman	0.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.16	...	0.08	0.21	...	...	0.11	...	...
		Bardhaman	0.28	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	0.14	0.41	...	...	0.12	...	0.04
		Bardhaman	0.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.26	0.25	...	...	...	1.30	...	...
		Bardhaman	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	...	...	...	...	1.50	0.24	...	...	...	0.28	...	0.20
	Birkham	Birkham	0.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.43	...	...	0.14	...	0.10
		Birkham	0.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.24	...	...	...	0.28	...	...
		Birkham	0.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Birkham	0.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bansura	Bansura	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.08	0.43	...	...	0.03	0.08
		Bansura	0.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.18	1.26	...	...	...	0.10	0.04
		Bansura	0.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bansura	0.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	Midnapore	Midnapore	0.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	0.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	0.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	0.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	0.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	0.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	Hooghly	Hooghly	0.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly	0.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly	0.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly	0.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly	0.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly	0.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	Howrah	Howrah	0.55	...	...	...												

BENGAL IN OCTOBER 1906.

[illegible]

BENGAL IN OCTOBER 1906—concluded.

[illegible]

DISTRICT RAINFALL TABLE OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1906.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.									
			RAINFALL									
			Of month.					Since 10th October 1905.				
			Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	5.15	2.85	+1.80	7.40	4.17	2.20	1.22	+1.98	4.00	1.42
		Birbhum ...	4.09	2.52	+2.51	7.50	4.06	1.05	1.15	+0.80	4.38	1.38
		Bankura ...	4.80	3.15	+1.15	6.78	4.00	1.38	1.11	+0.17	4.11	1.45
		Midnapore ...	2.28	4.41	+1.82	7.25	4.99	4.59	1.73	+2.86	4.00	1.62
		Hooghly ...	5.28	3.22	+1.47	8.33	5.11	3.78	1.27	+2.49	4.00	1.73
		Howrah ...	6.18	3.78	+2.34	6.00	3.19	5.16	1.22	+3.94	4.67	1.72
	Presidency	24 Parganas ...	5.29	5.21	+1.87	7.14	5.78	4.87	1.99	+2.88	4.43	1.96
		Calcutta ...	5.50	3.87	+1.08	6.00	5.38	4.69	1.10	+3.79	4.00	1.80
		Nadia ...	5.16	4.04	+2.12	6.60	5.00	3.96	1.52	+2.44	3.20	1.71
		Murshidabad ...	6.82	3.75	+2.67	6.50	4.38	2.93	1.29	+1.88	3.63	1.40
		Jessore ...	4.77	4.44	+0.33	7.51	5.29	3.22	1.77	+1.45	4.75	1.93
		Khulna ...	4.56	5.21	-0.65	7.80	5.40	2.20	2.01	+0.19	3.40	1.93
BIHAR.	Patna	Patna ...	0.89	2.68	-1.77	1.88	3.03	0.09	1.04	-0.95	0.00	1.00
		Gaya ...	1.30	2.27	-0.97	2.18	2.78	0.61	0.78	-0.17	1.43	1.01
		Shahabad ...	1.32	2.61	-1.29	1.82	2.79	0.06	1.10	-1.04	0.00	1.00
		Baran ...	1.18	2.67	-1.54	1.83	2.74	Nil.	1.02	-1.02	0.00	0.62
		Champaran ...	0.69	3.28	-2.59	1.25	2.57	Nil.	0.68	-0.68	0.00	0.60
		Muzaffarpur ...	1.04	2.61	-1.57	1.50	2.47	Nil.	0.85	-0.85	0.00	0.71
	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga ...	1.09	2.16	-1.07	2.25	2.46	0.04	0.75	-0.69	0.00	0.70
		Monghyr ...	2.23	2.19	-0.26	2.22	2.85	0.49	0.95	-0.46	1.22	0.90
		Bhagalpur ...	1.90	2.68	-0.98	2.95	2.77	0.91	0.91	0.00	1.00	0.89
		Darjeeling ...	2.15	4.23	-2.08	4.35	4.88	Nil.	1.62	-1.62	0.00	1.66
		Purnea ...	1.72	2.86	-1.14	2.80	3.00	0.24	0.62	-0.69	0.60	0.82
		Southal Parganas ...	7.19	3.15	+4.04	6.31	3.71	3.98	1.21	+2.77	3.43	1.10
ORISSA.	Orissa	Jambalpur ...	1.99	1.95	+0.04	3.00	5.25	1.93	0.97	+0.96	3.00	1.68
		Angul ...	1.23	4.33	-3.01	4.00	5.50	0.74	1.40	-0.75	2.50	2.78
		Cuttack ...	6.82	6.19	+0.13	6.83	6.88	4.97	2.33	+2.54	4.38	2.68
		Balasore ...	4.70	5.54	-0.84	4.60	5.75	3.60	1.93	+1.80	3.40	2.20
		Puri ...	6.85	7.18	+1.17	6.30	7.49	6.15	3.08	+3.07	4.00	3.00
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	2.92	3.13	-0.21	6.00	4.00	1.63	1.10	+0.53	4.75	1.02
		Ranchi ...	3.31	2.88	+0.69	5.00	3.53	2.98	0.68	+2.05	4.25	1.42
		Palamau ...	2.30	2.69	-0.39	4.00	2.85	0.88	1.09	-0.21	2.50	1.11
		Manbhum ...	2.54	2.70	+0.84	5.14	3.80	3.23	1.02	+2.21	4.00	1.30
		Singbhum ...	2.69	2.80	-0.91	5.14	2.65	2.08	0.98	+1.12	3.71	1.79

SUMMARY OF THE RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1906.

ABOUT the middle of the month of October, there was a break in the rainfall. Towards the end of the month, however, rain was received in all the divisions excepting Bihar. The rainfall was below the normal only in the district of Khulna in South-West Bengal, while in Bihar there was a general defect except in the Southal Parganas. There was deficient rain in Orissa in the districts of Angul and Balasore, and in Chota Nagpur in the districts of Hazaribagh, Palamau and Singbhum.

The total rainfall for the month shows a considerable excess in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and a considerable defect in Bihar and Orissa. Expressed in percentage figures, South-West Bengal received 139 per cent., Bihar 85 per cent., Orissa 83 per cent., and Chota Nagpur 110 per cent. The total rainfall for the whole south-west monsoon period has been close to the average in every division except Orissa, where it was about 20 per cent. less than normal.

Full details of the rainfall registered at each rainfall station in each district of Bengal are given in the accompanying table, day by day, for the month.

The following table compares the rainfall in the four divisions during the month of October with the normal fall, the actual being given as a percentage of the normal. The table also shows the actual falls for each of the previous months of the year, expressed in

the same way, and the last column of the table shows the total rainfall of the past ten months of the year:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Actual Rainfall of first ten months of 1906 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	487	499	177	3	71	62	94	95	18	139	95
Bihar ...	81	424	113	6	73	88	104	120	49	86	86
Orissa ...	321	373	73	11	65	80	91	64	78	88	83
Chota Nagpur ...	376	623	192	3	53	60	105	73	88	110	92

The following table affords a comparison between the actual and normal rainfall in the month of October in all the districts in the Province.—

PERCENTAGE TABLE FOR OCTOBER 1906.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Normal rainfall for October.	Actual di-grammatic fall for Oct. 1906.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), deficit (-).
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan ...	3.35	5.15	154	+ 54
	Birbhum ...	3.52	6.00	173	+ 78
	Bankura ...	3.15	4.30	136	+ 36
	Midnapore ...	4.41	6.23	141	+ 41
	Hooghly ...	3.92	5.39	137	+ 37
	Howrah ...	3.79	5.13	135	+ 35
	24 Pargannas ...	5.21	6.58	126	+ 26
	Calcutta ...	5.87	6.50	110	+ 10
	Nadia ...	4.04	6.16	153	+ 53
	Murshidabad ...	3.75	5.32	142	+ 42
	Jessore ...	4.44	4.77	107	+ 7
	Khulna ...	5.21	4.59	87	- 14
	Patna ...	2.68	0.89	34	- 66
	Gaya ...	3.27	1.30	39	- 61
Bihar	Shahabad ...	2.61	1.82	51	- 49
	Saran ...	2.67	1.13	42	- 58
	Champaran ...	3.23	0.68	21	- 79
	Muzaffarpur ...	2.81	1.04	37	- 63
	Darbhanga ...	2.13	1.00	47	- 53
	Monghyr ...	2.40	2.23	93	- 7
	Rhegaipur ...	2.53	1.90	74	- 26
	Darjeeling ...	4.23	2.15	51	- 49
	Purnea ...	2.86	1.72	60	- 40
	South Pargannas ...	3.16	7.19	228	+ 128
Orissa	Sambalpur ...	1.85	1.99	108	+ 8
	Angul ...	4.53	1.22	27	- 73
	Cuttack ...	6.10	6.22	102	+ 2
	Ratanore ...	5.54	4.70	85	- 15
Chota Nagpur	Puri ...	7.13	3.83	54	- 46
	Bazaribagh ...	3.13	3.02	96	- 4
	Ranchi ...	2.69	2.21	82	- 18
	Palam ...	2.69	2.30	86	- 14
	Manbhum ...	2.70	2.64	98	- 2
	Singbhum ...	2.80	2.59	93	- 7

The following table gives a summary of the rainfall data of the four divisions of the Province for the month of October 1906:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	RAINFALL OF MONTH.			RAINY DAYS.			RAINFALL SINCE 15TH OCTOBER 1906.	
	Average for the Division.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average for the Division.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	5.63	4.04	+1.59	7.02	4.77	+2.25	3.30	1.48
Bihar ...	2.31	2.72	-0.41	2.58	2.96	-0.38	0.30	0.97
Orissa ...	6.65	0.29	+0.74	6.15	6.5	-0.07	4.25	2.43
Chota Nagpur ...	3.05	2.79	+0.27	5.23	3.62	+1.61	2.85	0.99

The 19th November 1906.

C. A. OLDFHAM,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 10th November 1906, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 10TH NOVEMBER 1906.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 11TH NOVEMBER 1905.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	274	29,237	240	262	27,606	1,140
Jute	1,087	2,80,965	4,814	717	2,19,496	3,577
Firewood	75	53,560	880	99	98,926	1,609
Other articles	890	2,08,213	2,780	907	1,80,987	2,408
Total	2,476	5,82,965	8,818	2,369	5,71,922	8,648

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1906-07.

Area leased for irrigation up to end of September 1906.

No.	Division.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	C. ft.	Q. ft.	O. ft.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.						RAINFALL, 1906-07.		RAINFALL, 1905-06.		REMARKS.	
										SEASON LEASES.						Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.		Up to end of month.
										Long-term leases.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Rogation.	Bol-weather.	Total.						
Orissa	Cuttack	Talanda system ..	1,345	1,049	900	67,626	46,465	16,161	50,303	16,161	..	..	..	16,832	67,626	9-27	43-29	39-08	Average rainfall of Kulmi, Balim and Jagat-singpur.	
		Kendrapara do. ..	1,025	1,455	1,083	97,816	68,707	29,109	79,383	15,511	..	..	..	15,911	94,294	12-07	26-23	35-31	Average rainfall of Kendrapara, Masabtal, and Ichhapur, Narasing.	
		High Level, Range I ..	606	443	323	37,375	23,389	13,986	24,725	3,013	..	30	..	3,043	27,373	7-74	34-43	33-15	Average rainfall of Gopabina, Masabtal, and Ichhapur, Narasing.		
		Do., Range II ..	728	46	44	3,775	5,772	2,000	5,776	5	..	..	..	5	5,776	9-03	27-05	37-06	Average rainfall of Cuttack and Jangpur.	
		3-1/2 year Canal ..	700	178	146	17,325	15,401	1,924	14,480	3,483	..	24	13	3,500	17,889	6-41	33-30	36-68	Average rainfall of Jangpur and Akhoyapada, Balasing.		
Orissa	Balasore	Dodbal Canal ..	728	467	323	44,080	42,100	1,980	38,383	5,700	..	180	600	6,784	44,080	10-27	42-48	35-31	Average rainfall of Jangpur and Akhoyapada, Balasing.		
		High Level, Range III ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total Orissa Canals ..	..	..	..	2,7,977	220,000	213,064	1,44,000	..	392	416	44,361	308,016	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	..	..	..	..	..	186,577	46,536	..	251	426	46,170	230,006	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Midnapore ..	1,411	276	279	20,828	20,828	60,453	46,609	1,346	..	..	..	1,346	51,300	6-85	43-08	37-08	Average rainfall of Midnapore.	
Bihar	Midnapore and Bhadrachal	Paichikra ..	123	44	20	3,383	2,414	969	4,728	307	..	..	307	4,728	8-93	26-37	46-23	Average rainfall of Paichikra.		
		Total Midnapore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Eden Canal ..	1,000	206	190	27,000	24,150	2,850	20,300	5,464	..	..	..	5,464	73,065	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	Burdwan and Moohy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Of this, 43,279 acres are present "Provisional lease."

(b) Covering lease.

(c) Includes 541 acres under one leasing.

[illegible]

W. A. LUGLIS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th November 1862.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 14, 1906. 1877

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of September 1906, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1906-07.			TOLLAGE, 1905-06.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
	Ra.	A.	P.	Ra.	A.	P.
<i>Orissa Canals.</i>						
Taldanda Canal System	893	12	3	7,670	14	0
Kendrapara ditto	2,043	10	0	13,485	15	2
High Level, Range I	702	11	9	4,238	5	■
Ditto, II	141	2	9	909	12	6
Ditto, III	24	1	9	254	2	5
Jajpur Canal	85	0	0	206	12	3
Total Orissa Canals ...	3,840	6	6	26,765	14	1
Midnapore Canal ...	3,685	6	3	29,141	6	3
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	7,432	12	■	44,118	8	6
<i>Sone Canals.</i>						
Patna Canal System ...	2,456	1	1	11,906	9	7
Arrah ditto ...	717	8	3	4,961	2	4
Buxar ditto ...	936	1	0	8,089	9	9
Total Sone Canals ...	4,109	10	4	24,956	5	8
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,067	3	4	1,24,982	2	■

CALCUTTA,
The 15th November 1906.

W. A. INGLIS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of September 1906, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1906-07.			TOLLAGE, 1905-06.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
	Ra.	A.	P.	Ra.	A.	P.
<i>Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...</i>	23,473	10	9	1,15,809	13	9
Tolly's Nala ...	7,229	10	6	35,258	14	6
Madaripur Bhil Route ...	18,623	0	6	46,492	14	9
Total ...	49,326	5	9	1,97,561	11	0
Orissa Coast Canal ...	2,841	10	6	17,912	■	9
Nadia Rivers ...	2,858	12	11	14,130	1	10
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,026	13	2	2,29,604	3	7

CALCUTTA,
The 15th November 1906.

W. A. INGLIS,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Allpore Observatory in the month of October 1906.

			Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	...	...	29.858		
The average pressure of October from 44 years' registers	...	...	29.836		
The highest pressure in the month	...	...	29.998	12th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	...	...	29.696	1st	16
The range of pressure	...	...	.302		
Hours.					
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month			182.8		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine			830.8		
°					
The mean temperature of the month	...	...	80.3		
The average temperature of October from 20 years' registers	...	...	80.0		
The highest temperature in the month	...	...	91.7	4th and 5th	
The lowest temperature in the month	...	...	67.6	25th	
The range of temperature during the month	...	...	24.1		
The mean daily range of temperature	...	...	13.1		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	...	...	20.1	23rd	
Per cent.					
The mean humidity of the month	...	...	81		
The average humidity of October from 20 years' registers	...	...	81		
Inches.					
The mean vapour tension of the month	...	...	0.838		
The average vapour tension of October from 20 years' registers	...	...	0.819		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	...	...	5.26		
The average cloud proportion of October from 20 years' registers	...	...	4.02		
Inches.					
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	5.50		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 8 feet above the ground)	...	...	3.889		
The average fall of October from 24 years' registers	...	...	3.87		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	1.98	31st	
Days.					
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	6		
The average number of rainy days in October from 24 years' registers	...	...	5		
°					
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	...	...	138.8		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	...	...	51.4		
The greatest sun temperature	...	...	152.3	5th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	...	...	60.9	11th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	...	...	71.2		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	...	...	3.2		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	...	...	5.0	25th	
Miles.					
The mean movement of the wind per day	...	...	62.8		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	...	...	179.0	29th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	...	...	13	29th 7 to 8 A.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the eight points—

N. 181, N.E. 83, E. 61, S.E. 48, S. 10, S.W. 73, W. 97, N.W. 145, Calm 99.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Allpore (Calcutta), the 12th November 1906.O. W. PEAKE,
for Director-General of Observatories.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
4th to 10th November 1906.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain, Miles recorded.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.			
1906.				Inches.						Inches.		%			Inches.	
Nov.	4th	139.4	8.5	29.912	76.7	85.7	16.8	66.9	69.1	0.577	63.0	65	NNW and calm...	48	Nil	Clear, ☀.
"	5th	137.7	8.5	29.950	73.9	83.7	16.4	65.3	67.0	0.565	62.4	64	NNW and calm...	60	"	Clear, ☀.
"	6th	130.2	8.5	29.911	75.3	82.7	17.7	65.0	68.1	0.611	64.0	73	NNW, N by W and calm.	37	"	Clear, ☀.
"	7th	135.1	8.5	29.945	74.5	83.5	16.8	66.7	69.2	0.604	65.7	73	N by W, NNW and calm.	38	"	Chiefly clear, ☀.
"	8th	135.4	8.4	29.942	74.9	83.9	16.8	67.1	70.7	0.692	65.2	64	NNW and calm..	36	"	Chiefly clear, ☀.
"	9th	135.0	8.4	29.924	75.3	84.3	16.8	67.5	68.9	0.618	65.0	70	WNW and calm...	47	"	Clear, ☀.
"	10th	137.2	8.4	29.930	72.5	83.7	21.2	62.5	64.3	0.491	63.4	64	NW and calm ...	39	"	Clear, ☀.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.937
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.2
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77.4
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.2
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.7
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miles.
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10 November 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
The total fall from 1st January to 10th November 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.37
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.19
The mean pressure, temperature, etc., are deduced from eye observations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.12

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected to those of the standard, Newman's No. 36, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground. The rainfall reported on any day is for 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of that day.

☀; dew,

C. W. PEARCE,

for Director-General of Observatories.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA.

Alipore (Calcutta), the 12th November 1906.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 28th April 1906 as compared with the same period of 1905.

STAPLES.	1905.		1906.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accoutrements, boots and shoes	2,761	8,000	7,551	6,916	1,790	1,015		
Coal and coke carried for the public and foreign railways	1,40,50,001	21,25,038	1,46,55,579	18,84,809			19,93,079	3,44,420
Cotton—								
(1) Raw	1,47,717	63,416	98,906	97,974			64,511	4,441
(2) Manufactured—								
(a) Twist and Yarn, European	2,007	2,230	4,125	5,065	5,118	2,746		
(b) Ditto, Indian	26,467	14,056	23,564	6,563			13,923	6,493
(c) Piece-goods, European	1,65,979	1,47,825	1,70,103	1,50,039	14,124	8,210		
(d) Ditto, Indian	11,931	10,197	22,101	21,183	9,161	10,986		
(e) Others	4,376	4,479	9,241	8,866			2,134	3,130
Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	7,932	5,506	15,359	7,791	6,787	3,885		
Drugs—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium	899	915	450	283	89	25		
2.—Non-intoxicating	13,068	5,544	9,708	4,969			4,465	1,106
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	124	19					134	18
2.—Alizarine and aniline dyes	140	147	990	316	888	107		
3.—Cudoh	2,890	889	3,876	1,711	1,017	822		
4.—Indigo	416	400	859	287	160			
5.—Mycobolous	34,186	9,105	20,471	5,833			3,715	120
6.—Tanning bark	18,244	998	21,374	1,409	6,069	911		
7.—Turmeric	20,975	15,497	16,091	11,030			4,407	3,706
8.—Others	8,110	3,558	10,219	7,580	3,109	3,431		
Fodder—								
1.—Oleace	39,048	16,643	1,06,356	26,318	15,774	6,771		
2.—Hay, straw and grain	42,125	8,278	31,224	6,380	6,190			
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	10,049	9,798	22,928	14,008	13,879	6,196		
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	7,09,736	2,16,530	4,14,741	78,533			2,95,444	1,38,007
2.—Wheat flour	92,872	25,309	1,38,410	81,767	10,538	11,468		
3.—Rice in the husk	40,873	3,890	2,32,083	6,207	1,91,209	3,304		
4.—Rice not in the husk	5,87,104	80,414	4,33,973	80,416			1,53,728	70,400
5.—Jowar and bajra	12,439	1,581	64,788	16,557	72,349	14,976		
6.—Gram and pulse	5,00,830	1,34,764	5,05,886	73,788			1,93,660	86,906
7.—Others	84,920	15,983	1,10,134	23,741	30,214	7,770		
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	61,025	40,878	75,436	45,460			4,817	4,436
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	60,146	21,561	25,437	20,403			4,703	4,300
Others	1,965	470	2,331	681	774	406		
Hemp (Indian) and other fibres (excluding jute)	1,00,320	22,783	1,31,070	23,289	1,640			
Jute—								
1.—Raw	34,388	6,453	61,467	9,735	10,879	3,272		
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	1,06,271	21,410	1,41,088	23,338			33,360	17,803
Lea	86,448	22,395	89,955	21,753			5,978	453
Leather—								
1.—Unwrought	2,401	2,199	3,751	4,731	1,350	1,333		
2.—Wrought, excepting boots and shoes	527	505	2,559	2,079	2,032	1,511		
Liquors—								
1.—Alc and Beer	10,931	5,937	11,025	4,619			7,000	418
2.—Spirits and wines of all kinds, including country spirit	6,230	7,040	7,179	7,607	978	167		
3.—All other spirits, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than alc and beer	490	113	1,817	596	1,327	410		
Metals—								
1.—Brass, unwrought	3,435	2,377	4,784	2,800	1,278	318		
2.—Do, wrought	37,345	5,977	53,518	6,710	6,176	2,730		
3.—Copper, unwrought	867	430						
4.—Do, wrought	1,020	1,462	592	263			1,019	1,133
5.—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	47,411	20,105	83,153	20,561			3,800	2,344
(b) Unwrought	2,50,302	11,742	3,10,420	11,319			40,088	605
(c) Wrought	1,24,194	41,412	1,45,397	69,605			18,011	
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	43,846	15,044	47,041	38,145	32,901	16,131		
6.—Rise and spelter	5,604	8,363	4,778	2,008	8,119			
7.—Others	9,492	11,148	5,907	8,319			325	2,868
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	8,29,130	73,107	1,48,013	45,488			80,117	28,019
2.—Castor	4,980	1,192	12,003	3,704	7,027	1,613		
3.—Coconut	6,384	1,288	7,330	1,800	936	436		
4.—Mustard and rape	15,418	6,134	23,008	17,373	17,644	11,178		
5.—Others	6,711	6,770	8,647	8,903			64	1,907
Oilseeds—								
1.—Castor	63,978	12,240	67,813	16,808	14,140	6,517		
2.—Kardamom	17	11	405	190	388	132		
3.—Lunseed	8,64,560	17,474	4,78,308	1,14,509	2,17,312	43,327		
4.—Koppy	84,088	14,530	60,513	20,325	23,571	6,805		
5.—Kappa and mustard	6,20,818	1,80,073	4,77,628	1,14,817			1,63,182	38,205
6.—Flax or flaxseed	20,477	4,447	0,310	1,100			14,164	3,225
7.—Others	77,764	15,486	1,03,162	28,671	25,399	13,806		
Opium	48,426	53,103	0,553	5,077			23,310	26,036
Paper and pasteboard	38,775	12,857	17,467	11,230			16,877	4,352
Produce—								
1.—Dried fruits and nuts	10,026	4,906	16,087	7,119	4,601	2,319		
2.—Rhub	47,174	25,052	31,281	24,141			13,623	17,340
3.—Potatoes	1,11,615	19,981	1,02,316	20,744			9,126	
4.—Others	79,025	29,910	90,110	26,806	11,045	5,070		
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof	1,080	186	10,428	3,637	9,348	3,341		
2.—Carriages and trucks and parts thereof			7,923	8,023	7,902	3,023		
3.—Material—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates	61,812	27,338	83,960	13,229			22,148	13,940
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	24,008	3,423	23,580	2,836			10,228	437
(c) Other sorts	6,34,030	73,509	81,942	15,000			5,02,454	58,104
Total	7,20,027	1,54,222	5,20,555	1,10,313			1,82,009	43,910

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 14, 1906. 1681

STAPLES.	1905.		1906.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
Saltpetre and other saline substances—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1.—Saltpetre	30,183	15,092	33,338	16,731	3,155	1,639		
2.—Other saline substances	75,301	15,909	75,301	15,909				
Silk—								
1.—Raw—								
(a) Foreign	1,562	979	1,523	947			44	332
2.—Piece-goods—								
(a) Foreign	283	254	283	254				
(b) Indian					378	50		
Spices—								
1.—Black-pepper	20,103	25,100	18,733	19,560	1,370	5,540		10,540
2.—Cardamoms	1,894	1,804	1,894	1,804				
3.—Chillies	20,102	20,577	20,400	20,400	702	1,177		
4.—Ginger	1,897	1,897	1,897	1,897				
5.—Pepper	3,861	3,861	3,861	3,861				
6.—Others	31,069	15,069	31,069	15,069				
Stones and lime	6,51,880	1,35,275	6,51,880	1,35,275				
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	50,380	15,490	50,380	15,490				
2.—Unrefined—								
(a) Sugar	18,31,988	42,361	18,31,988	42,361				
(b) Gwr, reb, jaggree, molasses and other saccharine produce	3,91,350	34,908	3,91,350	34,908				
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	3,441	1,767	3,441	1,767				
2.—Indian	1,23,106	55,670	1,23,106	55,670				
Tobacco								
1.—Timber, unwrought	1,94,333	99,253	1,94,333	99,253				
2.—Manufactures	30,417	7,691	30,417	7,691				
Wool—								
1.—Raw	4,309	2,183	4,309	2,183				
2.—Manufactures—								
(a) Carpets and rugs	1,306	1,306	1,306	1,306				
(b) Piece-goods, European	106	106	106	106				
(c) Ditto, Indian	468	468	468	468				
(d) Other sorts of manufactures	313	450	313	450				
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bones	51,354	13,350	51,354	13,350				
2.—Firewood	1,02,026	8,095	1,02,026	8,095				
3.—Indigo seed	3,704	736	3,704	736				
4.—Paints and colours	1,345	297	1,345	297				
5.—Seeds other than oilseeds	5,468	1,390	5,468	1,390				
6.—Others	20,78,750	3,53,017	20,78,750	3,53,017				
Total	2,79,84,075	60,73,395	2,79,84,075	60,73,395				
Military stores								
Coal for railways	1,30,000	67,000	1,30,000	67,000				
Railway materials	24,03,043	1,08,387	24,03,043	1,08,387				
Live-stock								
Total	2,27,09,297	58,00,333	2,27,09,297	58,00,333				

(ILLEGIBLE),

for Chief Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, CALCUTTA, the 7th November 1906.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried during the month of July 1906, as compared with the corresponding period of previous year.

ARTICLES.	1905.		1906.		Total. 1905.	Total. 1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
I.—Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, countermante, boots and shoes.	12	6	10	4	12	14	4	—
II.—Coal and coke carried for the public and foreign railways.	24,668	106,907	20,007	84,802	128,660	104,980	20,071	—
III.—Cotton—								
1. Raw	136	325	27	917	361	946	—	653
2. Manufactured—								
(a) Twist and yarn, European	1	232	2	890	224	368	—	164
(b) Ditto, Indian	698	520	326	680	222	1,228	—	258
(c) Piece-goods, European	225	271	229	165	504	436	70	—
(d) Ditto, Indian	46	543	40	941	986	156	—	1
(e) Others	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
IV.—Chemicals excepting saltpetre	18	8	8	80	21	88	—	17
V.—Drugs—								
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	1	3	1	—	4	1	3	—
2. Non-intoxicating—								
(a) Medicinal preparations	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
(b) Others	55	17	—	47	52	118	—	64
VI.—Dyes and Tans—								
1. Alizarine and auriferous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Auriferous and auriferous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Auriferous	1	—	6	18	1	17	—	16
4. Indigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Myrtiline	1,237	479	845	1,245	1,706	1,568	118	—
6. Tanning barks	34	4	56	10	40	88	—	16
7. Turmeric	125	220	174	316	293	436	—	66
8. Others	100	15	30	10	126	40	78	—
VII.—Fodder—								
1. Cattle	550	185	371	88	625	308	293	—
2. Hay, straw and grass	328	287	25	14	345	77	748	—
VIII.—Fruits and vegetables, fresh	300	72	493	116	303	609	—	347
IX.—Grain and Pulse—								
1. Grain and pulse	1,867	1,879	6,004	5,376	6,340	6,480	—	4,134
2. Lower and bajra	57	516	121	69	382	169	169	—
3. Rice in the husk	818	8,862	2,322	2,543	7,281	4,376	2,700	—
4. Rice, not in the husk	2,891	9,268	12,317	11,447	15,043	14,804	2,239	—
5. Wheat	1,400	1,300	2,411	4,759	4,759	6,570	—	3,816
6. Flour	226	42	263	27	290	289	—	—
7. Others	115	463	169	34	316	165	386	—
X.—Hides and skins—								
1. Hides of cattle—								
(a) Dressed or tanned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Raw	209	551	275	250	268	631	—	128
2. Skins of sheep and other animals—								
(a) Dressed or tanned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Raw	3	21	17	20	23	37	—	14
XI.—Horns	42	1	10	2	43	—	23	—
XII.—Ramp (Indian) and other fibres, excluding lute.	125	117	12	56	243	67	176	—
XIII.—Jute—								
1. Raw	191	101	22	—	203	22	186	—
2. Gunny-bags and cloth	548	312	637	269	1,179	906	256	—
XIV.—Lute	331	338	415	904	670	1,314	—	741
XV.—Leather—								
1. Unwrought	64	34	53	44	109	67	3	—
2. Wrought excepting boots and shoes	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—
XVI.—Liquors—								
1. Ale and beer	5	21	0	20	56	66	—	—
2. Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit and wine	51	72	50	63	123	109	14	—
3. All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquors, other than ale and beer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVII.—Metals—								
1. Brass, unwrought	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—
2. " wrought	40	57	68	71	111	127	—	26
3. Copper, unwrought	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. " wrought	4	2	53	10	7	63	—	66
5. Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	17	50	16	49	67	64	3	—
(b) Unwrought	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Wrought	2,248	227	461	382	3,470	618	1,667	—
(d) Manufactures	143	43	129	63	186	302	—	16
6. Others	10,904	20	14,077	1,418	19,880	16,484	4,441	—
XVIII.—Oils—								
1. Kerosene	1,233	2,221	1,741	523	1,860	2,060	—	24
2. Castor	12	221	4	48	144	40	95	—
3. Coconut	49	19	38	43	88	51	—	33
4. Mustard and rape	196	16	68	15	124	79	65	—
5. Others	53	31	50	41	83	30	53	—

ARTICLES.	1904.		1905.		Total, 1904.	Total, 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
XIX.—Oilseeds—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1. Castor	61	22	774	36	73	500	.....	737
2. Kerkhuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Linseed	599	440	546	528	1,345	1,224	.....	85
4. Poppy	2	.....	22	12	3	50	.....	45
5. Rape and mustard	167	96	221	216	268	437	.....	144
6. Til or linill	143	171	126	372	314	1,171	.....	537
7. Others	545	242	250	639	591	1,519	.....	1,028
XX.—Opium	1	1	5	2	3	10	.....	5
XXI.—Paper and pasteboard	31	1	70	2	32	76	.....	46
XXII.—Prescriptions—								
1. Dried fruits and nuts	518	126	555	150	742	705	4	.....
2. Ghee	44	127	48	212	171	250	.....	84
3. Others	190	121	167	124	313	291	20	.....
XXIII.—Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the public and foreign railways—								
1. Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof .....	.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....
2. Carriages and trucks and parts thereof .....	.....	69	1	1	60	2	66	.....
3. Materials—								
(a) Steel rails and fish-plates	274	127	12	12	421	41	380	.....
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18	.....
(c) Others	1,461	2,612	314	2,550	4,044	5,175	.....	2,129
XXIV.—Salt	2,604	2,545	3,200	3,124	5,240	6,614	.....	1,365
XXV.—Salt-petre and other saline substances—								
1. Salt-petre	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
2. Other saline substances	27	1	27	5	32	72	.....	34
XXVI.—Silk—								
1. Raw—								
(a) Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Indian	3	8	4	8	11	12	.....	1
2. Piece-goods—								
(a) Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Indian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XXVII.—Spices—								
1. Nutmegs	622	27	619	26	549	547	.....	236
2. Cardamoms	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
3. Chillies	77	163	71	407	200	182	.....	278
4. Cloves	1	1	4	1	2	5	.....	3
5. Pepper	1	.....	1	27	1	23	.....	22
6. Others	660	80	549	78	578	627	.....	292
XXVIII.—Stone and lime	756	4,533	2,647	3,351	5,967	5,001	.....	2,934
XXIX.—Sugar—								
1. Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy	302	168	306	225	520	349	.....	20
2. Unrefined—								
(a) Sugar .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
(b) Gur, rab, jaggery, molasses, and other saccharine produce	198	153	326	214	381	359	.....	211
XXX.—Tea—								
1. Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian	12	1	6	25	12	20	.....	16
XXI.—Tobacco—								
1. Unmanufactured	684	6,015	308	308	4,407	902	5,956	.....
2. Manufactured—								
(a) Cigars .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
(b) Other sorts	16	241	20	20	227	46	186	.....
XXXII.—Wood—								
1. Timber, unwrought	1,613	3,128	610	2,192	4,741	3,093	1,138	.....
2. Manufactured	72	46	46	24	170	72	61	.....
XXXIII.—Wool—								
1. Raw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Manufactured—								
(a) Carpets and rugs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Piece-goods, European .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Piece-goods, Indian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) Other sorts of manufactures .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
XXXIV.—All other articles of merchandise—								
1. Firewood	1,033	1,127	1,078	1,245	2,180	2,333	.....	173
2. Bamboo	115	25	220	142	200	406	.....	206
3. Mocha	222	222	222	222	444	473	71	.....
4. Hops	161	127	127	222	222	480	.....	182
5. Others	1,465	1,189	2,220	1,017	2,623	3,267	.....	714
Total	31,047	160,147	80,733	130,625	241,364	217,266	24,098	24,098
Net increase							24,098	.....

Calcutta, the 9th November 1906.

E. M. SLANE,
for Auditor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement of goods traffic for the month of August 1906, compared with the corresponding period in 1905.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	1905.		1906.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuations by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
I.—Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, millinery, uniforms, accessories, boots and shoes.	29	224	31	471	2	147	—	—	
II.—Coal and coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,220	5,067	2,022	5,208	—	—	108	486	
III.—Cotton—	112	900	60	422	—	—	57	422	
1. Raw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Manufactured—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(a) Twist and	43	660	20	274	—	—	23	318	
(b) yarn.	363	3,619	307	3,784	14	—	—	—	
(c) Piece-goods	657	6,400	605	5,725	—	—	40	374	
(d) Others	14	102	10	130	—	—	4	—	
IV.—Chemicals, excepting saltpetre	160	460	94	464	—	—	10	—	
V.—Drugs—	13	192	2	61	—	—	11	131	
1. Intoxicating, other than opium.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Non-intoxicating—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(a) Medicinal preparations.	4	36	10	112	6	83	—	—	
(b) Others	1,075	4,254	702	2,884	—	—	315	1,370	
VI.—Dyes and Tans—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1. Alizarine, carmalum	2	22	1	14	—	—	—	—	
2. Alizarine and aniline dyes.	78	1,127	2	50	—	—	71	1,077	
3. Indigo	3	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Pyrazolins	9	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Pyrazolins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Pyrazolins	164	2,100	78	864	—	—	108	1,236	
7. Pyrazolins	24	238	17	160	—	—	—	—	
8. Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
VII.—Fodder—	285	1,250	348	1,178	—	—	17	88	
1. Hay, straw and grass	94	336	107	637	73	203	—	—	
VIII.—Fruits and vegetables, fresh	489	2,534	601	2,090	203	426	—	—	
IX.—Grain and Pulse—	4,009	20,907	11,324	35,125	5,616	11,218	—	—	
1. Grain and pulse	48	99	54	503	46	153	—	—	
2. Jawar and bajra	1,140	3,285	709	1,081	—	—	437	1,724	
3. Rice	3,103	55,344	6,581	29,173	—	—	3,525	15,016	
4. Wheat	5,397	22,109	4,281	12,141	—	—	1,019	2,968	
5. Wheat-flour	189	1,134	225	1,417	—	—	—	—	
6. Maize	4,806	10,000	3,120	4,078	—	—	1,182	7,441	
7. Others	5,907	10,000	6,523	24,477	721	4,077	—	—	
3. Hides and Skins—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1. Hides of cattle—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(a) Dressed or tanned	274	1,616	327	2,213	65	307	—	—	
(b) Raw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Skins of sheep and other animals—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(a) Dressed or tanned	200	1,273	134	731	—	—	73	541	
(b) Raw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XI.—Horns	5	60	16	100	9	40	—	—	
XII.—Hemp (Indian) and other fibres, excluding jute.	1	4	43	250	41	276	—	—	
XIII.—Jute—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1. Raw	55	274	62	416	11	42	—	—	
2. Gunny-bags and cloth	1,004	5,069	755	3,094	—	—	249	1,435	
XIV.—Lac	222	1,363	144	940	—	—	78	463	
XV.—Leather—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1. Unwrought	2	11	13	40	10	29	—	—	
2. Wrought, excepting boots and shoes.	16	61	3	20	—	—	13	61	
XVI.—Liquors—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1. Ale and Beer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Spirits of all kinds, including country spirits.	3	78	2	15	—	—	1	—	
3. Wine	22	224	29	206	7	23	—	—	
4. All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquors, other than ale and beer.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
XVII.—Metals—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1. Brass, unwrought	11	85	15	162	4	67	—	—	
2. Copper, unwrought	120	529	79	617	—	—	41	242	
3. Iron and steel—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(a) Cast	4	47	3	38	—	—	1	10	
(b) Wrought	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Cast	13	100	57	500	45	400	—	—	
(d) Wrought	113	629	60	333	—	—	50	296	
(e) Wrought	319	1,802	416	2,058	97	248	—	—	
(f) Manufactures	250	1,063	210	2,384	—	—	14	—	
(g) Others	240	1,271	538	1,683	—	—	—	—	
XVIII.—Oils—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1. Kerosene	2,431	9,263	1,785	7,323	—	—	636	1,730	
2. Linseed	17	136	16	71	—	—	1	64	
3. Mustard	16	134	13	86	—	—	3	40	
4. Mustard and rape	19	408	46	325	17	125	—	—	
5. Others	16	83	20	142	14	68	—	—	

Demand locally.

Less export due to heavy rain.

Description of Goods.	1904.		1905.		Increase.		Decrease.		Explanation of fluctuations by the Traffic Manager.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	
XIX.—Miscellaneous—									
1. Castor	231	1,140	461	994	194	854		296	
2. Karthimbi	6	16					4	16	
3. Linseed	2,632	10,923	4,034	18,407	1,402	8,484		838	
4. Poppy	678	2,084	62	2,305			40	838	
5. Rape and mustard	1,794	9,140	1,004	5,781			267	2,379	
6. Flax or jute	6	31	8	35			2	19	
7. Others	217	1,842	270	867			191	860	
XX.—Opium	25	894	20	524	3			60	
XXI.—Paper and Pasteboard	266	416	264	608		40	1		
XXII.—Provisions—									
1. Dried fruits and nuts	60	421	50	641		110	19	817	
2. Wheat	213	1,431	140	1,150			67	2,581	
3. Others	223	2,401	876	2,200			268	1,204	
XXIII.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock owned for the Public and Foreign Railways—									
1. Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof.									
2. Carriages and trucks and parts thereof.									
3. Materials—									
(a) Steel rails and sub-plates.									
(b) Sleepers and bars of steel and cast-iron.									
(c) Others									
XXIV.—Salt	5,400	10,129	4,868	12,721			720	2,592	
XXV.—Saltpetre and other saline substances—									
1. Saltpetre	684	1,674	423	1,000			129	294	
2. Other saline substances	124	620	221	740			3,0		
XXVI.—Skins—									
1. Raw—									
(a) Foreign									
(b) Indian									
2. Piece-goods—									
(a) Foreign									
(b) Indian									
XXVII.—Spices—									
1. Betelnuts	141	1,440	66	637			46	280	
2. Cardamoms	2	12	1	16			6		
3. Cloves	120	697	216	1,111		114	614		
4. Ginger	26	313	42	227		19	64		
5. Pepper	16	193	20	202		7	100		
6. Others	64	703	72	803			20	211	
XXVIII.—Starch and Starch	7,300	4,854	1,863	4,015	70			250	
XXIX.—Sugar—									
1. Refined or crystallised, including sugar candy.	142	697	222	1,306	170	1,201			
2. Unrefined—									
(a) Sugar	276	4,085	1,192	6,488	244	1,797			
(b) Gur, rab, jaggery, molasses and other saccharine products.	2,634	11,478	1,653	7,860			486	4,957	
XXX.—Gum—									
1. Foreign									
2. Indian	2	30	3	47	1	11			
XXXI.—Tobacco—									
1. Unmanufactured	1,772	14,075	965	6,638			812	7,437	
2. Manufactured—									
(a) Cut	2	17	1	6			1	11	
(b) Other sorts	12	108	23	214	11	106			
XXXII.—Wood—									
1. Timber, unwrought	680	2,130	643	1,802			277	528	
2. Logs	400	1,724	767	2,080	367	1,420			
3. Poles									
4. Manufactures	217	1,912	176	1,472			145	280	
XXXIII.—Wool—									
1. Raw	27	870	13	191			14	184	
2. Manufactured—									
(a) Carpets and rugs	2	12	1	2			1	10	
(b) Piece-goods—European									
(c) Piece-goods—Indian	12	12	7	110			3	30	
(d) Other sorts of manufactures.									
XXXIV.—All other articles of merchandise—									
1. Indigo-seed	26	333	22	203				30	
2. Ironwood	1,393	2,330	1,602	2,640	61			971	
3. Others, not specified above.	1,424	7,003	2,216	1,880	782			5,113	Paid on adjustment.
Total	62,110	2,38,382	62,004	2,38,720	10,496	24,280	10,416	65,904	

T. SICAL,
Chief Auditor.

GORAKHPUR, the 5th November 1906.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October 1906 on 2,094.73 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	489,237	6,45,235 0 0	59,12,344	10,55,845 0 0	25,504 0 0	15,12,873 0 0	131,260	160,736	291,996
Or per mile of railway		212 14 3		50 11 1	12 10 5	722 3 8			
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	7,189,060	67,03,191 0 0	6,62,19,290	1,41,09,714 0 0	4,32,019 0 0	1,26,57,235 0 0	2,101,109	2,718,767	4,819,876
Total for 17 weeks	7,618,297	71,51,126 0 0	10,11,78,344	1,56,35,919 0 0	4,56,999 0 0	1,41,70,143 0 0	2,232,369	2,879,503	5,111,872
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	855,710	4,16,923 6 10	61,05,838	10,00,089 8 6	50,281 7 8	15,29,354 6 1	132,600	178,463	311,063
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.		200 6 5		531 12 3	14 12 3	736 12 11			
Total for corresponding 17 weeks of previous year.	7,337,023	71,70,773 11 8	9,96,54,999	1,53,02,364 8 10	6,06,108 7 7	1,30,74,832 11 5	2,147,867	2,783,827	4,931,694

(a) The decrease is in general merchandise.
 * Added No. of passengers, 50,566 and
 † Decreased Mds. 2,60,947 and
 ‡ Added
 § Audited figures up to 1st September 1906.

Rs. 31,150 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited returns for the week ended 1st September.
 „ 4,382 }
 „ 5,286 }

2006.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Weeks mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		No.
1905-1906	Week ended 7th July	403,107	4,43,481	59,19,078	9,80,319	23,066	14,42,766	Rs. 654	304,058
1906-1907	15th "	403,964	4,46,810	61,31,803	9,87,544	28,000	15,07,354	658	301,045
1906-1907	22nd "	407,180	4,51,344	62,15,728	9,91,878	27,075	15,19,305	660	303,334
1906-1907	29th "	421,193	4,57,938	63,00,006	10,00,000	26,075	15,33,996	669	314,012
1906-1907	5th Aug.	407,071	4,53,118	60,98,867	9,92,114	26,810	15,51,542	665	303,109
1906-1907	12th "	410,088	4,58,278	63,22,544	9,94,133	27,373	15,69,824	673	307,511
1906-1907	19th "	410,074	4,57,372	61,97,275	9,91,251	28,721	15,76,244	671	305,160
1906-1907	26th "	411,513	4,59,177	61,00,117	9,98,567	27,450	15,85,194	674	306,806
1906-1907	1st Sept.	407,15	4,56,617	62,03,000	10,00,000	26,000	15,86,617	670	304,000
1906-1907	8th "	406,430	4,57,153	61,90,800	10,00,000	27,000	15,77,153	670	317,881
1906-1907	15th "	421,510	4,55,101	62,15,806	10,07,113	25,000	15,87,113	711	312,883
1906-1907	22nd "	409,347	4,53,855	63,51,277	10,00,000	26,000	15,84,855	707	305,023
1906-1907	29th "	440,010	4,54,010	63,71,000	9,98,111	25,000	15,77,121	679	311,000
1906-1907	5th Oct.	410,345	4,54,000	60,77,000	9,98,000	25,000	15,80,000	680	304,121
1906-1907	12th "	422,458	4,54,858	60,74,800	10,00,000	25,000	15,84,858	706	311,547
1906-1907	19th "	400,018	4,52,311	61,01,000	9,98,000	27,000	15,78,311	708	311,554
1906-1907	26th "	420,257	4,55,000	61,10,000	10,00,000	25,000	15,12,000	722	311,000
	Totals up to date	7,618,297	71,51,126	10,11,78,344	1,56,35,919	4,56,999	1,41,70,143	681	3,121,899

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905—concluded.

1906

Weeks mileage.	Period.	No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.
									No.
1905-1906	First 8 days of July	304,014	3,07,000	73,7,102	10,76,171	21,000	13,14,733	Rs. 791	343,043
1906-1907	Week ended 15th "	403,964	4,50,800	61,31,803	9,87,544	28,000	15,07,354	658	301,045
1906-1907	22nd "	407,180	4,51,344	62,15,728	9,91,878	27,075	15,19,305	660	303,334
1906-1907	29th "	421,193	4,57,938	63,00,006	10,00,000	26,075	15,33,996	669	314,012
1906-1907	5th Aug.	407,071	4,53,118	60,98,867	9,92,114	26,810	15,51,542	665	303,109
1906-1907	12th "	410,088	4,58,278	63,22,544	9,94,133	27,373	15,69,824	673	307,511
1906-1907	19th "	410,074	4,57,372	61,97,275	9,91,251	28,721	15,76,244	671	305,160
1906-1907	26th "	411,513	4,59,177	61,00,117	9,98,567	27,450	15,85,194	674	306,806
1906-1907	1st Sept.	407,15	4,56,617	62,03,000	10,00,000	26,000	15,86,617	670	304,000
1906-1907	8th "	406,430	4,57,153	61,90,800	10,00,000	27,000	15,77,153	670	317,881
1906-1907	15th "	421,510	4,55,101	62,15,806	10,07,113	25,000	15,87,113	711	312,883
1906-1907	22nd "	409,347	4,53,855	63,51,277	10,00,000	26,000	15,84,855	707	305,023
1906-1907	29th "	440,010	4,54,010	63,71,000	9,98,111	25,000	15,77,121	679	311,000
1906-1907	5th Oct.	410,345	4,54,000	60,77,000	9,98,000	25,000	15,80,000	680	304,121
1906-1907	12th "	422,458	4,54,858	60,74,800	10,00,000	25,000	15,84,858	706	311,547
1906-1907	19th "	400,018	4,52,311	61,01,000	9,98,000	27,000	15,78,311	708	311,554
1906-1907	26th "	420,257	4,55,000	61,10,000	10,00,000	25,000	15,12,000	722	311,000
	Totals up to date	7,618,297	71,51,126	10,11,78,344	1,56,35,919	4,56,999	1,41,70,143	681	3,121,899

* Audited figures.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October 1906 on 22-23 miles open.

Deputed No. of passengers	1,714 and	Rs. 491	} On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 1st September 1930.
Do. Males	9,333	71	
Do. Females	"	1	
Audited figures up to 1st September 1930.		Rs. 1280.	

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1908 in comparison with 1905—concluded. 1908.* Audited Return.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October 1906 on 162.35 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coachings Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	22,899	Rs. 4,975 0 0	1,40,006 0	Rs. 10,945 0 0	Rs. 59 0 0	Rs. 61,983 0 0	9,000	2,892	11,892
Or per mile of railway	141 1/2	145 1/2	862 1/2	67 1/2	0 3/4	382 1/2	55 1/2	16 1/2	72 1/2
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	225,214	Rs. 3,10,517 0 0	25,18,708 0	Rs. 2,23,968 0 0	Rs. 585 0 0	Rs. 2,44,151 0 0	1,66,000	62,877	2,28,877
Total for 12 weeks	448,113	Rs. 3,25,492 0 0	26,58,713 0	Rs. 2,44,933 0 0	Rs. 644 0 0	Rs. 2,44,795 0 0	1,75,000	65,774	2,40,774
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,308	Rs. 29,650 12 4	1,05,338 0	Rs. 10,085 7 0	Rs. 63 0 0	Rs. 40,404 7 1	10,200	3,715	13,915
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	130 1/2	185 1/2	642 1/2	62 1/2	0 3/4	247 1/2	62 1/2	10 1/2	73 1/2
Total for corresponding 12 weeks of previous year	252,906	Rs. 3,06,636 7 2	22,08,720 10	Rs. 2,21,271 0 0	Rs. 1,527 2 0	Rs. 2,23,800 2 0	1,37,100	50,485	1,87,585

* Added No. of passengers 729 and deducted Rs. 1,395
 † Do. Mds. 14,805 " " 857
 ‡ Do. " " " " 13
 § Audited figures up to 1st September 1906.

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 1st September 1906.

1905.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1875-76	Week ended 7th July	21,137	21,373	1,06,000	12,005	58	24,000	211	18,134	2 9 12
1885-86	" 14th "	22,355	20,355	98,220	12,515	54	24,235	205	18,936	2 9 12
1895-96	" 21st "	27,389	24,613	1,00,543	16,789	71	27,395	279	19,717	2 11 6
1905-06	" 28th "	26,574	19,151	1,71,327	16,301	67	24,037	212	18,904	2 10 7
1905-06	" 5th Aug.	25,313	19,181	1,09,205	15,509	63	24,059	197	18,837	2 8 6
1905-06	" 12th "	27,154	17,635	81,320	12,947	60	20,524	189	18,375	2 6 0
1905-06	" 19th "	26,077	17,344	1,04,707	12,071	64	23,184	247	18,744	2 11 8
1905-06	" 26th "	26,625	16,330	1,70,784	12,855	63	24,574	208	11,790	2 13 4
1905-06	" 3rd Sept.	24,620	20,208	1,30,483	13,185	54	24,440	200	12,805	2 9 7
1905-06	" 10th "	24,167	17,845	1,21,491	11,720	61	20,633	183	15,465	2 4 11
1905-06	" 17th "	24,004	16,802	1,22,881	11,701	60	20,425	179	12,980	2 3 0
1905-06	" 24th "	24,205	21,344	1,01,407	12,648	62	24,444	211	15,711	2 11 2
1905-06	" 31st "	25,084	21,040	1,34,304	12,411	50	27,464	201	12,090	2 14 1
1905-06	" 7th Oct.	25,243	22,110	1,24,640	12,160	59	27,343	220	12,721	2 14 11
1905-06	" 14th "	24,003	20,407	1,30,315	12,637	55	24,447	191	12,807	2 7 10
1905-06	" 21st "	24,591	24,070	1,49,800	16,245	50	24,663	205	12,483	2 1 1
	Totals up to date	448,113	3,25,492	26,58,713	2,44,933	645	2,44,795	612	2,10,000	2 10

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905—concluded.

1906.

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1905-06	First 8 days of July	22,264	14,002	1,04,405	20,020	60	24,170	179	14,004	2 9 12
1905-06	Week ended 10th "	22,537	22,387	1,47,324	12,700	59	25,145	224	12,280	2 9 12
1905-06	" 17th "	27,099	10,738	1,40,844	17,087	60	20,533	227	10,570	2 9 12
1905-06	" 24th "	27,252	10,442	1,03,732	24,348	66	24,440	270	11,478	2 9 12
1905-06	" 31st Aug.	26,176	18,000	1,04,807	16,180	58	20,130	210	10,854	2 2 6
1905-06	" 7th Sept.	26,426	19,440	1,15,400	10,378	41	20,040	185	11,080	2 11 7
1905-06	" 14th "	26,705	18,400	83,637	9,626	30	20,140	175	11,533	2 2 6
1905-06	" 21st "	24,052	18,858	80,494	10,427	40	24,019	214	10,837	2 4 3
1905-06	" 28th "	24,351	20,111	1,01,001	10,480	70	20,647	213	14,320	2 14 11
1905-06	" 5th Oct.	20,107	10,380	1,08,211	10,002	60	20,440	207	11,626	2 4 3
1905-06	" 12th "	21,040	18,160	1,21,075	10,908	118	24,066	235	11,100	2 4 3
1905-06	" 19th "	19,708	17,243	9,28,300	10,011	44	23,506	200	11,404	2 15 1
1905-06	" 26th "	22,530	20,329	1,43,500	14,940	67	25,200	217	11,443	2 6 0
1905-06	" 3rd Nov.	22,624	21,018	1,23,530	15,744	60	27,422	220	11,056	2 8 6
1905-06	" 10th "	23,528	21,348	1,48,660	20,191	65	27,514	228	10,918	2 10 5
1905-06	" 17th "	24,456	23,025	1,71,414	18,582	59	24,120	247	10,801	2 15 4
1905-06	" 24th "	21,008	23,051	1,09,238	10,026	66	24,144	261	10,621	2 15 4
	Totals up to date	448,113	3,25,492	26,58,713	2,44,933	1,017	2,44,795	612	2,10,000	2 10

* Audited figures.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th October 1906 on 763 miles open for all descriptions of traffic and on additional 3 miles for goods traffic only.

	PASSENGER TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boats.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIL-MILES EARN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Traffic for the week on 763 miles of railway	88,911	Rs. 36,354 0 0	Mds. 4,99,050 0	Rs. 57,147 0 0	Rs. 5,046 0 0	Rs. 1,03,047 0 0	11,513	18,990	31,503
... 15 weeks of half-year	736,477	4,57,196 0 0	61,57,991 0	3,38,643 0 0	1,1,044 0 0	14,15,334 0 0	185,063	254,324	439,387
Total for 17 weeks*	736,388	4,78,882 0 0	66,56,991 0	3,95,689 0 0	1,17,088 0 0	15,34,651 0 0	196,576	264,314	460,890
COMPARISON.									
... to corresponding week of previous year	38,840	27,310 0 0	3,04,347 0	35,995 0 0	5,379 0 0	40,783 0 0	10,834	20,440	31,274
... of railway corresponding week of previous year	53,890	47,466	583,900	49,27	7,12	84,66	14,84	27,320	42,164
... to corresponding date of previous year	644,977	4,03,167 0 0	46,51,737 0	3,15,074 0 0	91,448 0 0	12,07,744 0 0	178,088	251,448	429,536

* Includes Nookhall Railway earnings Rs. 28,155 and train-mileage 1,1,5 8

The increase of Rs. 28,155 as compared with the corresponding period of 1905 is principally due to heavy bookings of Manguon rice from Chittagong owing to failure of crops in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27th OCTOBER 1906.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26th OCTOBER 1905.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1905 TO 27th OCTOBER 1906.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1904 TO 26th OCTOBER 1905.			Total increase in 1906.	Total decrease in 1905.
Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	No.	No.
Rs. 1,00,067	Rs. 141.61	740	Rs. 68,793	Rs. 94.95	771	Rs. 34,57,714	...	740	Rs. 19,05,734	...	...	Rs. 1,44,300	...

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 27th October 1906 on 1,548 miles open.

	PASSENGER TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boats.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIL-MILES EARN.		
	No. of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Traffic for the week on 1,548 miles open	478,650	Rs. (a) 1,89,350 70.05	Mds. 3,08,350 00	Rs. (b) 1,57,170 101.53	Rs. (c) 22,520 21.01	Rs. 2,09,530 793.40	47,830	(d) 43,744	91,574
... 15 weeks of half-year	4,310,613	15,97,672	1,18,00,725	13,91,065	1,50,658	15,73,803	779,743	558,879	13,38,622
Total for 17 weeks	4,338,463	17,07,603	1,28,03,075	15,53,165	2,13,180	18,73,923	837,573	601,823	14,39,396
COMPARISON.									
... to corresponding week of previous year on 1,457 miles open	261,616	27,837	1,04,075	80,340	36,986	2,09,503	43,630	(f) 24,930	78,560
... of railway corresponding week of previous year	157,20	29,75	541,70	61,90	21,12	148,87	...	...	...
... to corresponding date of previous year	4,108,901	16,16,343	1,21,35,221	13,94,303	2,81,045	16,95,711	792,147	561,885	13,54,032
Earnings on Coaching, Goods and Mineral traffic respectively during the week	...	2.56	...	2.68	28	3.81	...	...	...
... to corresponding week of previous year	...	2.01	...	2.60	39	1.67	...	...	...

- (a) Increase mainly under local and foreign outward, due chiefly to movements in connection with the Sonapore mela held earlier this year.
 (b) Little chiefly under foreign inward.
 (c) Little principally under steamboats.
 (d) Includes 4,506 miles of ballast trains.
 (e) This is audited figures up to week ending 10th September 1906.
 (f) Little 4,416 miles of ballast trains.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

(INCLUDING DACCA SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th October 1906 on 1,871 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including steam-boats).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES AND.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	252,290	Rs. A. P. 1,76,678 0 0	Mds. 5,513,800 0	Rs. A. P. 5,25,40 0 0	Rs. A. P. 50,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,66,478 0 0	61,126	52,092	113,218
Or per mile of railway	135	130 0 0	2,755 0	615 0 0	25 0 0	389 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	3,767,604	23,66,275 0 0	51,115,225 0	52,07,830 0 0	4,72,925 0 0	50,09,505 0 0	905,574	654,141	1,559,715
Total for 17 weeks	3,919,894	25,42,953 0 0	56,629,125 0	57,25,780 0 0	4,93,549 0 0	55,65,053 0 0	1,011,100	706,232	1,717,332
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	293,787	1,86,071 0 0	2,045,125 0	2,74,024 0 0	54,391 0 0	2,94,785 0 0	56,475	50,344	106,819
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year (1,830 miles)	161	102 0 0	1,118 0	149 0 0	29 0 0	161 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,517,287	25,72,000 0 0	57,091,716 0	56,07,141 0 0	4,82,172 0 0	56,27,879 0 0	964,267	612,803	1,577,070

* Including ferry earnings, Rs. 24,254.

* Audited up to week ending 15th September 1906.

Increase is chiefly in late traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th October 1906 on 65 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES AND.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	64,680	Rs. A. P. 14,128 0 0	Mds. 50,110 0	Rs. A. P. 2,096 0 0	Rs. A. P. 200 0 0	Rs. A. P. 14,524 0 0	2,712	9,405	12,117
Or per mile of railway	1000	105 0 0	1,412 0	32 0 0	3 0 0	104 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	1,07,180	1,62,000 0 0	6,52,165 0	55,780 0 0	1,805 0 0	1,63,075 0 0	71,426	27,680	99,106
Total for 17 weeks	1,13,660	1,76,128 0 0	7,02,275 0	57,876 0 0	1,825 0 0	1,77,613 0 0	74,138	28,085	1,02,223
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	57,517	8,904 0 0	24,245 0	5,404 0 0	570 0 0	14,124 0 0	2,922	2,974	5,896
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	885	104 0 0	1,119 0	84 0 0	9 0 0	120 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,13,660	1,64,120 0 0	7,02,275 0	57,876 0 0	1,825 0 0	1,64,993 0 0	74,138	28,085	1,02,223

* Audited up to week ending 15th September 1906.

COOCH BEHAR RAILWAY—NATIVE SECTION.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th October 1906 on 35.6 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES AND.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	6,500	Rs. A. P. 1,050 0 0	Mds. 1,05,000 0	Rs. A. P. 2,150 0 0	Rs. A. P. 20 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,070 0 0	400	(a) 1,100	1,500
Or per mile of railway	183	29 0 0	2,947 0	60 0 0	0 0 0	145 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	52,511	16,464 0 0	1,64,460 0	22,700 0 0	200 0 0	16,900 0 0	4,071	21,121	25,192
Total for 17 weeks	59,011	17,514 0 0	1,74,960 0	24,850 0 0	220 0 0	17,534 0 0	4,471	22,221	26,692
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,140	1,100 0 0	24,000 0	1,200 0 0	10 0 0	1,210 0 0	400	100	500
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	144	31 0 0	676 0	34 0 0	0 0 0	34 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	51,000	15,300 0 0	2,10,000 0	17,240 0 0	200 0 0	15,540 0 0	4,471	7,300	11,771

* Audited up to week ending 15th September 1906.

(a) Includes ballast train miles 500.

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

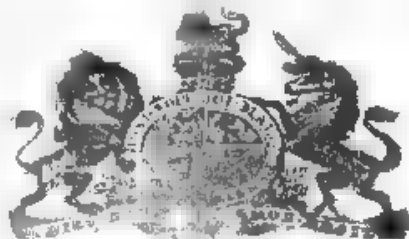
Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th October 1906 on 60·69 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC FRUIT-MILES RPD.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Mileage for the week ...	14,320	Rs. A. P. 8,250 8 0	Mt. 59,110 0	Rs. A. P. 2,122 0 0	Rs. A. P. 40 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,000 0 0	1,715	625	2,340
Mile of railway ...	166	77 0 0	1,108 0	51 0 0	1 0 0	139 0 0	---	---	---
Previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	156,609	48,946 0 0	4,56,739 0	24,901 0 0	644 0 0	44,805 0 0	10,815	12,077	22,892
Total for 17 weeks ...	170,929	47,026 8 0	7,34,839 0	46,131 0 0	684 0 0	53,649 0 0	12,530	12,702	25,232
COMPARISON.									
As corresponding week previous year ...	6,390	2,364 0 0	44,839 0	3,101 0 0	24 0 0	4,496 0 0	1,128	604	1,732
Mile of railway correspond week of previous year ...	161	48 0 0	975 0	41 0 0	1 0 0	38 0 0	---	---	---
As corresponding date of previous year ...	147,599	41,463 0 0	4,90,388 0	23,094 0 0	543 0 0	70,601 0 0	19,547	9,075	28,622

* Audited up to week ending 12th September 1906.

DANJEBELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 3rd November 1906	Coaching ...	19,654	0	0	23,399	0	0
	Goods ...	2,689	0	0			
	Other earnings ...	76	0	0			
Adjusted earnings for the corresponding period of 1905	Coaching ...	17,664	0	0	22,356	0	0
	Goods ...	10,618	0	0			
	Other earnings ...	56	0	0			
	Increase				1,043	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 3rd November 1906	...	...	...	...	469	10	8
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1905	...	...	...	...	438	5	3
	Increase				31	4	5
Receipts from 1st July to 3rd November 1906	...	...	...	...	2,18,803	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1905	...	...	...	...	2,16,068	0	0
	Increase				2,735	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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LIBERALITY OF BABUS RAJ NARAYAN DAS, RADHA CHARAN DAS AND RADHA GOBINDA DAS, ZAMINDARS OF BALASORE.

No. 300Medl, dated Calcutta, the 20th November 1906.

From—H. J. McIntosh, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Municipal Department,

To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

I AM directed to refer to Mr. Duke's letter No. 200L.F., dated 1st November 1905, in which he reported that Babus Raj Narayan Das, Radha Charan Das and Radha Gobinda Das, Zamindars of Balasore, had offered to endow the 10 annas 8 pies share of their zamindari right in the estate named Purusotampur, in the district of Puri, for the purpose of feeding the lepers in the Puri Leper Asylum, and asked that the property might be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under the Charitable Endowments Act.

2. I am now to say that the property has been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments as desired by the donors, and to request that you will be so good as to convey to them an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks for their liberality and public spirit.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 19th November 1906.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Gair station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	BURDWAN ...	Inches. Nil	8	8	Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops continuing. Prospects of winter rice and sugarcane fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
2	BIRBHUM ...	Nil	7½	7½	Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
3	BANKURA ...	Nil	9½	9½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Sugarcane doing well. Old common rice selling at 8½ seers a rupee at Sadar. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
4	MIDNAPUR ...	Nil	9	9	Sowings of tobacco and linseed progressing. Prospects of <i>dhadai</i> rice fair. Outturn of jute estimated at 70 per cent. Cattle-disease reported from thana Dantan. Fodder and water sufficient.
5	HOOGHLY ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of <i>aman</i> paddy and sugarcane fair. Cultivation of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced in Arambagh. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
6	HOWRAH ..	Nil	7	7	The harvesting of winter paddy commenced. The outturn of the crop expected to be normal. Standing crops doing well. Common rice selling at 7½ seers at Ulubaria. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
7	24-PARGANAH	Nil	8	7½	Weather seasonable. Lands being prepared for <i>rabi</i> crops, sowings of which have commenced in places. Harvesting of early <i>aman</i> begun. State of standing crops good. Prospects of sugarcane and <i>aman</i> good. Total number of persons on relief during the week in different thanas—Sonarpur 161, Tollygunge 168, Vishnupur 1,354, Behala 164, Canning 532, Maheshtala 842, Baraipur 1,859, Fulta 1,008, Mograhat 1,859, Diamond Harbour 322, Mathurapur 77, Kalpi 223, Joynagar 2,457, Dum-Dum 67, Khardaha 90, Barrackpore 30. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.
8	NADIA ...	Nil	8	8	Prospects of standing crops good. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops nearly finished. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
9	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	7	7	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. <i>Rabi</i> sowing continuing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
10	JESSORE ...	Nil	7½	6½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops going on. Harvesting of <i>aman</i> commenced in some places. Condition of the crop fair. No damage by insects. High prices and slight distress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

* New rice.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
11	KHULNA ...	Nil	8½	8½	Weather reasonable. State of winter rice fair. Outturn of jute estimated at 89 per cent. Sowing of summer rice commenced. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
12	PATNA ...	Nil	{ 7½ 11½ }	{ 7½ 11½ }	Weather hot in the day and cold at night. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of early rice commenced. <i>Rabi</i> -sowings in progress and germination good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
13	GAYA ...	Nil	{ 9½ 12½ }	{ 8½ 12½ }	Weather cool and clear. Sugarcane and winter rice doing well. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of early sown paddy commenced in places. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops completed in Nawadah and Aurangabad. Some damage to <i>rabi</i> seedlings by insects in some parts of Pakri Barawan and Nawadah thanas. Prices almost stationary. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.
14	SHAHABAD ...	Nil	{ 10½ 12*	{ 10½ 12*	Rain badly wanted for <i>rabi</i> crops. Harvesting of paddy commenced in places. Pressing of Sugarcane in progress. Old common rice selling at 1 seer per rupee at Sadar. Maize selling at 14½ seers at Sasaram. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
15	SARAN ...	Nil	{ 8½ 12*	{ 8½ 12½ }	Weather reasonable. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Poppy sowings commenced. Rain wanted for <i>rabi</i> crops. 29 men, 15 women, 100 children on average daily received cooked food from the District Board funds in the Siwan subdivision; 106 men, 227 women, 316 children on average daily gratuitously relieved by the Hathawa Raj; 75 men, 141 women and 66 children on the District Board test-relief works in the Siwan subdivision; and 175 men, 68 women, 132 children on average daily on the Hathawa Raj relief-works. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
16	CHAMPARAN ...	Nil	{ 8½ 11*	{ 8½ 11*	Weather bright and unseasonably hot in the day, but cool at night. Winter rice suffering much for want of rain throughout the district. Rain also wanted for <i>rabi</i> sowings which are in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
17	MUNAFFARPUR	Nil	{ 7 11½ }	{ 7 11*	Sky clear. Weather still slightly hot in the day. Early paddy ready for harvesting and being cut in some places. <i>Rabi</i> -sowings going on. Common rice and maize selling at 7½ and 11½ seers a rupee, respectively, at Sitamarhi, and 7½ and 11½ seers a rupee, respectively, at Hajipur. Daily average for gratuitous relief 4,427. Figures from four kitchens not received. Number of persons on test-work on the 17th instant--Katra 7, Beisand 175, Sursand 646, and Runisayedpur 54. Cholera decreasing fast in Sitamarhi but still prevalent in the Sadar subdivision. No cattle disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

* The figure indicates price of maize in seers per rupee.
† New rice.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Gads. station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
18	DARBHANGA ...	Nil {	6 12*	6 11½*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of rice crop bad. Rain required for <i>rabi</i> sowings which are in progress. Number of persons relieved at kitchens on the last day of the week—Sadar thana 2,420, Bahera thana 5,935, Roserha thana 9,085, Madhubani subdivision 1,761, Samastipur subdivision 250. Number of persons on test-works for the last day available—Manihua 276, Ojhoul 276, Basaitha 730, Ratwara 217, Chakmehi 159, Hathourighat 167, Sakarlohra 484, Gandah 308, Saleypur 589, Dasauth 759, Balha 3,007, Tolaparsa 1,380, Larjaghat 426, Ithor 3,534, Hindaruch 683, Warisnagar 454, Suhar 76, Manji Road 140, Dudhia 542. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
19	MONGHYR ...	Nil	...	6½ 12	Report not received.
20	BHAGALPUR ...	Nil {	8½ 11½*	8½ 11½*	Weather seasonable. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops going on throughout the whole district. Winter paddy being harvested. Condition of <i>aghani</i> crop good in Banka and Madhipura subdivisions. Prospects of <i>kurhi</i> good. Cholera reported from thanas of Supaul and Pertabganj. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Pertabganj and Madhipura. Fodder and water sufficient.
21	PURNA ...	Nil	6½	6	Weather seasonable. <i>Aghani</i> paddy being harvested in places. Paddy on high lands suffering from drought. Prospects not favourable. <i>Rabi</i> sowing going on, but rain wanted badly. Agricultural loans being given. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
22	DARJEELING ...	0·04	6 11*	6 11*	Weather cold. Hills—Wheat, barley and mustard in fair state. <i>Bhadai dhan</i> , winter rice and <i>purua</i> being harvested. Terai—Winter rice not doing well. Mustard and tobacco being sown.
23	SONTHAL PAR- GANAS.	Nil {	12½ 16½*	8 18*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of high land paddy commenced. Cattle-disease reported from Dumka and Deoghur. Fodder and water sufficient.
24	OUTTACK ...	Nil	10½	10½	<i>Laghu saradh</i> ripening and <i>guru saradh</i> in ear. Sugarcane growing well. <i>Arhar</i> in flower. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
25	BALASORE ...	Nil	10	8½	Weather seasonable. <i>Saradh</i> ripening. Sugarcane and vegetables thriving. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops still continuing. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
26	ANGUL ...	Nil	11½	11½	Weather fair and seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice in progress. <i>Rabi</i> and other crops growing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

* The figures indicate price of maize in seers per rupee.
† New rice.

No.	Name of district.	Rainfall at Sadar station.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops, &c.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
27	PURI ...	Nil	8½	8½	Weather seasonable. Sugarcane coming up well. Cotton flowering in some places and bearing pods at others. <i>Saradh</i> in ear. <i>Laghu</i> ripening in some places and being reaped at others. <i>Rabi</i> crops getting on well. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Price of common rice stationary. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
28	SAMBALPUR ...	Nil	11	11	Weather cloudy. Reaping of <i>māl dhan</i> finished and threshing in progress. Reaping of winter rice and harvesting of cotton and <i>maghi</i> <i>til</i> in progress. Condition of standing crops good. Out-turn of autumn rice fair and estimated from 8 to 10 annas. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.
29	HAZARIBAGH ...	...	10	10	Harvesting of paddy going on. Cattle-disease reported from four thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
30	RANCHI ...	Nil	11½	11	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy in full swing. <i>Rabi</i> crops doing well. Cattle-disease reported from two thanas. Fodder and water sufficient.
31	PALAMAU ...	Nil	11½	10½	Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> sowings finished. Winter rice being harvested. Cattle-disease reported from some of the thanas. Fodder and water abundant.
32	MANERHUM ...	Nil	9½	9	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Out-turn of winter-rice estimated at 83 per cent. Cattle-disease not reported. Fodder and water sufficient.
33	SINGHERHUM ...	Nil	9	9	Harvesting of winter paddy and sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops nearly finished. Rice selling at 12 seers per rupee at Kharsawan and Serakella. Fodder and water sufficient.
34	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Preparation of lands for tobacco, wheat and mustard in progress. Reaping of <i>aman</i> paddy commenced. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Mathabhanga and Dinbata. Fodder and water sufficient.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—During the week under report there was no rain in the Province except a very slight shower of 0·04 inches in Darjeeling. Rain is wanted for *rabi* crops in Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Darbhanga and Purnea. Harvesting of sugarcane has commenced in parts of Bihar. Prospects of *aman* paddy are still reported to be unfavourable in Darbhanga, Champaran, Darjeeling and in parts of Purnea. Some damage has been done to *rabi* seedlings in Gaya. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is—24 Parganas 10,493, Saran 994, Muzaffarpur 4,427 and Darbhanga 19,454—total 35,368. The number of persons attending test-works is—Saran 657, Muzaffarpur 882 and Darbhanga 14,213—total 15,752. Cattle-disease exists in seven districts. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Cholera continues in parts of Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur. The price of common rice has risen in three and fallen in ten districts.

N. N. BANERJEE,

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL,

The 20th November 1906.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

Number.	DISTRICT.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN											
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHHOLU (Sorghum Vulgare)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENHAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burdwan Division.	1 Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 12	13 0	...	...	...
	2 Bishnupur	8 8	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	13 8	...	...	...
	3 Haldia	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	Old 8 12 New 9 0	8 0	Old 14 0 New 15 8	...	...	...
	4 Midnapore	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	13 0	...	...	...
	5 Hooghly	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	...	...	...
	6 Howrah	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 8	...	...	...
Purnea Division.	7 Patna	10 0	10 0	10 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 4	...	...	...
	8 Calcutta	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 14	12 14	12 4	8 14	8 14	7 0	...	...	...
	9 Naria	11 0	10 12	13 0	18 8	14 8	...	8 0	8 0	12 3	...	...	...
	10 Murshidabad	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 8	24 0	7 8	7 0	13 0	...	...	...
	11 Jammu	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	7 12	7 4	11 0	...	...	...
	12 Bhojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	11 0	...	...	...
PATNA DIVISION.	BIHAR.												
	13 Patna	...	12 8	12 4	13 8	14 4	18 4	7 8	8 8	15 0	11 14	...	...
	14 Gaya	...	11 12	11 12	13 8	14 8	18 7	8 11	8 8	13 8	11 4	12 8	17 2
	15 Shahabad	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	New 10 0 Old 8 0	New 10 0 Old 8 0	14 0	...	...	...
	16 Muzaffarpur	...	11 4	11 4	13 0	14 0	18 0	8 8	8 8	Old 10 0 New 14 0	...	...	...
	17 Chhapra	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	8 8	9 4	15 8	...	...	...
	18 Munger	...	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...
	19 Darbhanga	...	10 8	11 8	14 4	13 8	12 1	7 11	7 11	13 8	...	...	...

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Katwa 16 seers 8 chitaks; Raniganj 16 seers; Kalua.
- B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 16 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.
- C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 14 seers per rupee.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are—Contal 16 seers; Tataluk 16 seers; Ghatal 17 seers 8 chitaks.
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Serampore 18 seers (Liverpool); Arambagh 16 seers.
- F. At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 16 seers per rupee.
- G. In the parts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Chetia 16 seers; Baranati 14 seers; Baduria 16 seers (crushed); Muzahat 16 seers; Barrackpore 18 seers (karkach).
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Kuchia 15 seers (panga); Chudanga 18 seers (karkach); Mobarpur 16 seers (karkach); Ranaghat 12 seers (crushed).

MEMS OF 80 TOLAES.

[illegible]

KARORI OR KARUR. ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).				SHAM, CHANA CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SONAGA (<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>).			
Present return.		Next preceding turn.	Corresponding turn of last year.	Present return.		Next preceding turn.	Corresponding turn of last year.
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	10	0	11	0
...	10	8	10	8
...	11	0	11	0
...	10	0	10	0
...	12	0	12	0
...	9	10	10	0
...	11	0	11	0
...	12	0	12	0
...	11	0	11	0
...	...	7	0	10	0	9	8
...	11	8	11	8
...	11	0	10	8
...	10	0	10	0
...	9	0	9	0
10	8	12	0	12	0	12	8
11	4	11	4	12	13	13	5
...	18	0	13	0
8	0	10	0	12	4	12	8
...	12	8	12	8
...	11	8	12	0
...	11	8	11	6

Station Hazare of the districts of Bengal on the 15th November 1906.

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.					
INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE (See notes).			ARAB (dal) OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus)			SALT.			SALT.								
Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS		Number.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.					
...	...	...	8 0	8 4	9 4	17 0	17 0	16 8	2 5	0/2 6 0	2 2 0	Hardwar.		1	
...	...	...	6 0	4 0	7 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	2 8	0/2 8 0	2 7 0	Karkatch.		2	
...	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 8	0/2 8 0	2 4 0	Panga.		3	
...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	2 4	0/2 4 0	2 8 0	Crushed.		4	
...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	18 12	18 12	14 0	2 5	0/2 5 0	2 6 0	Panga.			
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	2 8	0/2 8 0	2 6 0	Panga.		5	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	2 4	0/2 4 0	2 4 0	Panga.		6	
...	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 8	16 8	16 0	17 0	2 1	0/2 2 0	2 4 0	Panga.		7	
13 4	18 4	12 4	6 14	6 14	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 2	0/2 2 0	2 8 0	Panga.		8			
...	...	...	6 10	6 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 4	2 4	0/2 4 0	2 6 0	Karkatch.		9	
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 8	0/2 8 0	2 8 0	Karkatch.		10	
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 4	16 0	16 0	12 0	2 8	0/2 8 0	3 0 0	Panga.		11	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 5	13 5	13 0	2 12	0/2 12 0	3 1 0	Panga.		12	
12 0	18 0	17 8	7 4	7 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	2 10	0/2 10 8	2 8 0	Panga.		13			
13 13	14 5	18 7	7 3	7 11	8 3	15 14	15 14	16 8	2 9	0/2 9 0	2 8 0	Panga.		14			
13 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 8	0/2 10 8	2 8 0	Panga.		15			
12 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	7 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 8	0/2 8 0	2 8 0	Panga.		16			
10 12	11 8	19 0	6 8	6 13	10 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	2 10	0/2 10 9	2 13 0	Panga.		17			
11 0	12 0	19 0	10 8	7 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	2 10	0/2 10 6	2 12 0	Panga.		18			
11 8	11 8	19 12	6 9	6 9	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	2 18	0/2 13 0	2 9 0	Panga.		19			

- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Jangipur 15 seers; Lalbagh 14 seers; Kundu 15 seers.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Jhenida 13 seers 12 chitaks (karkatch); Magura 12 seers (karkatch); Bangson 16 seers (panga) and Narail 14 seers 8 chitaks (panga).
K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Bagurhat 12 seers (karkatch); Bakthira 11 seers.
L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Barb 16 seers (panga); Dinapore 12 seers; Bihar 14 seers.
M. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Jahanabad 16, Nawada 16 and Aurangabad 16 seers.
N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Buxar 16 seers; Bhabua 14 seers and Bazarar 16 seers.
O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Siwan 15 seers; Gopalganj 16 seers 6 chitaks (panga).
P. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 14 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.
Q. In the subdivisions the prices of salt per rupee are—Sitamarhi return not received; Hajipur 15 seers.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Samastipur 14 seers; Madhubani 14 seers 15 chitaks.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarter^s

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN											
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHHOLU ^m (Sorghum Vulgare).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BIHAR—continued.													
SHALPUR DIVISION.	20 Monghyr ...	10 8	10 15	14 2	Not sold.	12 9	...	7 0	6 12	12 4	...	...	...
	21 Bhagalpur ...	10 10	10 12	13 14	11 4	12 11	20 4	8 2	8 4	13 14	...	...	...
	22 Purnea ...	9 4	8 8	13 0	...	...	...	6 0 & 7 0	6 0 & 7 0	10 0	...	...	...
	23 Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	9 8	...	...	...
	24 Bonthal Parganas.	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	New 11 0 Old 8 0	7 9	17 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.													
CHANDRA DIVISION.	25 Cuttack ...	11 13	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	13/12	...	...	...
	26 Batsore ...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 0	...	...	...
	27 Angul ...	6 0	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	13 0	...	...	...
	28 Puri ...	10 8	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	9 13	8 8	13 2	...	...	...
	29 Sambalpur ...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 6	...	...	...
CHOTA NAAGPUR.													
CHOTA NAAGPUR DIVISION.	30 Hazaribagh ...	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	17 2	9 8	9 8	12 8	...	...	...
	31 Ranchi ...	9 12 to 10 8	9 0 to 10 8	8 0 to 10 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	11 0	9 4	14 0	...	...	...
	32 Palamau ...	11 4	11 13	15 12	13 8	13 14	30 1	11 4	10 2	13 8	...	...	...
	33 Manbhum ...	12 0	10 8	12 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 8	12 8	...	...	...
	34 Singhbhum ...	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are—Jamui 11 seers; Bagusarai 15 seers.
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Banks 13½ seers; Madhupura 13 seers and Supaul 13 seers.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Kishanganj 14 seers; Basantpur 14 seers.
V. Darjeeling return not received.

W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Godda 14 seers; Jamtara 15 seers; Pakour 16 seers; Deoghar 16 seers and Rajmahal 16 seers.

CALCUTTA.

The 19th November 1906.

OF 80 TOLAH.

[illegible]

KANOHI OR KANON, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Sesaria italica</i>).						GRAM, CHAMA, CHHOLA, KADALA OR BUNAGA (<i>Cleome arvensis</i>).					
Present return.			Next preceding turn.			Present return.			Next preceding turn.		
N.	Ch.	R.	N.	Ch.	R.	N.	Ch.	R.	N.	Ch.	R.
...	11	8	1	8	1	1
...	12	0	12	4	10	4
...	10	8	10	0	15	5
...	9	8	11	1
...	10	0	9	8	11	1
Biri or kula.											
...	11	13	11	13	14	14
...	10	0	10	0	13	13
...	11	0	10	0	14	14
...	12	0	12	0	15	15
...	11	2	11	22	14	14
...	10	0	10	8	12	12
...	11	0	11	8	14	14
...	11	0	10	3	13	13
...	12	8	13	8	19	19
...	20	8	11	8	19	19
...	9	0	9	0	13	13

Station Basars of the districts of Bengal on the 15th November 1906—concl'd.

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.												DISTRICTS.		Number.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zea mays).			ARHAR (dal) OR TUR, CADJAN PEA (cajanus indicus).			SALT.			SALT.					
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Or.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	B. H. A. li—continued.		
11 8	12 0	18 12	6 12	6 12	8 6	15 11	15 11	15 11	2 10	02 10	0 2 8 0	Monghyr	20	
11 4	12 11	20 4	6 14	7 4	8 14	16 8	15 2	15 12	2 6	02 6	0 2 8 0	Bhagalpur.	21	
10 12	11 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	3 0	03 0	0 3 0 0	Patna.	22	
11 0	14 0	...	6 2	6 4	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	3 6	0 3 4 0	Darjeeling.	23	
16 0	14 0	20 0	9 8	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	2 12	02 12	0 2 12 0	Southal Bazar.	24	
...	...	...	11 13	11 2	14 7	18 0	16 0	16 0	2 3	02 3	0 2 8 0	Cuttack.	25
...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	2 5	02 5	0 2 8 0	Palamuru.	26
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 0	03 0	0 3 0 0	Angul.	27
...	...	...	6 9	6 14	9 13	18 0	19 0	15 0	2 2	02 1	0 2 8 0	Puri.	28
...	...	...	8 8	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	3 0	03 0	0 3 0 0	Sambalpur.	29
16 0	15 0	21 0	6 12	6 12	8 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	3 1	03 1	0 3 1 8	Hamirbagh.	30	
19 0	19 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 1	03 2	0 3 1 0	Ranohi.	31	
13 8	19 2	27 0	9 0	9 0	11 4	15 3	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	Palamau.	32
16 0	16 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	15 0	14 0	15 0	2 10	02 10	0 2 10 0	Manbhum.	33	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	2 10	02 10	0 3 0 0	Singbhum.	34

X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Kendrapara 15 seers; Jajpur return not received.

Y. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 14 seers per rupee (panga).

Z. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Sankapur 11 seers (karkatch); Phulbani 12 seers.

a. At Khuria the retail price of salt is 18 seers per rupee.

b. At Bargarh the retail price of salt is 11 seers (Bombay).

c. At Gumla the retail price of salt is 10 seers 8 chittaks per rupee (panga).

d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are—Gobindapur 16 seers (panga); Jhaid 11 seers.

Published for general information.

C. A. OLDHAM,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c., in

Number.	Name.	PRICE PER MAUND OF											
		RICE (best sort).			COMMON RICE (medium quality).			WHEAT (Triticum vulgare).			BARLEY (Hordeum vulgare).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 6 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 10 0
2	Bardwan	5 0 0	5 4 8	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 6	2 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore	5 4 0	5 4 0	3 8 0	4 10 0	5 6 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Patna	5 2 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 2 0	4 12 0	3 11 0	2 3 0	2 5 6	3 15 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 3 6
5	Mumfarghur	5 10 8	5 10 5	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 0 0	3 5 3	3 15 0	3 10 0	3 5 3	3 5 3	3 1 3	2 0 0
6	Bhagalpur	5 11 0	2 6 0	3 10 0	4 14 9	4 13 6	2 14 0	3 12 0	3 11 6	3 14 0	3 9 0	3 2 6	2 0 0
7	Cuttack	5 5 5	5 8 5	5 0 9	4 1 0	4 1 0	2 14 6	3 7 6	3 7 6	3 3 9	...	...	...
8	Barrabpur	4 3 0	4 3 8	3 13 0	3 9 5	3 9 6	2 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 15 0	...	...	...
9	Banohi	4 12 6	3 2 3	4 8 0	3 5 3	4 1 9	2 5 0	3 15 4	4 8 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	3 14 0	3 10 9	2 3 9

CALCUTTA.

The 19th November 1906.

40 STANDARD SEEDS.

JOAR OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).			MARUA OR RAUT (<i>Hibiscus coronaria</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR HUNAGA (<i>Cicer arislinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	3 4 0	...	4 8 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 4 0
+	+	4 6 0	3 7 0	3 0 0
+	+	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 12 0
									3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0
3 4 0	3 0 0	...	...	2 13 0	2 12 0	...	3 5 0	3 2 0	2 12 0
...	3 5 3	3 1 3	2 0 0	3 5 3	3 3 0	2 13 9
...	3 5 0	3 4 0	2 7 0
...	Biri or Kalai.		
...	3 3 0	3 2 6	3 12 3
...	3 11 0	3 9 6	3 0 0
...	3 10 6	3 13 0	3 1 0

PRICE PER MAUND OF												
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (See notes).			ARHAR DAL (OR TUR— CARDIAN PEA (Deposits indicat).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPSEED.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	
—	—	—	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	—	—	—	6 13 0	7 0 0	6 12 0	
—	—	—	5 12 0	5 12 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 14 0	4 12 0	Black Mustard.			
									7 4 0	8 8 0	6 0 0	
									Rapseed.			
									6 4 0	5 8 0	4 4 0	
3 5 0	3 1 0	2 4 0	5 11 0	6 4 0	4 3 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	4 12 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 8 0	
4 8 0	3 5 0	2 0 0	5 10 0	5 8 0	3 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3 2 0	5 2 0	1 15 0	5 11 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	5 10 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	Mustard.			
									5 12 0	5 0 0	5 3 0	
									Rapseed.			
									—	—	6 1 0	
—	—	—	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 12 3	—	—	—	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 12 0	
—	—	—	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	—	—	—	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 12 0	
—	—	—	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	to			
									6 6 6	6 10 0	4 7 0	
									6 10 0	—	5 8 0	

STANDARD BEERS.

TIL OR JINALLI BEER			SUGAR (RAWI).			COTTON (CLEANED).			JURY		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
20	5 12 0	4 8 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 4 0	19 8 0	19 8 0	17 0 0	10 6 0	10 6 0	7 0 0
	—	—	5 18 0	6 13 0	6 0 0	—	—	21 0 0	—	—	—
	—	—	5 0 0	6 4 0	7 4 0	23 0 0 to 24 0 0	20 0 0 to 24 0 0	20 0 0 to 25 0 0	—	—	—
40	7 0 0	—	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0
	—	—	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	4 9 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	21 0 0	19 8 0	22 0 0	—	—	—
18	5 2 8	5 6 8	3 10 0	3 10 0	6 8 0	20 6 0	22 13 0	22 13 0	—	—	—
60	5 8 0	4 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	—	—	—	—	6 4 0	—
	—	—	5 11 6	5 8 0	5 12 0	22 12 0	22 12 0	23 0 0	—	—	—

PRICE PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEEDS.						RICES (COW).			GRAM.		
GHI (CLASSIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.								
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
43 0 0	43 0 0	39 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	430 0 0	430 0 0	530 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
42 0 0	40 0 0	35 0 0	...	...	...	"Uncleaned per piece."			...	...	...
			Madhubhali.			3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	"Cleaned per piece."		
			7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	to	to	to			
			Polta.			4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0			
43 0 0	42 0 0	38 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	"Per maund."		
						to	to	to			
						4 4 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	"Per piece."		
38 0 0	38 0 0	34 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...
40 0 0	40 0 0	35 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...
39 6 0	39 6 0	42 10 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...
35 1 6	35 1 6	33 1 6	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 1 6	30 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
40 0 0	40 0 0	35 4 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	...
37 6 0	37 6 0	33 11 6	20 0 0			12 5 0	12 5 0	10 0 0	"Per piece."		
40 0 0	40 0 0	37 0 0				to	to	to				3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	0 5 4	0 4 0	...

mentioned Mats of Bengal on the 15th November 1906.

STRAW.		JUNGLE STALKS.				PRICE PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SKINS.												MATS.
						IRON.				FIREWOOD.				SALT.				
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		
0 0 14 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	8 2 0	8 4 0	5 12 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	1. Calcutta.
Per pan.	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2. Burdwan.
For maund.																		
0 0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	3. Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	4. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 11 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	5. Munshiganj.
...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	6. Bhagalpur.
0 0 8 0	0 9 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	7. Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	8. Sambalpur.
0 1 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	9. Ranchi.

O. A. OLDHAM,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCES OF BENGAL AND OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1906.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	REPRESENTATIVE STATIONS.	AIR PRESSURE.				DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						HUMIDITY.		CLOUD.	
			HIGHEST, 4 A.M., BAROMETER READING.	LOWEST, 8 A.M., BAROMETER READING.	MEAN, 8 A.M., REDUCED TO 32°.	MEAN REDUCED TO SEA-LEVEL AND CONSTANT GRAVITY, LAT. 26°.		MEAN DIRECTION AT 8 A.M.	MEAN VELOCITY IN MILES DAILY.	HIGHEST OF MONTH.	LOWEST OF MONTH.	MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE.	MEAN DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE.	MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	MEAN, 4 A.M.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	MEAN CLOUD AMOUNT, 4 A.M.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL, 4 A.M.
NORTH WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Rurdwan	29.914	29.941	29.926	29.975	+0.010	N	36	29.9	27.3	28.5	25.9	27.9	+0.2	86	+3	83	-12
		Raniganj	29.970	29.940	29.957	29.990	+0.017	N	18	29.9	27.0	28.0	25.0	27.0	-0.5	86	-	83	-
		Bankura	29.984	29.954	29.969	29.978	+0.016	N 10° E	44	29.9	27.2	28.7	25.9	27.9	+0.5	85	-	18	-
		Midnapore	29.982	29.950	29.966	29.964	-0.001	N 10° W	63	29.9	27.3	28.1	25.8	27.3	+0.3	85	-	21	-
		P. V. O. Pras r	29.982	29.958	29.970	29.961	-	N 8° W	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	40	-
	Presidency	24-Parganas	29.984	29.974	29.979	29.984	+0.017	N 10° E	179	29.9	27.5	28.5	25.8	27.4	+1.1	87	0	40	-0.2
		Calcutta	29.980	29.974	29.977	29.978	+0.015	N 32° W	64	29.9	27.4	27.5	24.8	26.8	+0.8	84	+3	39	-0.1
		Nadia	29.981	29.951	29.966	29.972	+0.012	N 6° W	11	29.9	27.0	28.4	24.0	27.2	+0.5	85	-	34	-
		Barhampore	29.982	29.968	29.975	29.977	+0.011	N	33	29.9	27.2	27.4	24.7	27.0	+0.3	84	+9	42	-0.5
		Jessore	29.980	29.956	29.968	29.973	+0.015	N 27° E	29	29.9	27.0	27.9	24.3	27.1	-0.4	84	-3	33	-1.9
NORTH BENGAL.	Bakhabl	Rampur Daula	29.965	29.981	29.968	29.970	+0.005	N 10° E	30	29.9	28.1	28.7	26.4	28.0	+0.5	87	-	38	-
		Dinapur	29.912	29.930	29.921	29.930	+0.014	N 10° E	24	29.9	28.0	28.7	26.4	28.0	-0.4	87	-	39	-
		Jalpaiguri	29.944	29.948	29.946	29.951	+0.007	N 10° E	26	29.9	28.0	28.7	26.4	28.1	+0.3	82	-	41	-
		Cooch Behar	29.983	29.967	29.975	29.984	-	S 10° E	30	29.9	28.5	28.8	26.0	27.6	-	84	-	40	-
		Rangpur	29.918	29.918	29.918	29.920	+0.023	N 31° E	27	29.9	28.6	28.7	26.4	28.1	+0.7	86	-	36	-
	Dacca	Roga	29.980	29.972	29.976	29.983	+0.007	E	12	29.9	27.7	28.7	26.0	27.8	+0.4	86	-	38	-
		Birganj	29.984	29.956	29.970	29.980	+0.004	S 10° W	18	29.9	28.7	28.9	26.4	28.0	+0.1	87	-	34	-
		Narayanganj	29.997	29.975	29.986	29.980	+0.008	N 53° E	33	29.9	27.9	28.7	26.7	27.7	+0.3	86	0	40	0
		Mymensingh	29.967	29.977	29.972	29.980	+0.010	S 10° E	34	29.9	28.0	28.7	26.4	28.0	+0.3	85	-	43	-
		Faridpur	29.978	29.971	29.974	29.982	+0.015	N 10° E	37	29.9	28.3	28.9	26.4	28.0	+0.4	86	-	19	-
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Backergunge	29.960	29.978	29.916	29.974	+0.010	N 32° E	38	29.9	28.1	27.9	25.4	27.6	+0.3	85	-	17	-
		Tippah	29.981	29.974	29.978	29.977	+0.011	N 10° E	30	29.9	27.9	28.7	26.7	27.8	+0.3	87	-	36	-
		Noakhali	29.963	29.979	29.971	29.978	+0.018	N 60° W	40	29.9	28.4	28.8	26.4	28.1	+0.2	83	-	38	-
		Chittagong	29.980	29.970	29.975	29.970	+0.012	N 72° E	43	29.9	28.1	28.4	25.3	27.7	+0.3	81	+3	34	-1.7
		Patna	29.924	29.983	29.954	29.975	+0.007	S 33° W	63	29.9	27.2	28.0	24.1	27.7	+1.6	75	-2	31	-1.6
	Puna.	Gaya	29.918	29.985	29.952	29.978	+0.016	S 30° W	77	29.9	28.4	28.9	26.3	27.8	+0.8	79	+3	31	+0.4
		Dehri	29.934	29.916	29.925	29.929	+0.011	S 10° W	86	29.9	28.3	28.8	26.3	27.8	+1.3	76	-	38	-
		Buxar	29.933	29.951	29.942	29.978	+0.003	S 30° W	86	29.9	28.0	28.1	25.9	27.0	+1.6	74	-	31	-
		Arrah	29.904	29.975	29.939	29.974	+0.025	S 10° W	24	29.9	28.0	28.8	26.4	27.6	+1.1	79	-	08	-
		Chhapra	29.906	29.965	29.935	29.962	0	N 34° W	51	29.9	28.4	28.8	26.4	27.8	+1.0	83	-	05	-
Bihar.	Ranchi	Chhapra	29.970	29.946	29.958	29.960	+0.017	N 70° E	32	29.9	28.4	28.8	26.4	27.8	+1.3	86	-	17	-
		Muzaffarpur	29.944	29.981	29.963	29.969	+0.015	N 10° E	11	29.9	28.3	28.8	26.4	27.8	+1.3	84	-	08	-
		Darbhanga	29.975	29.970	29.972	29.970	+0.020	Caln	61	29.9	28.0	28.8	26.4	27.8	+0.7	86	+1	16	-1.1
		Bhagalpur	29.971	29.978	29.974	29.970	+0.007	N 27° W	40	29.9	28.7	28.8	26.7	27.8	+1.3	76	-	38	-
		Darjeeling	29.967	29.984	29.975	29.978	+0.007	S 54° E	63	29.9	28.1	28.8	26.4	27.8	+0.8	87	+10	36	-
	Ranchi.	Purnea	29.964	29.982	29.973	29.974	+0.021	N 74° E	40	29.9	28.8	28.8	26.4	27.8	-0.3	87	+1	38	0
		Meerut	29.933	29.943	29.938	29.970	+0.016	N 10° E	9	29.9	28.0	28.0	26.4	27.8	+0.3	87	-	39	-
		Rohtak	29.931	29.981	29.956	29.960	+0.020	N	21	29.9	28.5	28.7	26.4	27.8	+0.4	86	-	28	-
		Bambalpur	29.913	29.980	29.946	29.958	+0.012	S 10° E	26	29.9	28.1	28.8	26.4	27.8	-0.1	81	-	37	-
		Angul	29.940	29.940	29.940	29.940	-	S 40° W	101	29.9	28.1	28.8	26.4	27.8	-	84	-	36	-
Orissa.	Orissa.	Cuttack	29.945	29.970	29.958	29.960	+0.019	S 10° W	45	29.9	28.7	28.8	26.4	27.8	+0.6	83	+2	37	-1.1
		Falga Point	29.941	29.975	29.958	29.972	+0.023	S 30° W	68	29.9	28.0	28.8	26.4	27.8	+1.0	85	-3	31	+0.9
		Balasore	29.960	29.970	29.965	29.973	+0.011	S 34° W	45	29.9	28.4	28.8	26.4	27.8	+0.7	79	-	36	-
		Puri	29.963	29.973	29.968	29.973	+0.000	N 10° E	103	29.9	28.6	28.8	26.4	27.8	-	84	-	38	-
		Gopalpur	29.972	29.983	29.977	29.970	+0.024	N 10° W	240	29.9	28.8	28.8	26.4	27.8	+1.0	88	-	36	-
	Orissa.	Cuttack	29.972	29.983	29.977	29.970	+0.024	N 10° W	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Bhatibagh	29.977	29.976	29.976	29.966	+0.016	S 40° W	123	29.9	28.7	28.7	26.4	27.8	+0.8	74	+2	37	-
		Ranchi	29.947	29.982	29.965	29.961	+0.019	N 10° W	100	29.9	28.5	28.8	26.4	27.8	+0.9	76	-	39	-
		Palamau	29.947	29.940	29.943	29.944	-	S 50° E	66	29.9	28.6	28.8	26.4	27.8	-	80	-	37	-
		Munabhum	29.941	29.940	29.940	29.941	-	N 70° W	63	29.9	28.7	28.8	26.4	27.8	-	80	-	37	-
Assam.	Assam.	Singbhum	29.921	29.908	29.914	29.976	+0.007	N 45° E	1	29.9	28.4	28.4	26.4	27.8	+0.3	84	-	38	-
		Dibrugarh	29.927	29.941	29.967	29.917	-	N 45° E	2	29.9	28.4	28.4	26.4	27.8	-	87	-	43	-
		Sibsagar	29.921	29.951	29.936	29.933	+0.013	N 34° W	36	29.9	28.1	28.1	26.4	27.8	-0.3	81	0	33	+0.4
		Tezpur	29.923	29.955	29.939	29.937	-	N 64° E	40	29.9	28.1	28.4	26.4	27.8	-	80	-	45	-
		Kamrup	29.944	29.920	29.932	29.917	-	N 82° E	45	29.9	28.0	28.7	26.4	27.8	-	81	-	77	-
	Assam.	Goalpara	29.912	29.917	29.914	29.957	+0.001	N 70° E	129	29.9	28.7	28.7	26.4	27.8	-0.2	81	-2	51	+0.9
		Cachar	29.928	29.928	29.928	29.969	+0.015	Caln	7	29.9	28.4	28.8	26.4	27.8	-0.3	86	-3	47	-
		Khasia and Jaintia Hills.	29.928	29.975	29.951	29.958	-	S 10° E	5	29.9	28.0	28.7	26.4	27.8	-	78	-	41	-
		Cherrapunji	29.913	29.921	29.917	29.964	-	N 40° E	64	29.9	28.3	28.4	26.4	27.8	-	80	-	41	-
		Cherrapunji	29.913	29.921	29.917	29.964	-	N 40° E	64	29.9	28.3	28.4	26.4	27.8	-	80	-	41	-

(a) Mean of 31 days.

(b) Mean of 27 days.

(c) Mean of 29 days.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL AND IN EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1906.

During the last week of September the weather in the Province was mainly governed by a depression in Eastern Bengal, which gave abundant rain to Assam and Lower Bengal till the 2nd of October. Skies commenced to clear in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Bihar on the 1st of the month, and by the 3rd were either clear or only lightly clouded over the whole of the reporting area. Monsoon conditions were feebly developed during the next few days, and the only heavy falls recorded took place in North Bengal and Assam. During this period northerly winds were slowly establishing themselves at the head of the Bay and in Bengal and the pressure gradient usually associated with the rains proper was gradually disappearing, leaving the area of uniform pressure which normally obtains in the Bay in October. From the 11th of the month to the 16th the monsoon continued generally to weaken, but moderate to heavy rain fell in North Bengal on the 12th. On the 13th a shallow depression extended over the south of the Bay, which after concentrating slightly passed inland on the 17th, without giving rise to a storm. No change of any importance occurred till the 20th, when it became clear that weather was becoming disturbed to the west of Port Blair. The depression continued to concentrate, and on the 24th had probably developed into a considerable storm. On the 26th it was moving in a north-westerly direction towards Masulipatam and during the next two days its course became more northerly, owing probably to the influence of the hills to the west of the Circars coast. On the 29th it was in the neighbourhood of Waltair, and probably not far from the coast. It continued to move in a north or north-easterly direction during the day, and observations received that night showed that there was considerable danger of its recurving still further in an easterly direction. As this would have brought it dangerously near the head of the Bay by the next morning, it was considered advisable to indicate this contingency by a change of signals in the river ports. Fortunately it continued its northerly course and by 8 A.M. of the 30th had passed inland between Calingapatam and Gopalpur. It appears from the logs of ships that were in its neighbourhood to have been a fairly severe storm in its earlier stages, but it gradually dissipated its energy, and at the time of its arrival at the coast only indicated its existence by heavy rain and moderately strong winds along the Circars and Orissa coasts.

During the last three days of the month rain was fairly general in Bengal under the influence of the depression.

Summary of Temperature.—The average mean of the month was above the normal mean of the month in all the meteorological divisions except Assam. The excess was greatest in Bihar, and as is usually the case in the rains excess in temperature was associated with deficiency in rainfall. The highest temperature 94.9 recorded during the month was reported from Cuttack where the thermometer reached 94.9.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature of each of the seven Meteorological Divisions of the Provinces of Bengal and of Eastern Bengal and Assam for the month of October 1906 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	TEMPERATURE.					
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Average for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	
South-West Bengal	82.1	65.0	88.0	74.5	81.3	+ 0.3
North Bengal	80.7	61.1	83.4	72.0	79.7	+ 0.8
East Bengal	81.8	67.8	87.1	74.4	80.8	+ 0.4
Bihar	94.5	69.8	89.8	72.3	80.5	+ 1.0
Orissa	84.2	62.1	88.6	74.4	81.5	+ 0.6
Chota Nagpur*	83.4	55.5	85.6	68.7	77.2	+ 0.5
Assam	82.5	44.7	63.1	67.6	74.7	- 0.4

* Paralia not included.

Summary of Rainfall.—The rainfall work of the Province has been placed in the hands of the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, and the usual data regarding the actual and normal rainfall during the month will be published by that Department. A short table, however, is attached to this report, giving the rainfall recorded during the month at the head-quarters of the various districts of the Province.

Rainfall was in general defect during the month in Bengal, a few stations only in Lower Bengal and North Bengal showing a considerable percentage excess.

Actual and average rainfall and departure from normal for October 1906.

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	Actual.	Normal.	Departure from normal.
South-West Bengal.	{	Hurdwan ...	6.90	8.93	+ 2.07
		Baniganj ...	8.45	8.23	+ 0.23
		Bankura ...	7.21	4.05	+ 3.16
		Midnapore ...	4.19	4.43	- 0.23
		24 Parganas ...	8.93	9.13	- 0.15
		Calcutta ...	6.50	3.67	+ 2.83
		Nadia ...	6.38	4.20	+ 2.18
		Murshidabad ...	4.08	4.71	- 0.63
		Jessore ...	5.68	5.30	+ 0.38
North Bengal	{	Rajshahi ...	2.30	4.46	- 2.16
		Dinajpur ...	7.84	4.30	+ 3.54
		Jalpaiguri ...	2.09	4.78	- 2.69
		Darjeeling ...	0.62	5.25	- 4.63
		Cooch Behar ...	14.32	4.79	+ 9.53
		Rangpur ...	8.57	4.94	+ 3.63
		Bogra ...	5.54	4.58	+ 0.96
		Patna ...	2.66	4.37	- 1.71
East Bengal	{	Dacca ...	3.45	4.05	- 0.60
		Mymensingh ...	7.98	5.35	+ 2.63
		Faridpur ...	5.31	4.49	+ 0.82
		Barisal ...	3.53	5.45	- 1.92
		Tippura ...	3.13	5.43	- 2.30
		Noakhali ...	4.15	7.93	- 3.78
		Chittagong ...	2.57	6.41	- 3.84
Bihar	{	Patna ...	1.79	2.89	- 1.10
		Gaya ...	3.67	3.23	+ 0.44
		Dehri ...	0.84	2.49	- 1.65
		Buxar ...	2.13	2.07	+ 0.06
		Arrah ...	0.91	2.77	- 1.86
		Chhapra ...	0.20	2.63	- 2.43
		Motihari ...	0.45	2.88	- 2.43
		Muzaffarpur ...	0.52	2.92	- 2.40
		Darbhanga ...	0.31	2.80	- 2.49
		Bhagalpur ...	1.13	3.54	- 2.41
		Patna ...	1.10	2.45	- 1.35
		Malda ...	6.23	4.13	+ 2.10
Orissa	{	Sambalpur ...	1.98	2.13	- 0.15
		Angul ...	0.89	4.32	- 3.43
		Cuttack ...	5.76	5.73	+ 0.03
		False Point ...	10.01	9.53	+ 0.48
		Balasore ...	4.02	6.59	- 2.57
Chota Nagpur	{	Puri ...	8.08	8.23	- 0.15
		Hazaribagh ...	3.74	3.21	+ 0.53
		Ranchi ...	2.99	2.99	0
		Daltongunj ...	3.01	2.40	+ 0.61
		Parlaha ...	3.41	3.24	+ 0.17

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 20th November 1906.

O. W. FRANK,
Meteorologist, Calcutta.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of September 1906.

Districts.	MIRTHA.		DEATHS.										REMARKS.	
	Population under notification.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Orissa.	Small-Pox.	Plague.	Typhoid.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injury.	Others Causes.	TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
			ed.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	ed.
Burdwan	1,528,675	87.79	36	60	1.39	1,461	9.82	35	79	435	2.84	2,044	13.37	2,044
	1,415	97.79	48	13	1.05	1,366	9.63	33	36	394	2.79	2,100	15.54	2,100
	1,021,611	97.84	235	14	1.06	1,086	10.65	31	35	497	4.86	1,604	16.04	1,604
	1,786,114	97.87	235	14	1.06	1,086	10.65	31	35	497	4.86	1,604	16.04	1,604
Presidency	1,040,258	98.75	19	19	1.79	1,462	14.03	12	45	537	5.13	2,003	19.23	2,003
	950,814	98.68	41	22	1.79	613	6.44	35	35	435	4.58	1,440	15.04	1,440
	2,076,980	98.76	48	44	1.04	3,468	17.04	39	79	810	3.94	3,884	18.80	3,884
	1,040,258	98.75	19	19	1.79	1,462	14.03	12	45	537	5.13	2,003	19.23	2,003
Total	1,528,675	87.79	36	60	1.39	1,461	9.82	35	79	435	2.84	2,044	13.37	2,044
	1,415	97.79	48	13	1.05	1,366	9.63	33	36	394	2.79	2,100	15.54	2,100
	1,021,611	97.84	235	14	1.06	1,086	10.65	31	35	497	4.86	1,604	16.04	1,604
	1,786,114	97.87	235	14	1.06	1,086	10.65	31	35	497	4.86	1,604	16.04	1,604
Burdwan	1,528,675	87.79	36	60	1.39	1,461	9.82	35	79	435	2.84	2,044	13.37	2,044
	1,415	97.79	48	13	1.05	1,366	9.63	33	36	394	2.79	2,100	15.54	2,100
	1,021,611	97.84	235	14	1.06	1,086	10.65	31	35	497	4.86	1,604	16.04	1,604
	1,786,114	97.87	235	14	1.06	1,086	10.65	31	35	497	4.86	1,604	16.04	1,604

Office of SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
24th 17th November 1906.

F. C. CLARKE, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 50,000 and over during the month of September 1906.

District.	Towns.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		CHOLERA.	SMALL-POX.	PLAGUE.	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		RESPIRATORY DISEASES.	ENTERY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	REMARKS.		
			Number.	Ratio per 1,000.				Number.	Ratio per 1,000.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.			Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
1	Bardhaman	31,500	24	10.30	2	...	...	11	3.40	...	1	...	...	...	11	3.40	...	
2	Banars	34,737	34	11.56	3	...	...	4	1.14	...	...	...	...	...	34	11.56	...	
3	Barrackpore	29,150	61	20.93	...	...	...	4	1.34	...	...	...	...	...	61	20.93	...	
4	Bengally and Calcutta	29,528	29	9.82	...	...	...	13	4.40	...	...	...	...	...	29	9.82	...	
5	Bengally	44,451	72	16.20	...	...	...	17	3.82	...	...	...	...	...	72	16.20	...	
6	Bombay	102,104	205	20.06	...	...	...	27	2.64	...	...	...	...	...	205	20.06	...	
7	Bombay-Chittor	40,750	33	8.10	...	...	...	9	2.20	...	...	...	...	...	33	8.10	...	
8	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
9	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
10	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
11	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
12	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
13	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
14	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
15	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
16	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
17	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
18	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
19	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
20	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
21	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
22	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
23	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
24	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
25	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
26	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
27	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
28	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
29	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
30	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
31	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
32	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
33	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
34	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
35	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
36	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
37	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
38	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
39	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
40	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
41	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
42	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
43	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
44	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
45	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
46	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
47	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
48	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
49	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
50	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
51	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
52	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
53	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
54	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
55	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
56	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
57	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
58	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
59	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
60	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
61	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
62	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
63	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
64	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
65	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
66	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
67	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
68	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
69	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
70	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
71	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
72	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
73	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
74	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
75	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
76	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
77	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
78	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
79	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
80	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...	3	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	25	8.24	...	
81	Calcutta	30,357	25	8.24	...	...	...										

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate Return of Traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 17th November 1906, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NAMES OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 17TH NOVEMBER 1906.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 18TH NOVEMBER 1905.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ..	290	29,901	364	661	73,515	1,130
Jute ..	972	2,56,740*	4,243	734	2,61,875†	4,111
Firewood ..	58	83,895	1,281	70	44,175	659
Other articles ..	858	2,11,550	2,645	851	1,73,515	2,372
Total ..	2,217	5,81,526	8,483	2,312	5,53,080	8,272

* Weight by canal measurement, 3,83,157½ maunds.
† Ditto ditto 2,69,912 do.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 11th to 17th November 1906.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 8½° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.				
1906				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	11th	136.4	8.4	29.945	71.6	83.5	22.6	65.9	61.1	0.491	66.4	64	N by W and calm	80	Nil	Clear, ☀.
"	12th	135.9	8.3	29.925	73.1	84.4	21.5	62.9	67.1	0.503	63.6	71	SW by W, NW by N and calm.	83	"	Clear, ☀.
"	13th	132.8	8.3	29.953	75.2	85.9	20.3	64.6	69.1	0.529	65.5	73	SW by W and NNW.	27	"	Chiefly clear, ☀.
"	14th	131.8	8.4	30.000	73.5	83.5	15.9	61.6	68.8	0.510	66.0	76	NNW, N by W, and variable.	33	"	Chiefly clear, ☀.
"	15th	135.4	6.9	29.981	73.9	82.9	16.3	66.1	69.3	0.555	66.6	77	N by W, NNE and calm.	19	"	Partially cloudy, ☁.
"	16th	137.1	8.1	29.967	73.8	83.6	18.5	65.1	67.6	0.590	63.6	71	SE by E and calm	88	"	Chiefly clear, ☀.
"	17th	144.1	6.3	29.993	75.6	83.9	15.4	68.5	69.9	0.667	67.2	77	ESE and calm	17	"	Partially cloudy, ☁.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.967
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.6
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77.2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.8
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.5
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.9
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th November 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
The total fall from 1st January to 17th November 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.14
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.19
The mean pressure, temperature, etc., are deduced from eye observations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.26

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected to those of the standard, Newman's No. 36, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beekley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground. The rainfall reported on any day is for 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of that day.

☁, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Alipore (Calcutta), the 19th November 1906.

C. W. PEARCE,
1st Director-General of Observatories.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd November 1906 on 2,094.73 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES R.V.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
For the week	498,761 ^a	4,87,147 0 0	66,03,600 c	11,03,378 0 0	29,308 0 0	16,19,833 0 0	181,156	108,229	289,385
per mile of railway	238 8 11	228 8 11	315 11 10	528 11 10	13 15 11	778 4 6	778	778	1,556
previous 17 weeks of half-year	7,045,359 ^a	71,70,180 0 0	10,06,22,094 c	1,04,66,402 0 0	4,35,996 0 0	2,41,10,074 0 0	2,224,817 ^b	2,913,211 ^b	5,138,028
Total for 18 weeks	8,044,120	76,57,327 0 0	10,60,24,694 c	1,15,69,780 0 0	5,13,304 0 0	2,67,20,607 0 0	2,406,673	3,021,440	5,428,113
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week of previous year.	414,921	4,77,913 8 3	54,48,897 0	10,21,635 8 0	23,428 14 9	15,33,043 7 11	171,926	108,528	280,454
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	202 0 1	228 8 11	254 11 10	498 0 10	10 6 1	747 7 0	747	747	1,494
for corresponding 18 weeks of previous year.	7,629,393	75,54,655 11 5	10,51,06,638 0	1,04,14,409 8 10	5,05,789 7 4	2,46,07,878 3 7	2,250,104	2,905,349	5,155,453

(a) The increase is chiefly in general merchandise.

Deducted No. of passengers 13,036 and added Rs. 19,080

Ditto Mds. 5,04,260 and " 81,027

Added " 2,468

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd September 1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate.
										Rs. A. P.
1905	Week ended 7th July	487,167	4,48,181	69,19,078	9,89,810	26,036	14,32,705	684	204,068	4 11 5
1906	14th "	498,761	4,87,147	66,03,600	11,03,378	29,308	16,19,833	778	289,385	4 6 8
1905	21st "	487,480	4,35,444	67,13,738	9,49,578	27,876	14,13,295	690	208,344	4 11 9
1906	28th "	498,095	4,98,935	66,30,085	9,06,568	28,074	12,34,201	695	274,042	4 6 6
1905	4th Aug.	487,001	4,43,818	69,80,037	9,08,114	26,810	13,81,642	685	203,108	4 8 11
1906	11th "	412,093	3,93,203	55,25,554	8,84,153	27,078	13,00,438	630	227,611	4 8 10
1905	18th "	410,074	3,76,374	54,48,975	8,14,364	28,704	12,18,269	681	225,188	4 8 11
1906	25th "	411,643	3,69,077	57,00,017	9,18,947	27,890	12,05,746	610	228,228	4 8 6
1905	1st Sept.	427,115	4,45,077	62,03,450	10,28,339	30,016	16,03,034	730	214,885	5 0 3
1906	8th "	404,812	4,04,568	57,85,630	10,40,068	30,718	13,11,036	728	203,416	4 8 7
1905	15th "	427,610	4,26,080	64,15,848	10,47,913	28,043	15,02,157	717	214,880	4 12 3
1906	22nd "	409,367	4,33,835	62,31,477	10,26,493	29,699	15,43,127	737	205,224	5 0 8
1905	29th "	460,440	4,32,600	58,74,023	8,68,114	29,649	13,17,468	630	229,400	4 6 8
1906	6th Oct.	416,285	4,04,068	55,71,043	9,08,001	30,091	13,40,118	640	209,131	4 8 3
1905	13th "	422,040	4,10,554	56,14,421	11,24,445	29,267	15,00,618	746	219,547	4 12 3
1906	20th "	404,018	4,22,341	61,01,361	10,83,890	27,098	14,21,189	708	211,864	4 8 1
1905	27th "	420,237	4,40,004	59,13,044	10,34,345	28,548	15,12,879	735	211,908	4 13 7
1906	3rd Nov.	495,761	4,87,147	66,04,400	11,03,378	30,308	16,19,833	778	289,385	4 6 8
Totals up to date		8,044,120	76,57,327	10,60,24,694	1,15,69,780	5,13,304	2,67,20,607	684	2,406,673	4 11 5

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905—concluded.

1905.

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate.
										Rs. A. P.
1905	First 6 days of July	408,904	4,07,593	73,45,128	10,78,471	31,680	16,14,783	281	242,804	4 11 7
1906	Week ended 16th "	490,191	4,89,206	66,14,315	8,74,157	29,695	15,08,096	691	242,738	4 7 8
1905	23rd "	403,067	4,41,848	64,85,115	8,01,057	28,776	13,35,304	682	240,189	4 11 7
1906	30th "	493,437	4,40,780	60,80,605	8,92,002	27,090	13,66,768	685	240,085	4 13 6
1905	5th Aug.	423,583	4,14,478	60,10,732	8,20,083	28,384	13,65,599	614	274,001	4 9 0
1906	12th "	412,045	3,76,034	54,21,300	8,45,140	28,679	12,37,207	671	204,737	4 8 0
1905	19th "	422,019	3,76,034	56,30,068	7,43,810	28,801	11,46,415	614	271,293	4 10 5
1906	26th "	375,357	3,72,001	64,79,728	8,03,018	28,808	12,42,493	614	280,006	4 12 10
1905	2nd Sept.	392,701	3,69,779	62,78,253	9,16,098	31,849	13,01,604	670	263,704	4 8 5
1906	9th "	395,258	3,91,735	65,05,690	9,44,014	29,313	13,35,985	651	263,704	4 8 1
1905	16th "	448,159	4,35,354	67,01,310	8,52,004	29,737	13,39,005	645	263,704	4 8 0
1906	23rd "	408,138	4,01,688	63,55,010	8,27,718	29,093	13,09,100	630	263,390	4 14 11
1905	30th "	409,300	4,40,409	64,22,807	8,60,630	31,131	13,43,973	653	267,199	4 10 10
1906	7th Oct.	439,838	4,51,763	60,45,153	8,30,141	29,348	13,37,774	630	273,483	4 11 1
1905	14th "	404,514	4,33,595	60,45,153	10,24,771	31,428	13,37,077	724	301,398	4 11 1
1906	21st "	393,234	4,37,172	61,05,373	10,34,345	30,281	13,09,094	751	312,173	4 14 11
1905	28th "	385,710	4,18,043	61,05,373	10,34,345	30,281	13,09,094	751	312,173	4 14 11
1906	4th Nov.	414,071	4,77,018	64,40,400	10,81,030	30,308	16,23,043	747	314,447	4 14 0
Totals up to date		7,052,593	70,54,655	10,61,03,889	1,16,14,401	5,38,789	2,40,07,878	685	2,406,543	4 11 1

* Audited figures.

TARKESBUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd November 1906 on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES OPEN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week (for per mile of railway)	24,420	5,981 0 0	13,372 0	551 0 0	0 0 0	5,981 0 0	863	825	1,688
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	378,684	87,135 0 0	2,54,258 0	10,315 0 0	163 0 0	87,024 0 0	10,300	8,805	19,105
Total for 18 weeks	397,104	93,134 0 0	2,67,630 0	10,866 0 0	163 0 0	1,04,162 0 0	17,838	9,634	27,472
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	20,246	5,371 3 0	24,362 30	1,100 4 0	9 1 0	7,868 3 0	968	220	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	238 1 0	.....	44 13 8	0 0 0	232 5 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 18 weeks of previous year.	380,687	87,849 8 11	2,64,548 10	9,700 6 0	145 0 0	87,196 15 0	17,844	4,068	21,912

* Deducted No. of passengers 1,280 and
 † Added Mds. 515 and deducted
 ‡ Deducted
 § Audited figures up to 8th September 1906.

Rs. 255 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 8th September 1906.
 " 64 }
 " 7 }

1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Open mileage.	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of railway.	Train mileage.
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No. of trains.
22-23	Week ended 7th July	41,264	10,520	14,448	553	10	11,866	537	1,262
23-23	" " 14th "	24,550	5,737	10,816	410	12	6,195	277	1,190
24-23	" " 21st "	21,707	5,005	11,720	274	0	5,345	241	1,356
25-23	" " 28th "	17,640	4,110	5,048	223	0	4,331	195	1,120
26-23	" " 4th Aug.	21,750	5,030	10,178	230	12	5,902	270	1,205
27-23	" " 11th "	20,034	4,601	7,934	330	12	4,943	232	1,100
28-23	" " 18th "	17,511	3,628	5,030	224	7	3,807	174	1,224
29-23	" " 24th "	10,741	3,625	3,455	404	4	4,009	140	1,188
30-23	" " 1st Sept.	10,049	3,421	6,250	370	7	3,748	109	1,190
31-23	" " 8th "	18,891	4,403	10,348	405	2	3,909	218	1,184
22-25	" " 15th "	20,744	4,905	12,112	518	8	5,120	231	1,185
23-25	" " 22nd "	22,828	5,251	10,244	788	9	6,048	273	1,168
24-25	" " 29th "	21,003	4,864	10,053	755	9	5,645	265	1,198
25-25	" " 6th Oct.	25,050	5,741	10,345	847	9	6,717	302	1,188
26-25	" " 13th "	22,703	5,201	11,691	1,012	2	6,052	246	1,198
27-25	" " 20th "	22,345	4,845	27,218	1,184	8	6,141	276	1,148
28-25	" " 27th "	21,894	5,525	25,010	1,230	8	6,780	305	1,184
29-25	" " 3rd Nov.	24,420	5,981	13,372	551	0	6,534	295	1,188
Totals up to date		397,104	93,134	2,67,630	10,866	163	1,04,162	260	21,306

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905—concluded.

1906.

		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No. of trains.
22-25	First 8 days of July	25,207	5,752	11,809	364	10	6,125	279	1,290
23-25	Week ended 15th "	23,060	5,812	8,920	283	0	6,134	206	1,262
24-25	" " 22nd "	24,599	6,510	5,291	213	4	5,736	308	1,610
25-25	" " 29th "	15,086	3,679	4,323	121	14	3,844	174	1,284
26-25	" " 6th Aug.	15,504	3,504	13,448	274	0	3,770	176	1,108
27-25	" " 13th "	21,860	5,409	4,043	247	0	5,732	238	1,032
28-25	" " 20th "	10,279	4,329	42,163	627	0	4,673	219	834
29-25	" " 27th "	16,240	3,444	7,738	411	8	5,953	176	1,781
30-25	" " 3rd Sept.	18,689	3,744	7,701	311	4	4,093	133	1,180
31-25	" " 10th "	19,350	4,304	10,749	403	8	4,804	219	1,180
22-26	" " 17th "	20,807	4,343	10,087	437	9	4,604	211	1,180
23-26	" " 24th "	18,033	3,906	17,227	594	0	4,096	207	1,108
24-26	" " 31st "	18,097	3,043	19,311	633	0	4,581	236	1,143
25-26	" " 7th Oct.	24,027	5,877	14,780	455	8	5,540	234	1,066
26-26	" " 14th "	25,170	6,126	19,401	537	9	6,119	275	1,205
27-26	" " 21st "	20,600	4,031	24,673	1,088	4	6,704	257	1,210
28-26	" " 28th "	20,446	4,640	22,081	573	10	6,423	244	1,188
29-26	" " 4th Nov.	24,420	5,972	13,372	551	0	6,534	295	1,188
Totals up to date		380,687	87,849	2,64,548	9,700	145	87,196	241	21,612

* Audited figures.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd November 1906 on 182.56 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIL-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. W.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Indicator for the week ...	24,730	24,258 0 4	1,26,483 4	13,333 0 0	54 0 0	36,653 0 0	9,294	4,309	13,603
per mile of railway ...	135 8 9	135 8 9	688 0 0	71 1 11	0 3 4	204 1 6	51 2	10 7	61 9
between 17 weeks of half-year ...	419,236*	2,61,758 0 0*	13,58,927 0*	1,44,902 0 0*	969 0 02	5,80,723 0 0	154,915	61,849	216,764
Total for 18 weeks ...	473,969	2,67,037 8 0	15,81,980 0	1,57,335 0 0	1,033 0 0	6,25,405 0 0	164,210	66,157	230,367
COMPARISON.									
for corresponding week of previous year ...	24,104	24,360 0 1	1,23,567 10	13,721 0 0	76 14 4	40,738 7 10	10,630	4,852	15,482
of railway corresponding to of previous year ...	130 0 10	130 0 10	688 0 0	71 1 11	0 7 7	206 7 6	51 2	10 7	61 9
for corresponding 18 weeks previous year ...	484,964	2,63,589 0 4	15,16,087 30	1,54,092 0 0	1,076 5 6	5,90,686 8 10	146,685	72,436	219,121

* Deducted No. of passengers 232
 Added Mds. 2,100
 Audited figures up to 6th September 1906.

On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 18th September 1906.

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905.

Week ended	Period.	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total.	Per mile of Railway.	Train mileage.	
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		No.	Rate.
1905	Week ended 7th July	21,167	21,175	1,24,000	13,005	55	34,335	191	12,134	12 0 10
1905	14th "	25,555	26,875	1,28,233	15,319	84	42,257	233	14,051	12 0 9
1905	21st "	27,080	28,181	1,29,542	16,732	71	44,064	246	15,717	12 1 0
1905	28th "	24,476	25,181	1,21,547	15,331	67	40,955	219	12,688	12 0 7
1905	4th Aug.	25,348	26,185	1,25,443	16,802	33	42,020	237	13,627	12 0 5
1905	11th "	27,274	27,855	1,31,250	18,347	68	46,240	265	14,983	12 0 6
1905	18th "	26,577	27,451	1,24,707	16,771	69	44,294	250	13,372	12 0 9
1905	25th "	28,669	29,390	1,27,754	17,791	64	46,195	267	15,024	12 1 5
1905	1st Sept.	29,027	29,855	1,28,857	18,854	64	48,775	268	15,745	12 1 4
1905	8th "	28,244	29,074	1,29,507	19,297	76	48,574	273	16,168	12 1 5
1905	15th "	28,157	29,024	1,29,571	19,723	61	49,451	263	16,685	12 1 11
1905	22nd "	28,054	28,862	1,28,891	19,771	56	48,698	257	16,926	12 1 6
1905	29th "	27,253	28,345	1,28,487	18,848	59	46,744	251	16,714	12 1 1
1905	6th Oct.	27,637	28,000	1,24,804	19,411	52	47,462	231	15,038	12 1 6
1905	13th "	28,405	29,119	1,27,510	19,165	40	47,324	230	15,721	12 1 11
1905	20th "	28,403	29,007	1,28,819	19,937	53	49,399	261	16,907	12 2 0
1905	27th "	28,885	29,078	1,29,000	19,940	60	49,058	263	16,608	12 1 2
1905	3rd Nov.	24,730	24,258	1,26,483	13,333	54	38,368	230	13,603	12 2 3
1906	Total up to date	473,969	2,67,037	15,81,980	1,57,335	1,033	6,25,405	216	230,367	12 10 11

Abstract of progressive weekly returns of all earnings for 1906 in comparison with 1905—continued.

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Passenger and Merchandise Traffic.										Freight Traffic.									
		No. of passengers.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rate.	Rs.	a.	P.						
1906	First 3 days of July	23,269	24,002	1,24,435	13,023	69	44,178	272	14,034	12 2 7	12	3	1						
1906	Week ended 10th "	22,527	23,267	1,27,254	13,903	53	42,743	229	13,240	12 2 1	12	3	1						
1906	17th "	27,106	27,945	1,29,054	17,037	72	45,054	237	15,000	12 3 0	12	3	0						
1906	24th "	27,222	28,042	1,28,735	16,250	48	44,540	216	14,670	12 3 0	12	4	0						
1906	31st Aug.	26,170	26,903	1,28,867	16,169	39	43,130	216	14,044	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	7th Sept.	26,434	27,140	1,28,800	16,073	41	43,645	214	14,079	12 3 7	12	3	7						
1906	14th "	26,705	27,409	1,28,837	16,008	30	43,140	216	14,253	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	21st "	26,052	26,852	1,28,498	16,427	40	43,327	214	14,637	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	28th "	26,305	27,111	1,28,001	16,400	74	43,887	215	14,869	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	5th Oct.	26,507	27,311	1,28,003	16,003	68	43,450	237	14,685	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	12th "	26,160	26,960	1,28,073	16,000	113	43,033	232	14,160	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	19th "	26,746	27,543	1,28,000	16,011	44	43,598	203	14,524	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	26th "	26,930	27,733	1,28,000	16,000	47	43,733	217	14,800	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	2nd Nov.	25,024	25,824	1,28,000	16,744	60	42,628	230	14,000	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	9th "	25,024	25,824	1,28,000	16,744	60	42,628	230	14,000	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	16th "	25,024	25,824	1,28,000	16,744	60	42,628	230	14,000	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	23rd "	25,024	25,824	1,28,000	16,744	60	42,628	230	14,000	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	30th "	25,024	25,824	1,28,000	16,744	60	42,628	230	14,000	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	7th Oct.	25,024	25,824	1,28,000	16,744	60	42,628	230	14,000	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	14th "	25,024	25,824	1,28,000	16,744	60	42,628	230	14,000	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	21st "	25,024	25,824	1,28,000	16,744	60	42,628	230	14,000	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	28th "	25,024	25,824	1,28,000	16,744	60	42,628	230	14,000	12 3 6	12	3	6						
1906	4th Nov.	24,104	24,360	1,23,567	13,721	76	40,738	230	15,482	12 3 7	12	3	7						
Totals up to date		484,964	2,63,589	15,16,087	1,54,092	1,064	6,04,865	256	219,121	12 3 1									

* Audited figures.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ended 3rd November 1906 on 769 miles open for all descriptions of traffic and an additional 3 miles for goods traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boats.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	86,776	88,367 8 0	4,03,091 0	66,775 0 0	8,300 0 0	97,075 0 0	12,840	16,811	29,651
Or per mile of railway ...	73'32	47'5	520'32	75'36	0'40	120'36	16'30	21'80	38'10
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	786,160	6,78,418 0 0	61,22,701 0	1,43,888 0 0	1,16,484 0 0	16,27,788 0 0	186,010	307,367	493,377
Total for 18 weeks*	841,046	5,11,785 0 0	70,27,792 0	1,91,663 0 0	1,31,474 0 0	16,28,822 0 0	207,855	324,178	532,033
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	48,049	32,109 0 0	2,83,744 0	45,300 0 0	7,080 0 0	83,700 0 0	19,810	14,070	33,880
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	48'01	43'85	353'46	54'01	10'31	112'47	14'87	19'82	34'69
Total for corresponding date of previous year ...	803,021	4,37,836 0 0	47,35,491 0	7,63,075 0 0	10,083 0 0	12,00,844 0 0	187,786	227,119	414,905

* Includes Nockhalt Railway earnings 16s. 2d. 05 and train-miles 15,812.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 2nd NOVEMBER 1906.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 4th NOVEMBER 1905.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1905 TO 3RD NOVEMBER 1906.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1904 TO 4TH NOVEMBER 1905.			Total increase 1906.	Per cent increase 1906.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
771	87,034	120'36	740	68,001	117'47	971	97,075	120'36	710	16,01,523	22'65	5,65,838	...

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 3rd November 1906 on 1,548 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boats.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,548 miles open ...	618,820	(a) 2,15,078	7,88,800	(b) 1,20,100	(c) 21,286	8,00,070	61,566	(d) 43,801	1,05,367
Or per mile of railway ...	83'70	139'28	508'37	78'03	13'63	23'90	...	...	...
For previous 17 weeks of half-year (e) ...	4,601,880	17,10,731	1,89,90,137	16,57,466	3,10,879	26,01,021	830,531	680,070	1,510,601
Total for 18 weeks ...	5,079,540	19,72,854	1,97,64,837	16,78,198	3,41,165	29,01,001	892,097	743,866	1,635,963
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 1,467 miles open ...	232,001	1,05,001	8,33,374	1,00,000	14,840	2,20,509	44,725	(f) 34,139	78,864
Or per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	158'10	71'64	568'08	72'64	10'18	225'40	...	...	...
Total for corresponding date of previous year ...	4,330,054	17,23,376	1,80,18,070	14,20,522	2,68,014	24,90,820	636,872	516,711	1,153,583
Earnings per Coaching, Goods and Total train-miles respectively during the week ...	...	4'18	...	2'40	20	3'81	...	...	...
... for corresponding week of previous year ...	...	3'25	...	3'08	19	2'84	...	...	...

- (a) Increase mainly under local and foreign outward, and locality due to Sonapore mola held earlier this year.
 (b) Data chiefly under foreign inward; decrease in weight due to less local bookings owing to Sonapore mola.
 (c) Data principally under steam-boats.
 (d) Includes 860 miles of ballast trains.
 (e) Data audited figures up to week ending 2nd September 1906.
 (f) Data 5,102 miles of ballast trains.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

(INCLUDING DACCA SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd November 1906 on 1,271 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including steamboat).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A P.	Mds. n	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	408,440	1,09,810 0 0	18,91,800 0 0	3,85,411 0 0	21,710 0 0	8,09,680 0 0	61,634	69,654	128,188
Or per mile of railway ...	323	180 0 0	1,490	303 0 0	1 0 0*	640 0 0*	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	8,160,642	25,98,433 0 0	8,40,14,790 0 0	57,71,110 0 0	4,54,081 0 0	18,38,700 0 0	1,032,601	1,057,411	1,092,477
Total for 18 weeks ...	8,569,082	27,08,243 0 0	8,59,06,580 0 0	61,56,220 0 0	4,75,791 0 0	19,44,681 0 0	1,094,231	1,127,065	2,117,065
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	396,813	1,75,980 0 0	13,60,427 0 0	3,20,793 0 0	17,549 0 0	5,13,680 0 0	54,207	44,701	107,258
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year (240 miles) ...	312	135 0 0	1,374 0 0	251 0 0	1 0 0	401 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	8,404,780	25,47,053 0 0	8,04,18,150 0 0	53,57,923 0 0	3,57,081 0 0	13,47,615 0 0	1,013,164	804,294	1,697,728

* Excluding steamboat earnings, Rs. 80,920.

† Audited up to week ending 22nd September 1906.

Increase chiefly in goods traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd November 1906 on 45 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. & P.	lb. & o.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.	Rs. & P.			
Total traffic for the week	33,400	12,900 0 0	84,120 0 0	7,830 0 0	120 0 0	21,750 0 0	3,712	3,886	7,760
Or per mile of railway	495	161 0 0	1,882 0 0	171 0 0	1 0 0	253 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	5,01,140	1,80,871 0 0	17,44,737 0 0	93,496 0 0	3,817 0 0	2,79,328 0 0	71,332	20,442	1,04,779
Total for 18 weeks	5,34,540	1,91,671 0 0	17,52,137 0 0	1,01,328 0 0	4,077 0 0	2,81,076 0 0	74,044	24,300	1,11,653
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	37,553	11,034 0 0	88,827 0 0	6,820 0 0	981 0 0	13,708 0 0	3,129	2,543	5,694
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	490	139 0 0	1,912 0 0	151 0 0	2 0 0	218 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	5,19,310	1,84,011 0 0	17,16,081 0 0	94,234 0 0	3,532 0 0	2,53,720 0 0	67,424	23,316	90,734

* Audited up to week ending 22nd September 1906.

COOCH-BEHAR RAILWAY—NATIVE SECTION.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd November 1906 on 33.6 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	11,660	4,170 0 0	74,360 0	1,163 0 0	10 0 0	5,343 0 0	490	(a) 076	1,566
Or per mile of railway ..	347	124 0 0	2,183 0	35 0 0	...	159 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	45,612	17,432 0 0	5,04,081 0	30,233 0 0	291 0 0	48,009 0 0	7,270	23,011	30,280
Total for 18 weeks ...	57,272	21,602 0 0	5,71,441 0	31,443 0 0	304 0 0	53,340 0 0	7,760	24,087	32,847
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,669	1,403 0 0	12,371 0	1,107 0 0	11 0 0	2,521 0 0	470	400	870
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	106	62 0 0	369 0	33 0 0	...	75 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	25,806	10,008 0 0	3,29,833 0	19,051 0 0	246 0 0	38,904 0 0	8,581	7,740	16,321

* Audited up to week ending 22nd September 1906.

(a) Includes ballast train miles 400.

HYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd November 1906 on 30.59 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	14,360	Rs. A. P. 2,950 0 0	Mds. 43,534 0	Rs. A. P. 5,520 0 0	Rs. A. P. 70 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,620 0 0	1,716	225	2,400
Or per mile of railway	291	78 0 0	1,423 0	180 0 0	1 0 0	148 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	129,961	44,371 0 0	7,21,309 0	44,709 0 0	747 0 0	45,817 0 0	22,012	18,845	30,355
Total for 18 weeks	144,221	47,321 0 0	7,65,509 0	45,209 0 0	807 0 0	1,01,647 0 0	23,727	19,120	32,846
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,743	2,065 0 0	43,734 0	7,340 0 0	20 0 0	5,370 0 0	1,140	513	1,649
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	200	56 0 0	851 0	140 0 0	1 0 0	103 0 0	...	...	...
Total for corresponding date of previous year	185,356	44,428 0 0	7,50,043 0	45,025 0 0	580 0 0	50,051 0 0	20,797	9,545	20,590

* Audited up to week ending 22nd September 1906.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 10th November 1906	Coaching	9,518 0 0	19,508 0 0
	Goods	9,895 0 0	
	Other earnings	105 0 0	
Audited earnings for the corresponding period of 1905	Coaching	14,897 0 0	28,413 0 0
	Goods	11,940 0 0	
	Other earnings	166 0 0	
	Decrease	...	8,925 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 10th November 1906	...	...	382 8 2
Do ditto for the corresponding period of 1905	...	...	518 7 10
	Decrease	...	135 15 8
Receipts from 1st July to 10th November 1906	...	...	3,83,411 0 0
Do ditto for the corresponding period of 1905	...	...	3,62,412 0 0
	Decrease	...	14,001 0 0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1906.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1906-1907.

No. 6765B., dated Calcutta, the 12th November 1906.

From—PANDIT RAMA BALLABHA MISRA, M.A., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the second quarter of the year 1906-1907, comprising the months of July, August and September 1906.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter amounted to 21,55,780 maunds, as compared with 33,10,896 maunds in the previous quarter, and 21,78,016 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 29,43,586, as against Rs. 45,57,288 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 30,40,075 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

* The figures cited for the previous year in paragraphs 2 to 4 of this report do not include figures for the Eastern Bengal district which were transferred on 10th October 1905 to the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

3. The subjoined Table I shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter, as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the two previous years :—

TABLE I.

WHERE IMPORTED.	1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.	
	Second quarter.		Second quarter.		Second quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
United Kingdom	10,34,015	10,87,080	11,06,006	8,18,091	10,28,068	8,80,089
Hamburg and Bremen	5,08,961	2,18,084	2,06,126	3,66,081	1,06,080	1,87,025
Port Said	...	...	1,08,300	70,818	68,888	68,888
Spain	...	...	2,78,080	1,80,081	3,61,014	2,98,070
France	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suez	3,97,008	3,08,034	4,98,016	3,91,068	2,81,010	3,88,088
Hawayab	4,33,751	3,08,088	...	57,088	...	13,080
Aden	8,47,961	2,48,780	6,58,108	3,78,088	1,08,877	1,88,880
Mascat, Linga, Hasjam, &c.	...	...	...	4,100	...	1,880
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock salt	8,888	7,810	8,644	8,880	8,644	8,880
North Africa, Egypt, &c.	...	1	...	...	...	1
East Africa, Mauritius, &c.	...	...	...	1,18,878	88,788	1,77,888
Bombay	87,166	1,48,788	3,880	10,080	...	...
Madras and Coronada	6,880	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	...	10	...	...	...	1
Straits Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	...
New South Wales	...	3	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey (Anatolia)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	30,87,808	32,86,887	30,88,188	31,81,888	27,88,888	31,34,817

Compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year and the same quarter of 1904-1905, importations were less by 8·08 per cent. and 32·3 per cent., respectively, and clearances by 1·3 and 8·3 per cent.

4. Table II shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the previous four quarters :—

TABLE II.

WHERE STORED.	Second quarter of 1904-1905.	Third quarter of 1905-1906.	Fourth quarter of 1906-1906.	First quarter of 1906-1907.	Second quarter of 1906-1907.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Saline Government Salt stores	14,88,888	9,87,108	12,88,188	11,78,808	14,84,711
Kidderpore Dock ditto	8,88,871	8,88,881	4,87,861	4,81,807	7,87,888
Chandbali (private bonded salt warehouses)	8,888	10,080	8,880	8,800	12,080
Total	28,86,884	18,84,188	17,88,080	16,78,888	22,76,888

Stocks at the close of the quarter were greater than in any of the previous four quarters.

5. For the reason given in paragraph 5 of the last quarter's report, Table III which showed the despatches of salt from Calcutta by different routes has been omitted from this report. The figures showing such despatches

during the quarter under report will be published as usual in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence when they are available.

6. No salt was despatched during the quarter by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar, as against 405 maunds despatched both in the previous quarter and in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

7. The quantity of saltpetre salt excised in the refineries of the Lower Provinces during the quarter amounted to 3,516 maunds, as compared with 4,955 maunds in the previous quarter and 3,162 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt during the quarter for the port of Calcutta, according to the published market reports, amounted to 29,874 tons. It is reported that the vessels noted in the margin* are afloat for Calcutta with cargoes of salt from Hamburg. The quantity given against each ship is approximate only.

9. Table IV shows the average wholesale prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter:—

TABLE IV.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending 15th July 1906.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1906.	Fortnight ending 15th August 1906.	Fortnight ending 31st August 1906.	Fortnight ending 15th September 1906.	Fortnight ending 30th September 1906.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool <i>pana</i>	48 8 10	47 5 0	47 2 0	46 15 1	46 12 0	46 10 0
Hamburg <i>karkatch</i>	51 0 0	50 5 0	.....	45 10 0	45 15 4	47 1 7
Muscat <i>ditto</i>	41 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 0 0
Bombay <i>ditto</i>	45 5 0	41 10 0	40 5 0	39 5 0	39 0 0	39 0 0
Aden crushed	45 0 0	.....	.....	.....	40 10 0	40 0 0
Salif <i>ditto</i>	42 7 0	43 1 0	45 0 0	46 11 0	46 0 0	46 0 0

During the quarter the prices of Liverpool *pana* fell and rose again while those of Hamburg *karkatch* and Salif crushed rose and fell. The prices of Muscat *karkatch* and Aden crushed fell and those of Bombay *karkatch* showed a downward tendency. There were no imports of Madras salt during the quarter.

10. The quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into, and cleared from, bond at the inland warehousing station of Chandbali in the district of Balasore, during the quarter and the corresponding quarter of the previous year, is shown below:—

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
	Second quarter of 1906-1907.	Second quarter of 1905-1907.	Second quarter of 1906-1907.	Second quarter of 1905-1907.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
English <i>pana</i>	14,800	27,900	16,102	21,705

As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, there was a great increase both in the quantity admitted into bond and in that cleared.

11. The quantity of Madras and Bombay salt imported inland and consumed in each of the districts of the Orissa Division, including the Tributary States, during the quarter and the previous two quarters, is given below :—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	MADRAS SALT.			BOMBAY SALT.			REMARKS.
	Fourth quarter of 1906-1907.	First quarter of 1906-1907.	Second quarter of 1906-1907.	Fourth quarter of 1905-1906.	First quarter of 1906-1907.	Second quarter of 1906-1907.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Cuttack	1,53,848	1,51,900	1,48,371	8,181	37,836	800	
Balasore	67,000	64,180	66,185	...	...	...
Puri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,49,000	1,46,080	1,46,557	9,182	57,836	800	

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON
LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION FOR THE YEAR 1905-1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 8th November 1906.

RESOLUTION—No. 3124.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on Land Revenue Administration for the year 1905-06.

THE Report was submitted to Government punctually.

2. *Collections, balances and remissions.*—The total demands and collections of the year were higher than in any of the four preceding years, and the total remissions and balances the lowest on record.

3. *Road and Public Works Cesses.*—The current demand of cesses slightly increased, while the total collections increased by over half a lakh. The percentage of collections on the current demand rose from 100·8 in the previous year to 101·4. Revaluation operations in Hooghly, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur were completed in the year under review.

4. *Money orders.*—The number of revenue money-orders and the amount of land revenue and cesses remitted thereby continue to increase. The number of rent money-orders shows a slight decrease, but the amount remitted increased. In districts where settlements have been or are still in progress, there is a tendency for the number to increase. The total number of refusals was larger than in the previous year. In Bhagalpur, this is attributed to the fact that some of the landlords still object, on principle, to receiving rent by money-order. The privilege was extended to the tenants of the districts of Cuttack and Bilasore during the year under review.

5. *Coercive measures.*—The Revenue Sale Law continued to be worked with leniency and moderation; and, although the number of defaulters in the payment of Government dues increased by 7·7, the number of sales declined by 42. The total number of certificates, filed during the year, was 150,146, against 132,076 in the preceding year. The number of cases disposed of fell short of the cases instituted in all the Divisions, except in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions. There is a marked improvement in the district of the 21 Parganas. The falling off in the number of disposals in the district of Burdwan appears to require further examination.

6. *Condition of the raiyats in Government estates and expenditure on improvements, and education.*—The condition of the raiyats in Government estates throughout the Province was on the whole satisfactory, except where there was a partial failure or loss of the crops in Nadia, Jewore, the Madhupura subdivision of Bhagalpur, and the Kalimpong Khas Mahals in Darjeeling. The expenditure incurred on miscellaneous and sanitary improvements, during the year, amounted to Rs. 1,87,907, against Rs. 1,43,852 in the previous year. There was a large increase in the number of schools and pupils on Government estates. This increase was most marked in Midnapore, where it is attributed to the inducements held out to gurus to establish schools by the grant of allowances. There is also a marked improvement in Chota Nagpur.

7. *Cadastral survey and settlement.*—The new system introduced, during the year, in Ranchi and Midnapore, and also in several minor settlements, under which the control of cadastral survey and khaspuri was transferred to the Settlement Department, has worked satisfactorily. The Munsifs, who were deputed to settlement, took the greatest interest in their work and identified themselves completely with it, and their relations with the other officers on settlement were entirely satisfactory. As it was impossible to give these officers satisfactory training in all branches of the work in six months, their period of training has, with the consent of the High Court, been extended. Copies of zincographic reproductions of village maps in the

Orissa Division were issued for sale. In Bhubaneswar, particularly, they had a wide sale. This is attributed to their usefulness to the public in the amicable adjustment of petty disputes.

8. *Land Registration.*—The Bill to amend the Land Registration Act, 1876, was passed during the year, and came into force on the 11th April 1906. The Board have addressed Commissioners on the subject of the improvements which can be introduced in the Land Registration registers in consequence of the amending Act.

9. *Partition.*—There was a slight increase both in the number of institutions and disposals, as compared with those of the previous year. Institutions slightly exceeded disposals. The general question of expediting *butwara* work is under the consideration of the Board.

10. *Sundarbans.*—The reclamation operations at Fraserganje in the Sundarbans, continued during the year: 3,300 acres were cleared and partly embanked during the cold weather and 27 tenants were settled. More tenants are expected to settle there this year.

11. *Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, Act VI (7.C) of 1889, and Act I (B.C.) of 1879.*—The Tenancy Act is reported to have generally worked smoothly during the year, and there are signs that landlords and tenants are becoming more familiar with its provisions; but illegal exactions and cases still continue to exist. Where a survey and settlement has been made, they are reported to have declined. It is hoped that in Orissa they will receive a further check by the introduction of the system of payment of rent by money-order. With the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Bill to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 10th November 1906. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to receive the opinion of the Board and the Commissioner of Cioa Nagpur on the large number of rent-suits in Palamau in which damages were granted to the plaintiffs.

12. *Tours and inspections.*—The desirability of curtailing and omitting many details from the part of the Report that deals with tours and inspections, is suggested for the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

13. *Weather and crops, Prices of food, wages, and material condition of the people.*—The rainfall was above the normal. The effect of this was, generally speaking, as follows:—The *bhadai* crop was seriously injured by excessive rain in July and August; winter rice suffered by the early cessation of the rains; and the *rabi* crops suffered, from want of moisture, at the sowing time, and, later on, from heavy rain in February. Prices of food-grains ruled high. This is due to various causes, such as exports to other provinces, local deficiency in outturn, local damage to the crops and shortage of grain in other places, such as Backergunge, from which large exports are made. Wages show an upward tendency in the districts near Calcutta, owing to the great demand for labour caused by the increased commercial activity of factories and mills, and the development of railways and the coal industry. The condition of the people was generally satisfactory, except where there was a partial failure or loss of the crops, particularly in the Bhagalpur Division, where crops were in some places largely destroyed by floods. Where wages did not rise in proportion to the rise in the prices of food, as in the Orissa Division, the landless classes and labourers were more than usually pinched.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor thanks the Board for their administration of the Land Revenue Department. The names of officers mentioned as deserving of special commendation have been noted by the Lieutenant-Governor and will be recorded by the Appointment Department.

15. Extracts from the Report are appended, giving more detailed information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. W. CARLYLE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extract from the Report of the Board of Revenue on Land Revenue Administration for the year 1905-06.

2. Under the orders of the Government of India, noted on the margin, the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna and Malda which formed part of Bengal, were transferred to the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the district of Dambalpur (except the Chandarpur-Palampur zamindari and the Phuljhar samindari) which formed part of the Central Province, was placed under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and transferred to the Orissa Division. The district of Darjeeling, which was previously included in the Rajshahi Division, was transferred to the Bhagalpur Division.

3. These changes took effect from the 16th October 1905. It was decided by Government that no reference should be made in the Board's Land Revenue Administration Report to the districts transferred to the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Accordingly this report deals only with the districts at present under the Board.

5. The Land Revenue Department of the Board was administered by the Hon'ble Mr. L. Hare, C.I.E., C.S.I., throughout the year. Work in the Partition and Land Acquisition Branches (paragraphs 116 to 125), though included in the Land Revenue Administration Report, was in charge of the Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta, I.C.S., from the 1st April to the 3rd October 1905, and of the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacks, I.C.S., from the 4th October 1905 to the close of the year.

7. The statistics of demands, collections, remissions and balances of land revenue (including malikana, revenue of police lands and quit-rents of Tributary Mahals) for the year under report, the details of which are given in Appendix I, are compared with the figures for the preceding four years in the statement below:—

Statistics of demands, collections, remissions and balances

Appendix I.

Year.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	BALANCE.			Percentage to total collections on total demand.	Percentage of total collections on current demand.	Percentage of current collections as against demand.
	Current.			Arrear.				Total.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1901	2,70,71,173	8,92,545	1,09,61,418	2,34,11,176	8,91,940	2,70,70,964	50,441	4,87,054	1,30,311	7,77,664	87.03	100.00	87.03
1902	2,80,01,385	7,66,345	1,09,50,637	2,74,11,312	8,03,318	2,80,14,732	51,893	4,04,307	1,31,136	7,45,171	87.19	91.95	87.19
1903	1,82,31,306	7,14,340	2,09,67,746	2,76,29,359	5,70,940	2,01,74,366	31,503	5,91,810	1,35,334	7,16,474	87.34	92.91	87.34
1904	2,03,30,048	7,71,164	1,91,09,210	2,76,16,774	6,21,400	2,02,17,874	74,447	6,47,381	1,14,400	4,00,480	87.66	99.66	87.66
1905	1,91,46,030	6,43,737	2,04,09,767	2,79,77,093	6,06,832	2,36,50,561	31,451	5,77,954	1,31,143	7,01,319	87.44	100.00	87.44

* Includes figures for Dambalpur.

11. The amounts remitted during the year were Rs. 1,200 in permanently-settled estates, Rs. 685 in temporarily-settled estates, and Rs. 12,986 in estates held direct by Government, making a total of Rs. 51,851 of which Rs. 17,286 represented remissions of grace, Rs. 15,493 remissions of right, and Rs. 19,073 nominal remissions. The total remissions showed a decrease of Rs. 2,506 as compared with the previous year.

12. The remissions of grace were allowed mainly in estates under direct management on account of death, desertion or poverty of raiyats, failure of crops and deterioration of soil. The largest amount under this head was Rs. 10,691 in Midnapore.

13. The remissions of right were due chiefly to diluvion, acquisition of lands for public purposes and reductions in revenue with retrospective effect. The largest remissions were Rs. 5,306 in Midnapore, Rs. 3,563 in Moughyr, and Rs. 3,819 in Bhagalpur.

14. The remissions of this description were large in Midnapore (Rs. 4,567) and Gaya (Rs. 12,720). The former was on account of Government having abandoned its claim to proprietary rights in respect of the Ghatel and Chetua Circuit embankment lands, and the latter was mainly due to erroneous assessment of lands, non-settlement of relinquished holdings and decrease in rent owing to the conversion of produce rents into cash.

25. The total collections of miscellaneous revenues, including receipts from forest lands in Government estates, were Rs. 5,22,099 as against Rs. 10,59,577 in the previous year. The difference was due to a large decrease, amounting to Rs. 5,36,122, in receipts on

Forest and miscellaneous revenue.

Appendix II.

account of survey and settlement charges in the Bhagalpur Division. Recovery of costs in Monghyr and North Bhagalpur had been practically completed in the previous year, and no area was ready for recovery operations in Patna during the year under report. The largest amounts realised under the head "Other receipts" were Rs. 57,510 in Burdwan and Rs. 65,107 in the Sonthal Parganas. Almost the whole of the former represented the charges for repairs to Government embankments (*jubbant*) realised from the Burdwan Raj, and the latter consisted mostly of fees for fuel and royalties on *sabai* grass and *Adia*. The total remissions (Rs. 21,688) and balances (Rs. 28,694) were chiefly in respect of fines under the Land Registration Act, VII (B.C.) of 1876 and Act XX of 1848 in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. The balances are in course of recovery.

Road and Public Works cesses.

28 The working of the Cess Act is briefly noticed here, as a separate report on the subject is submitted.

Both cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee in the 30 districts (including the Sonthal Parganas) of the province as now constituted, in which the Act is in force. In the Sonthal Parganas the provisions of the Cess Act were extended by Government Notification No. 480R.P., dated the 25th October 1905, to all parts of the district to which they were not extended by Notifications No. 4762R.P., dated the 21st November 1903, and No. 148T.—F., dated the 19th May 1904, and No. 998R.P., dated the 14th February 1905. The levy of cesses in this district began for the first time from the beginning of the year and then only in a few estates of which the settlement had been completed. The Act is not in force in Angul and the Khondmals, or in Sambalpur. The current demand of land revenue of the 30 districts was Rs. 2,82,99,982 and the valuation, or gross rental, amounted to Rs. 12,64,57,129. As compared with the preceding year, the current demand of cesses showed an increase of Rs. 6,045, being Rs. 69,55,856 as against Rs. 69,49,811. The collections amounted to Rs. 70,59,858, as compared with Rs. 70,06,76 in the preceding year, the increase being more than half a lakh. The percentage of total collections on the current demand was 101.4 as against 100.8 in the previous year. The collections were above the prescribed standard of 100 per cent on the current demand in 19, and below in 11 districts. Of the latter, six attained percentages above 95, three (Jessore, Hazaribagh and Ranchi) above 90, and two (the Sonthal Parganas and Muzaffarpur) fell below 90. The falling-off in Jessore (from 106.3 to 92.7) was due to the non-payment of cesses by the Tagore and Janbazar Wards' Estates and the withholding of payment by the proprietors of some big estates up to the end of the 15 days' grace allowed by law. In Hazaribagh the decline is ascribed partly to the smaller arrears demanded at the commencement of the year and partly to the fact that a sum of Rs. 8,858 was realized in advance in the preceding year. In Ranchi, where the percentage fell from 118.2 to 88, the short collections were due to the non-payment by the Chota Nagpur Estate of the greater portion of the cesses due, owing to its inability to recover the arrears due to it by certain tenure-holders who have obtained protection under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates' Act, VI of 1876. In the Sonthal Parganas, the cesses were imposed for the first time, and since the people are unaccustomed to the demand, a full collection was not to be expected. In Muzaffarpur the percentage of collections was 88.7 as against 99.4 in 1904-05. The fall is ascribed partly to the failure of crops and partly to a general decrease in voluntary payments. It is reported that the issue of certificates was delayed owing to the whole establishment being employed in writing out the new registers necessitated by the revaluation proceedings. The remissions and deductions which amounted to Rs. 69,916 as against Rs. 57,88 in the previous year occurred chiefly in the districts of Burdwan, Gaya, Manbhum, Muzaffarpur, Murshidabad, Patna, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum on a count of valuations under section 3 of the Cess Act, erroneous and double assessment and dilution. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of the outstanding balance on the total demand decreased from 16.1 to 15.2 in the year under review. During the year revaluation proceedings on an extensive scale were in progress in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Minlapore Hooghly, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Manbhum and Palamau. The work in Hooghly, Champaran and Muzaffarpur has been completed.

29. The total number of redemptions effected during the year under the orders of Government was 403 as against 418 in the previous year, and they were mostly in respect of the small rent-paying holdings in the Government estates of Calcutta and the Suburbs, which the proprietors are allowed to redeem by one

Redemption of land revenue.

Appendix VI.

payment of thirty times the yearly rent.

Only 5 estates formed by partition were redeemed under section 11 of the old Partition Act, VIII (B.C.) of 1876, as against 7 in the previous year. The reason for the gradual decrease is that the new Act V (B.C.) of 1897 does not provide for the redemption of petty estates created by partition.

30. The number of revenue money-orders and the amount of land revenue and cesses remitted thereby increased from 200,771 and Rs. 15,70,780 in the preceding year to 216,500 and Rs. 16,28,235, respectively, in the year under report, which indicates the growing popularity of the system among petty landlords. The average value of an order was Rs. 7-3 as against Rs. 7-13-2

Remissions of land revenue cesses on account of means of special money-orders.

Appendix XXI.

in the previous year. The increase in the number of orders is attributed to the reduction in the money-orders for sums of Rs. 5 and less, and also to the introduction of separate

forms of money-order for land revenue and cesses. The remittances exceeded a lakh of rupees in each of the districts of Midnapore, Jessore, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Cuttack.

31. As in the preceding year, the system of payment of rent by money-order was in force throughout the Province, except in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, Angul, Darjeeling, the Sonthal Parganas and the Chota Nagpur Division. In the last quarter of the year under review the privilege was extended to the tenants of the districts of Cuttack and Balasore by Government Notification No. 207L.R., dated the 13th June 1906. In paragraph 7 of the Government Resolution on the Report for the year 1904-05 the Board were requested to consider and report whether the system might not now be introduced in the Chota Nagpur Division. It has been decided that the matter will be considered by the Select Committee when dealing with the Chota Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act Amendment Bill of 1906. Though the system is not at present in force in this Division, rents remitted by money-orders are accepted in the case of Government *khas* mahals.

32. The total number of money-orders issued during the year in the Lower Provinces, as now constituted, was 37,173 (for a sum of Rs. 5,87,113) as against 37,374 (for Rs. 5,81,951) in 1904-05. There was an increase in the number of money-orders issued in the Bhagalpur, Patna and Orissa Divisions and a decrease in the others. The increase in the amount in the Bhagalpur district was, it is said, chiefly due to the settlement operations, which have enabled the raiyats to ascertain without difficulty from the finally published *khatians* made over to them, the amount payable by them to their landlords. The rise in the district of Purnea is ascribed to the fact that the raiyats are under the impression that such payments would assist them in the determination of their rents in the settlement proceedings in progress.

The total number of refusals and also the percentage of refusals to the number of money-orders issued, rose during the year. The percentage increased markedly (viz., 31.1 in 1905-06 as against 21.6 in 1904-05) in the district of Bhagalpur, and is said to be due to the fact that some of the zamindars still object, on principle, to receiving rents by money-orders. There were no refusals in Puri, and the smallest percentage (11.1) was reported from the district of Patna.

33. Appendices VII and VIII show the operation of the sale laws. During the year under review the number of estates, shares and interest which defaulted rose to 10,591 from 9,841 in 1904-05. The number of sales actually held fell, however, to 798 from 840 in the preceding year, and the percentage of sales to defaults to 7.5 from 8.5 in 1904-05. The amount realized by sale was Rs. 4,48,251, or 4.5 times the revenue demand, as compared with Rs. 6,33,571, or 4.7 in the previous year. One hundred and twenty-eight appeals against sales were preferred before Commissioners, and of these, 24 sales were annulled by the Commissioners under section 2 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 and 16 cases were recommended under section 26 of Act XI of 1859 for annulment of the sales on the ground of hardship.

36. Defaults among co-sharers, insolvency of proprietors, dilution, neglect of agents to pay the revenue demand in time, wilful defaults made with the object of annulling incumbrances, and difficulties experienced by purchasers in getting possession of estates which re-form after dilution are reported to have been, as usual, the chief causes leading to the sale of estates.

37. The proportions of sales to defaults in the districts in which sales were numerous are noted in the margin. The sale law continued to be administered with leniency and moderation; and the rule that the sales of one *kist* should be held before the next *kist* day was generally observed.

District.	Percentage of sales on defaults.	District.	Percentage of sales on defaults.
Jessore ...	44.8	Hooghly ...	13.0
Bardwan ...	30.25	Murshidabad ...	14.1
Bankura ...	24.4	Bhagalpur ...	10.5
Purnea ...	17.4	Baran ...	10.4
Nadia ...	17.1	Monghyr ...	7.8
Khulna ...	14.8	Sonthal Parganas ...	7.6
24 Parganas ...	14.8	Puri ...	5.7
Shahabad ...	13.6	Patna ...	5.7

38. The total number of certificates filed in the several districts of the province as at present constituted, during the year under review was 150,446 as against 132,076 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 18,370.

40. The number of disposals fell short of the cases instituted in all the Divisions, except in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The percentage of the total number of cases disposed of to the total number for disposal was 77.6, as against 80.8 in 1904-05. As in 1904-05, the Orissa Division returns the highest percentage, viz., 86.8. The lowest percentage was reported from the Burdwan Division (72.0). There was a marked improvement in the 24 Parganas, the percentage rising from 65.5 in 1904-05 to 78.1 in the year under review. The falling-off in the Burdwan

Division has been explained by the Commissioner as follows:—

“The falling-off in Burdwan is, in the opinion of the Collector, due to the fact that the office could not maintain the high pressure at which it worked in the

previous year. The Collector adds that it is fairly certain that an all-round average of 1,200 cases per man per annum is not possible in this district.

42. The different stages of procedure at which demands were satisfied are tabulated in the statement below :—

Division.	Number of cases in which payments were made on mere issue of notices.	Number of cases in which payments were made on attachment of property.	Number of cases in which recourse to actual sale was necessary.	Number of cases in which warrants were issued and the amounts were paid without imprisonment of defaulters.	NUMBER OF DEBTORS IMPRISONED.	
					Number released on payment of debt before expiration of imprisonment.	Number released without payment of debt.
Burdwan ...	8,180	26,155	598	637	3	7
Presidency ...	6,304	8,001	561	699	8	3
Patna ...	16,332	34,226	3,163	193	3	3
Bhagalpur ...	3,044	6,166	604	64	...	7
Orissa ...	5,027	6,110	52	28	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	1,526	2,447	93	700	...	1
Total { 1905-06	38,318	82,303	5,019	2,221	14	26
{ 1904-05	38,944	80,040	4,796	2,013	17	41

43. The percentages of cases in which demands were realized on the issue of notice and on attachment of property, to the total number of cases disposed of during the year were 27.0 and 58.1 respectively, as against 25.2 and 59.4 in 1904-05.

44. The working of section 21 of the Certificate Act which permits a judgement-debtor, to redeem his property after sale on certain conditions, continued to be satisfactory. Out of 568, 561, 3,163 and 602 sales held in the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, respectively, 97, 93, 727 and 127 sales were set aside under this section. Scarcity of bidders occasionally causes inadequacy of price, but this is due not to the working of the section, but usually to uncertainty regarding the situation of the property put up for sale, especially in the case of rent-free tenures. And in many districts certain persons make a regular practice of bidding at sales for the sake of the profit of 10 per cent. allowed by the law when the sales are set aside under this section.

50. The expenditure on roads and communications in Government estates amounted to Rs. 92,548, as against a Government grant of Rs. 58,099. The expenditure exceeded the grant in all Divisions except the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions.

61. The condition of the raiyats in the Government estates in the Burdwan Division was generally good, although the crops suffered to some extent in certain khas mahals from heavy rains and defects in drainage. The high price of food-grains that ruled during the year enabled the tenants of the Contai khas mahals to pay off their dues without any difficulty. Public health was not good in Contai owing to outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. The condition of the tenantry is reported to be generally fair in the 24-Parganas. The crops were damaged to a certain extent by floods in the Port Canning Government estate and the Government estates of the Diamond Harbour subdivision, but the condition of the tenants was not materially affected. In Nadia and Jessore their condition was not satisfactory owing to the failure of crops. There was a partial failure of the *rabi* crops in Murshidabad, but the outturn of winter rice was satisfactory. In Khulna the crops were good in all the Government estates except Ohar Baniary and the tenants were fairly prosperous.

62. The condition of the raiyats in the Patna Division was, on the whole, satisfactory. The tenants of some of the estates in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Saran suffered from plague, and partial damage to the crops caused by heavy rain or want of proper irrigation has been reported from some places in the districts of Patna, Shahabad and Darbhanga. An outbreak of cattle-disease occurred in the Bakhtiyarpur estate in Darbhanga. The condition of the raiyats in the Bhagalpur Division was fair except in the Sonthal Parganas, in the Madhipura subdivision of Bhagalpur and in the Darjeeling hills. In the Sonthal Parganas owing to heavy rains in August and September, the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops was poor, and the early cessation of the monsoon resulted in a deficient winter rice crop. Thus the cultivators could not benefit by the very high prices which have been prevalent owing to outside demand, and those whose supplies were short have been unable to afford these prices. The wet weather in February and March and a heavy fall of hail seriously affected the *mahua* crop which is of value when there is a deficiency in the yield of food-grains. This has caused no real distress, but considerable tension which still continues. Serious loss of crops from floods caused by the rivers from Nepal affected the tenants of the Madhipura subdivision in Bhagalpur, and with a view to afford them some relief, the Board

have sanctioned the suspension until October 1906 of the collection of one-fourth of their rents. As regards the raiyats in the Darjeeling hills, the late Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Garrett) has left the following note:—

"The maize crop was very poor throughout the district. When I went on tour I discovered that the outturn reported by the Police was much in excess of the reality. I have since taken steps with a view to securing greater accuracy in these reports. Owing to the partial failure of the maize this year after a poor crop in 1904, the condition of the raiyats in the Kalimpong khas mahal was far from satisfactory at the close of the year. To add to all their troubles, rinderpest played great havoc with the cattle in some blocks. I have issued Rs. 2,800 in agricultural loans and obtained permission for the raiyats to remove from the forests without charge edible plants, fruits and roots, and they will be able to maintain themselves for the next few months. Should, however, this year's maize crop not be at any rate a fair one, great difficulty will be experienced, and I anticipate that there will be a large number of desertions in the newly-surveyed tracts, where the pinch is being most felt at present."

63. The condition of the raiyats of all the Government estates in the Orissa Division was, on the whole, prosperous during the year under report. In Birc and a few villages of the Government estates in Balasore the outturn was poor, and in a small area of the Khurda Government estate the deficient rainfall in October caused a failure of the *laghu* crops. *Takavi* advances were liberally given according to requirements. There was no general epidemic disease of a serious nature, but cholera broke out in some villages in Nayauud and Birc, to relieve which proper medical aid was sent. Some 23 raiyats of Banpur in Khurda are reported to have deserted their villages; six of them are living in other villages of the estate, and the remainder have gone to Gaujan and Rangoon in the hope of earning better wages.

The condition of the raiyats in the Hazaribagh khas mahals was good and there were no desertions during the year. In Ranchi, owing to failure of the rains in the latter part of the season, the outturn of the crops was uneven, but on the whole the condition of the tenants was satisfactory. In Palamau much money has been spent of late on original and repair works of irrigation, and the tenants have thus been put in a position to expect a successful instead of an unsuccessful harvest. They have been given loans at reasonable rates of interest for bullocks and seed; and, generally speaking, their condition has been greatly improved. The number of desertions is now small. During the year under report only 111 relinquishments took place, the holdings affected by which were not settled during the year. Seventy-nine holdings deserted in previous years have been resettled and again brought on the rental-roll, while 117 new families settled in the Government villages during the year under review.

In Singhbhum a full crop was harvested and the people are prosperous. Matters of importance to the people of the Kolhan which came prominently into notice during the year, were the prevalence of cattle thefts and the presence of undesirable foreigners, mostly Muhammadan hide-dealers and Binaris in the trade centres of Monoharpur, Jaintgarh and Jagannathpur. A gang of Muhammadans, Ghasis and Hos was successfully prosecuted under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in the south of the Kolhan, with the result that cattle thefts practically ceased in that part. Two other gangs were similarly prosecuted near Chaibassa. In both cases the prosecution was successful. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the hide-dealers were undoubtedly at the bottom of these systematic thefts. They made advances to the Ghasis who were thus in a measure bound to supply them with hides. A number of these persons and their local agents were ordered by the Deputy Commissioner to leave the Kolhan; but as his powers in enforcing orders of this nature are said to be ill-defined, some difficulty was experienced in obtaining immediate compliance.

68. The new system of transferring the control of Cadastral Survey and Khanapuri to the Settlement Department was introduced in Ranchi and Midnapore and also in several minor settlements. In Ranchi the results were highly satisfactory, largely owing to the amount of European supervision which it was possible to give to the work. In the smaller settlements it is not possible, as a rule, to provide direct European supervision, and difficulty has in some cases been experienced in the control of the *amins* who have hitherto been accustomed to work under European officers of the Survey Department. These difficulties will, it is anticipated, be removed in time, especially as detailed rules for the working of the new system are now being drawn up by the Settlement Officer of Ranchi, and these will be available for the use of officers in charge of the smaller settlements. Arrangements have been made for training officers who will be required to work the new system next field season. It is hoped to introduce it in Bihar from the field season of 1907-08, and thereafter the Survey Department will only be required in this Province for carrying out the traverse survey.

69. The progress made in the settlement operations under the control of the Director of Land Records, Bengal, for the survey year ending the 30th September 1906, has been described in his report for that year. Appendix XI to the present report gives the results of the settlements of Government and temporarily settled estates, inclusive of the operations under the control of the Director. A net increase in revenue of Rs. 1,06,240 was obtained as against Rs. 37,557 in the preceding year.

79. The large irrigation and drainage schemes which are maintained by the Public Works Department are not noticed in this report. The usual irrigation reservoirs, tanks and wells were maintained last year in the Government estates out of the Improvement grant.

80. A considerable part of the Contai subdivision of Midnapore is water-logged, and the improvement of the drainage in those tracts is urgently necessary. The silt clearance of the 10 khals falling into the Contai nala was completed. The provision of clause (b) of section 76 of Act II (B.C.) of 1882 has been extended to the beds and channels of the khals and in future any person obstructing these water-courses will be proceeded against in the proper court at the discretion of the Collector. A scheme for the drainage of the Argowal circuit has recently been sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,29,193, and arrangements are being made to acquire the land and to take up the work.

Burdwan Division: Midnapore.
81. In Hooghly the collections on account of the Rajapur and Howrah schemes including interest amounted to Rs. 21,895 and Rs. 1,500, respectively, leaving balances of Rs. 6,77,183 and Rs. 81,188 as against Rs. 6,83,884 and Rs. 80,838, respectively, at the close of the year 1904-05. The adjustment of the Rajapur Drainage accounts has been completed and notices are being issued upon the landholders inviting objections. The accounts of the Howrah Drainage are being revised, and it is expected that their adjustment will be completed shortly.

Burdwan Division: Burdwan.
82. In the Burdwan district the only irrigation canal is the Eden canal, which is 46½ miles in length. The receipts and working expenses were Rs. 24,452 and Rs. 34,594, respectively, as against Rs. 30,532 and Rs. 43,804 in the year 1904-05. The area irrigated during the year was 26,372 acres as compared with 25,471 acres in the preceding year.

Presidency Division: 21-Parganas.
83. As was reported last year, the construction of the Magrahat drainage works in the 24-Parganas has been entrusted to the Public Works Department. The Collector reports that satisfactory progress was made during the year.

Presidency Division: Nadia.
84. Administrative sanction of Government has now been obtained to the scheme for the drainage of the Choruirole swamp under section 4 of the Bengal Drainage Act at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,644. A Committee has been appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Presidency Divisions: Murshidabad.
85. In Murshidabad the proposal for constructing a sluice at Manganpara was abandoned, as it was found that a sluice at Lowjola would be more useful. Administrative sanction to the latter project was obtained during the year, and it will be shortly taken in hand. The projects of the Basantpur out and the excavation of the old drainage channel at Poramari were completed and made over to the Public Works Department. These works are, as reported last year, intended to drain the country subject to the Bhagirathi floods owing to the abandonment of the Lalakuri embankment.

Presidency Division: Jessore.
86. In Jessore the District Board spent Rs. 557 and Rs. 76 in executing the work for the improvement of the drainage of the Magura and Narail subdivisions respectively. Two new khals, one from Belmogra to the Gorai and the other from Kakshipara to Saladah, were excavated by the villagers at their own expense. The important scheme of the drainage of the Bhairab Valley was under the consideration of Government during the year. Government expressed its willingness to bear a portion of the cost to the extent of 1½ lakhs, and the District Board have been asked to submit a revised application under section 3 of the Sanitary Drainage Act. The proposal to open out the mouth of the Muchikhal khal in the Magura subdivision of the Jessore district was under the consideration of the authorities. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to Magura in August last in order to inspect the khal.

Presidency Division: Khulna.
87. Government issued an order under section 3 (1) (a) of the Sanitary Drainage Act in respect of the scheme for the drainage of Bagerhat and the surrounding villages in Khulna. A Committee of Drainage Commissioners has been duly formed, but work was not commenced during the year under report.

Patna Division: Patna and Gaya.
88. Local subscriptions were being raised in Patna and Gaya for the scheme for diverting the water of the Phalgu river into its old channel for the purpose of irrigation, but in consequence of the difficulty experienced in realizing the subscriptions, the proceedings are at a standstill. It is now under consideration whether the scheme should be carried out under the provisions of the Irrigation Act.

Patna Division: Champaran.
89. In Champaran the Masan pyno or canal continued to be useful for irrigation purposes. The management of the pyno was entrusted to the District Engineer, and all necessary repairs were executed under his supervision. Out of the total assessment of Rs. 2,863, a sum Rs. 220 only was realized. As subscribers do not pay regularly, the Collector is in consultation with the District Engineer as to the advisability of giving up the management. In Patna and Gaya the old system of irrigation by pynes and ahars and wells continues.

Bhagalpur Division.
90. There are no irrigation works in this Division maintained by Government. No progress has been made in the Rajmahal Drainage Scheme in the Sonthal Parganas. It was found that the main drain had not been properly completed, and a revised estimate which will include provision for certain cross drains and channels now considered necessary is under preparation by the District Engineer. Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act were freely granted in the Sonthal Parganas to private individuals for the construction of irrigation bunds and tanks.

91. In Cuttack several minor distributaries were constructed for the irrigation of areas not hitherto served by the canals. An irrigation dam at Nariabhanja Killa Sukinda is under construction at a cost of about Rs. 2,000 which was contributed by the proprietor of Sukinda.

Orissa Division: Cuttack.

Orissa Division: Angul.

92. In Angul, eight dams were improved for irrigation purposes at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

Orissa Division: Puri.

93. In the Government estates of Puri ordinary irrigation and drainage works were constructed and repaired at a cost of Rs. 4,335.

94. In Palamau, 28 chief irrigation works were taken in hand. All of these are valuable, and will protect large areas. In Singhbhum 11 new bunds were constructed in the Kalhan Government estate at a total cost of Rs. 1,365-10. There is no artificial drainage in this district.

Chota Nagpur: Singhbhum, Palamau.

95. The embankments are reported to have been generally maintained in good condition during the year.

Embankments.

96. The 58 miles of Government embankments on the banks of the Damodar and 22 miles on the right bank of the Ajai in the district of Burdwan were efficiently maintained. They and the country protected by them were nowhere damaged by floods during the year. The breach at Srikrishnapur on the right bank of the Damodar which occurred during the floods of the year 1904, when it was 270 feet wide, was closed by spur works before the flood season of the year under report. The river has now taken a new and more dangerous turn, having shifted towards the south side. As a remedial measure it has been proposed to construct a double line of spurs, for which an estimate has lately been sanctioned, and the work will be completed before the rains set in. The protective works of the Ajai were slightly damaged by the floods of the year. The Kumirkola protective works constructed in 1901-02 and the Berugram Government embankment constructed in 1893 stood well during the year and protected the villages from inundation. The protective works at Shushunpur on the right bank of the river Damodar stood well during the floods of the year and saved the crops of 10 square miles. The main channel of the Damodar below the Begua breach is silting up very rapidly. The bed of the river being higher than the Begua channel, no water can go down the river below Begua during the cold and hot seasons. A proposal to improve the main channel and to prevent the river-water from flowing off through the Begua breach is under the consideration of Government. His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser visited the breach on the 8th March.

Burdwan Division: Burdwan.

97. In Birbhum the Nakasipara to Dubgram embankment on the river Brahmani is out of repair. The Collector is endeavouring to get the zamindars interested to repair it. There is a breach in the Zamindari Embankment along the Bakreswar river, and it is reported that the repair of the embankment is necessary for the protection of the villages and fields in the neighbourhood. The Executive Engineer, Nadia Rivers Division, reported that the crest of the embankment on the left bank of the river Brahmani near the village of Kundupara in thana Nalhati requires raising. As it forms a part of the embankment in pargana Rukisipur, in the Murshidabad district, for which Government pays a *pulbandi* allowance to the proprietor, the Collector of Murshidabad has been requested to withhold the payment of the *pulbandi* allowance till the crest is raised and the embankment is approved by the authorities.

Burdwan Division: Birbhum.

98. In the year under report there were 26 embankments in Midnapore, of which 3 are maintained by the Executive Engineer of the Balasore Division and the remainder by the Executive Engineer of the Cossye Division. Of the 26 embankments, 19 are maintained under the contract system and 7 by the apportionment of the actual expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department. The new contract with regard to the 18 embankments maintained by the Executive Engineer of the Cossye Division has been sanctioned for a period of 15 years from April 1904 at an annual *jama* of Rs. 49,768. The contract of another embankment, the Joki Embankment, in the Contai subdivision, which is maintained by the Executive Engineer of the Balasore Division, has been sanctioned for 15 years from 1901-02 at an annual *jama* of Rs. 994. Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,04,283 including the balance of the last year, Rs. 79,055 were realized, including Rs. 6,101 as advance payment. Twenty-four cases were instituted by the Executive Engineer of the Balasore Division under the Bengal Embankment Act, II (B.C.) of 1882, during the year, as against 10 in the previous year. Twenty-three of these ended in conviction and one was withdrawn. All these cases related to the erection of *banis* on lands within the prohibited area.

Burdwan Division: Midnapore.

99. In Hooghly, out of the total amount of Rs. 40,631 advanced up to the 31st March 1906 for the four projects, viz., (1) the Kumrul sluice, (2) the Madaria Khai Left Embankment, (3) Naya Chak, and (4) the Rampur West drain cut, Rs. 28,763 was realized up to the end of the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,868: of this balance, a sum of Rs. 10,904 due from the Burdwan Raj having been struck off under the orders of Government, the actual balance unrealised comes to Rs. 964.

Burdwan Division: Hooghly, Howrah.

The Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah has been vested with the powers of a Collector under the Embankment Act in respect of the Zamindari Embankment on the Hooghly river. Three projects, viz., (1) Remodelling of the Chakkan embankments,

(2) Filling up of breaches in the Ohakkasi embankment, and (3) Remodelling of the embankment from Ulubaria to Champa khal were taken up under section 25 of the Act, as there was imminent danger of loss of life and property within the area protected.

100. In the 24-Parganas the total length of Schedule D embankments was 210 miles, as in the previous year. There are 78 sluices in these embankments, of which 48 are maintained at the cost of

Presidency Division.

Government, while the remainder are *takari* sluices maintained at the cost of the zamindars. Three Government sluices which were maintained formerly by the Calcutta Corporation were transferred to the Public Works Department during the year under report. All the sluices in the district are reported to be in good order. A retired line of embankment at Akalmegh was under construction during the year. In Murshidabad the Zamindari Embankments are generally in good condition. In a few cases steps were taken to have the necessary repairs carried out by the zamindars concerned, and in two cases the *palbandi* allowances payable to the zamindars were stopped, as they neglected to execute the repairs. The question of improving the village sites in the area liable to floods owing to the abandonment of the Laltakuri Embankment, is still under consideration in the Public Works Department.

In Khulna new embankments were constructed in the Government Estates of Chandkhali, Katipara and Gobindpur at a cost of Rs. 1,101. The Collector of Khulna reports that the embankments in the Sunderbans area are not properly maintained and the question of revising the form of lease of the lot-holders in order to provide for this is under consideration. There are no embankments in Nadia and Jessore.

101. The Gandak embankment which runs through the four North Gangetic districts of this Division is maintained under the contract system.

Patna Division.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 74,361, a sum of Rs. 65,338 was collected and Rs. 7,905 adjusted from the previous advance collections. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 11,118, out of which Rs. 2,932 from the district of Champaran has been realized since the close of the year. Steps are being taken for the recovery of the balance. The Turki and Daulpur embankments in Muzaffarpur and the Ganges embankments in Darbhanga and the Sakri Band in Patna and Gaya were maintained under the *takari* system, and the cost of their upkeep was recovered from the persons benefited by the apportionment of the expenditure incurred.

102. There are three public embankments in this Division, namely (1) the Monghyr Embankment in the Beguherai subdivision, (2) the Chander

Bhagalpur Division.

Embankment in the Banka subdivision of the Bhagalpur district, and (3) the Belwa Embankment in Purnea. Government maintains all these; but the cost is recovered from the proprietors of the estates benefited, with the exception of the share which Government itself contributes to the maintenance of the second project on account of the protection it affords to the Banka civil station. As reported last year, arrangements have been made to take the embankment known as the Gupta Bund near Beguherai under the Embankment Act, and notices under section 8 of the Act have been issued.

103. All the embankments which are under the charge of the Public Works Department are maintained at the cost of Government. No

Orissa Division.

breaches of any importance are reported from any of the districts except Cuttack, where some damage was caused by flood to the stone-paved weir across the head of the Janardan *ghat* on the Brahmani which was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 12,141. Besides the Janardan *ghat* two other *ghats*, Palasi and Simli, on the Kharsua right embankment have been provided with flood escapes. The work of closing three other *ghats* was in progress during the year. The Collector's report in regard to these *ghats* is quoted below:—

"The Subdivisional Officer of Jajpur, within whose jurisdiction the above *ghats* are situated, reported that the effect of closing the *ghats* had been very favourable to the crops in that part of the country which was hitherto seriously affected by floods on account of these *ghats*. The Collector recommended the extension of the system of closing the *ghats* to the other rivers in the district. But as the last rainy season was abnormally low and unfavourable for the observation of the effect of flood action on the *ghats*, the Commissioner has directed to watch the works until a more favourable opportunity of estimating the effects of the floods occurs. A further report has been called for by the Commissioner after the next rainy season."

The embankments in this Division are maintained in good order. A retired line is under construction at Banktaras in the Surnah right embankment and another at Balda on the Dish left embankment. Slope cutting has been done at Kachramad, on the 7th mile of the Kuakhai left embankment where the river had been cutting away the bank. The revetment on the left bank of the Chittracola at Kendupatna has been repaired and extended. In Balasore there were at the beginning of the year 28 embankments of 80 miles in length and at its close 24 embankments of 79 miles, two embankments having been abandoned. In Puri two escapes to discharge 10,000 cubic feet per second each were constructed on the right and left banks of the Khushbhadra river, and a retired line of embankment was constructed at Achootpur on the left bank of the Bhargavi river.

Chota Nagpur Division.

104. In Ranchi a sum of Rs. 3,026 was expended on account of embankments. No particulars have been furnished.

120. The reports indicate that the Act of 1897 continues to work smoothly. No case of enhancement of rents by landlords made immediately after a partition is mentioned. Mr. E. W. Coliin, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, states that, as reported last year, the provision* in the new Act for the distribution among the tenants *parchas* which contain particulars of the holdings and the existing rents serves to check any subsequent attempt on the part of zamindars to enhance the rents.

Working of the Estates Partition Act of 1897.

* Section 48 of Act V (B.C.) of 1897 and Rule 18, Part II, page 61 of the Butwara Manual, 1902.

122. Proceedings for the acquisition of land required by Government or by local bodies, to the extent of 6,269 acres in all, were confirmed by the Board during the year at a total cost of Rs. 31,58,841 as compared with an area of 4,716* acres, costing Rs. 22,08,354* during the preceding year. Detailed particulars for each district will be found in Appendix XVI, which has been prepared in the revised form recently prescribed. The abatements of annual revenue allowed on account of land acquired for the purpose of Government, including those of State Railways, amounted to Rs. 8-4, and a sum of Rs. 28,494-11-11 was paid to Government as the capitalized value of the Government revenue, amounting to Rs. 1,139-13-11, abated on account of lands taken up for other purposes.

Land Acquisition.

Appendix XVI.

Of the total expenditure incurred, over 18½ lakhs were for acquisition of lands for Government purposes, including those of State Railways, and over 13 lakhs for all other purposes, viz., those of Municipalities, District Boards, Railway Companies, etc. The following projects, of which the cost exceeded Rs. 1,00,000, may be specially mentioned:—

	Rs.
(1) Public offices in the town of Calcutta	8,02,868
(2) Midnapore-Jharra Extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in Bankura	8,50,601
(3) Cossipore-Chitpur terminal improvements, Block No. II, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the 24-Parganas	1,98,639
(4) Midnapore-Jharra Extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from miles 24 to 44 in Midnapore	1,41,063
(5) Circuit House at Patna for the stay of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when in Bihar	1,38,416
(6) Extension of the Dufferin Victoria Hospital in Calcutta	1,15,814
(7) Staff quarters of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in Calcutta	1,06,000
(8) Staff quarters of the Bengal and North-Western Railway at Sonapur in Saran	1,02,204

The average cost per acre of the lands acquired, for which the proceedings were confirmed during the year, was Rs. 504 against Rs. 468* in the preceding year. Omitting lands of special value, the average cost per acre during the year under review was Rs. 256.

123. Lands for the large projects below named were also under acquisition during the year:—

The extension of the Bengal Veterinary College at Belgachia in the 24-Parganas; the new Nurses' quarters in connection with the Calcutta Medical College Hospital; the new Rifle-range at Jaffarpur in the 24-Parganas for the use of troops at Calcutta, Barrackpore and Dum-Dum; the Bairagnia-Shikarpur Extension of the Tirhut State Railway in Muzaffarpur and Champaran; Bhagalpur-Kachari Extension of the Hajipur-Katihar Branch of the Tirhut State Railway in Bhagalpur; the Purnea portion of the railway line from Katihar to Malda; and the Police School and quarters for Government officers at Ranchi.

124. The most important new projects for the acquisition of land, for which orders were received during the year, were the following:—

- (1) Offices and officers' quarters, etc., for the proposed new district to be made out of part of Midnapore.
- (2) Zone of safety for sanitary purposes at the Lilloah station of the East Indian Railway in Howrah.
- (3) New jail, police-lines and official residences at Ramkrishnapur, Howrah.
- (4) Extension of Sir Stuart Hogg Market in Calcutta.
- (5) Provision of offices for Private and Military Secretaries and the extension of the stabling of the Government House in Calcutta.
- (6) Southal Railway, Bhagalpur-Bauni section, in Bhagalpur.
- (7) Purulia-Ranchi Railway in Ranchi and Maubhum.
- (8) Location of an Engineering College and a Model School and College and a Demonstration farm at Ranchi.
- (9) Experimental Agricultural farm at Patna.
- (10) Siwan-Royalganj and Doranda-Maharajganj Extensions of the Bengal and North-Western Railway in Saran.

126. The number of current leases granted under the rules of 1853 in the 24-Parganas and Khulusa Sundarbans was the same as in the previous year, viz., 115. The rent payable on account of these leases rose from Rs. 1,01,346 to Rs. 1,01,874. No new cultivation leases were

Waste Lands.

* Revised—excluding the figures for the districts transferred to the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

granted during the year either to large or small capitalists. The number of leases granted to large capitalists at the close of the year was 193 as against 203 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the determination of ten leases for failure on the part of the lessees to comply with the clearing conditions and to make protective works. The leases were resumed under Government orders. The area covered by the existing leases is 846,571 acres. The revenue payable during the year was Rs. 28,383. The number of leases granted to small capitalists remained nine as in the preceding year, covering an area of 11,842 acres. The present revenue payable for these leases is Rs. 14,729 which will eventually rise to Rs. 14,916.

128. The levy of illegal cesses in addition to rent continues to prevail to a considerable extent, though no suit was brought under section 75 of the Bengal Tenancy Act during the year. Long custom, traditional homage to landlords and a desire to live in amity with them explain the acquiescence of the tenants to these demands in some cases, while in others excess payments are made for small concessions received. The exactions are reported to be diminishing in areas for which a survey and record-of-rights have been made.

129. In Ranchi disputes between raiyats and petty landlords regarding rates of rent, predial services, etc., are still common. As in the previous year, five cases for commutation of services into their money value were instituted by the zamindars. Two of these were decided according to the prayer of the plaintiffs and one was struck off, as the case appertained to Karra thana where commutation of services had already been ordered to be undertaken by the Settlement Department. The remaining two cases were pending at the close of the year.

135. The following statistics have been compiled in compliance with Government order No. 112, dated the 15th January 1903, to show the net financial results to the State of the loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the period 1899-1900 to 1905-06. Against a total sum of Rs. 7,31,346 advanced, Rs. 2,89,118 were realized and Rs. 1,286 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,37,587 at the close of 1905-06, excluding Rs. 3,355 on account of loans outstanding in the Chandraipur and Padampur taluks transferred from the Sambalpur district to Bilaspur in the Central Provinces. The interest that accrued on the total amount of the loans advanced during the period in question was Rs. 67,571, and of this sum Rs. 62,291 were realized and Rs. 409 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,871. The interest that is demanded is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and assuming that the money was borrowed by Government at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, or that interest at the latter rate must be recovered unless Government is to lose by the transaction, then the difference between the interest at $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., amounting to Rs. 24,451, may be set off against the loss already accepted of Rs. 1,895.

138. The following statistics have been compiled in compliance with Government order No. 112, dated the 15th January 1903, to show the net financial results to the State of the loans granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act during the period 1899-1900 to 1905-06. Out of a total sum of Rs. 12,55,065 advanced, Rs. 8,99,590 were realized (including Rs. 26 paid in excess) and Rs. 2,179 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,53,322 at the close of 1905-06. The interest that accrued on the total amount of the loans advanced during the period in question was Rs. 92,051, and of this sum Rs. 78,490 were realized (including Rs. 290 collected in advance), and Rs. 393 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,458. The interest that is demanded is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and assuming that the money was borrowed by Government at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, or that interest at the latter rate must be recovered unless Government is to lose by the transaction, then the difference between the interest at $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., amounting to Rs. 26,942, may be set off against the loss already accepted of Rs. 2,572.

140. In the greater part of the Lower Provinces the Bengal Tenancy Act governs the relations between landlord and tenant. It is generally reported that the Act worked smoothly throughout the year under report, and that there are signs that landlords and tenants are becoming more familiar with its provisions. The Collector of Nadia remarks that in several instances proceedings under Chapter X of the Act were instituted on the application of the raiyats, and that they often sought the protection of the Civil Courts when the landlords interfered with their rights. In some places, however, the object of the law is frustrated by powerful and unscrupulous zamindars who endeavour to exact illegal demands, such as marriage fees, periodical services, price of rent receipt forms, *nucar*, etc. It is reported that in the Orissa Division, though the beneficial effect of the Act is understood by all, yet the tenants, being poor, are not always able to preserve their rights in cases where they are violated by the landlords. It is hoped that the introduction of the system of payment of rent by money-order will operate as a salutary check on illegal exactions. In Birbhum also the District Judge has observed the existence of strained relations between landlord and tenant from the increase in the number of rent deposits in the Munsif's Court at Bolepur.

180. This subject is now dealt with in the Director's Settlement Report for the survey year ending 30th September. The orders of the Secretary of State on the question of the maintenance of settlement records in Orissa and Bihar have been received. It has been decided that in the temporarily-settled districts of Orissa the records should be kept up continuously, and a scheme for the purpose has been prepared and is under the consideration of the Government of India. With regard to Bihar, however, the decision of the question has been postponed until Government is in a position to frame proposals based on the experience gained of the working of the system in Orissa. An interesting experiment was initiated during the year by Mr. H. Savage, C.S.I., in a small area in the Balasore district with the object of associating the village *panchayats* with the work of the maintenance of the records. It was found that in the ten years which have elapsed since the Record was finally published, there has been an increase of plots by 10 per cent. and that changes have affected about 80 per cent. of the original *khattans*, which have increased in number by 21 per cent. On the recommendations of the last Darjeeling Conference some additions have been made to the Tippera rules for the maintenance of records in Government estates, and the revised rules have been circulated in draft to local officers for remarks.

183. Appendix XXVII shows the mean rainfall of each district for the last five years, and also the normal mean. The rainfall of the province was above the normal during the year in all districts except in the Orissa Division and part of the Chota Nagpur Division. There was abundant rain in the early part of the year in the Burdwan Division which facilitated the preparation of the ground for rice crops; during the sowing and transplanting season rain was plentiful and evenly distributed throughout the Division, so that most of the high lands were brought under cultivation and the crops promised well up to the month of September. A break in the rains in October caused the crops on the high lands to wither, and the outturn was below the normal. The heavy rainfall in Burdwan caused floods in the neighbourhood of the head-quarters town and other places, and was followed by an unprecedented amount of fever in the southern and eastern parts of the district. In Birbhum also, widely extended sickness, fever, small-pox and cholera, caused heavy mortality. In the Ghatal subdivision of the Midnapore district the heavy floods and breaches in the Panna, Ghatal, Sekhpor and Chetua circuit embankments and in the right and left Darkessur embankments destroyed the seedlings. The greater part of the flooded area was replanted when the flood subsided, and on the remainder *boro* paddy was sown later on. The heavy downpour in January and February last caused much damage to the *rabi* crops of the Division and the outturn was consequently low. In all the districts of the Presidency Division the mean rainfall in the year under report was much in excess of the normal. The rainfall was, however, not favourably distributed. It was heavy in April and May, scanty in June, and again excessive in July to September. The October rains were sufficient, but there was an entire cessation in November. The rainfall was again abnormally heavy in January and February. In the 24-Parganas there was, on the whole, a good harvest on the higher lands, but the low-lying areas, especially those in the Sunderbans tracts of the Diamond Harbour and Basirhat subdivisions were flooded at the time of planting and the yield of winter rice was below the normal in consequence. In some parts of the district the heavy rain in May induced the people to sow jute, but the drought in June injured the crop. The *rabi* crops were also damaged by excessive rain. In Nadia both the *badai* and winter rice crops are said to have suffered greatly. The *rabi* crops also fared badly in consequence of the heavy rains in February. In Murshidabad the *badai* rice gave an outturn of 75 per cent., and jute 115 per cent. The winter rice suffered from the cessation of rain in November, while the *rabi* crops were injured by the rain in February. In Jessore the heavy rain between July and September prevented a full crop of winter rice from being sown. The outturn of both autumn and winter rice however was fair, but the *rabi* crops were poor. In Khulna much injury was done to the winter rice in the Bagerhat subdivision by an insect pest. In the Patna Division the mean rainfall of the year was above the average in all the districts of the Division, especially in Darbhanga. The distribution was most uneven and therefore not favourable to the crops. There was delay in the commencement of the rains in June, and this was followed by very heavy rain from the middle of July till the end of September, which caused floods in almost all the districts of the Division with considerable damage to the *badai* crops. This rainfall was to some extent favourable to the paddy crop, although in some districts the newly transplanted seedling were washed away, and the fields had to be replanted. The outturn of the winter rice was on the whole good. The season was favourable for the sowing of the *rabi* crops, and prospects were excellent at first, but the cloudy weather in January and the untimely rain in February and in the beginning of March, accompanied by hail in certain districts, did some harm to the crops. The yield was, however, not unsatisfactory on the whole. The rainfall in every district of the Bhagalpur Division was much in excess of the normal, but it was so unseasonably and unequally distributed that it practically benefited no kind of crop. May was unusually rainy everywhere, but in June the rains held off completely, and the monsoon did not set in until the beginning of July. From the middle of that month until towards the middle of September the fall was very heavy; but with the exception of some rain in the third week of October in certain localities, there was very little rain in that month and none fell in November. The weather continued fine

up to the third week of January when there was generally good rain in the Division, but in Monghyr, Bhagalpur and the Southal Parganas it was accompanied by a severe hailstorm which caused much damage to the standing crops. The rainfall in February was exceptionally heavy for the season and that of March was also unusual. The general result on the harvests of the year was that the *bhadoi*, after suffering from want of rain in June, was seriously damaged by the excessive fall in July and August: the winter rice except where rain fell in the middle of October, suffered generally from the early cessation of the rains; while the *rabi* crops suffered from want of moisture at sowing time and later on from the heavy rain in February, and in certain tracts also from the hailstorm of the 22nd January. In Monghyr the heavy rains in July and August seriously damaged the *bhadoi* and prolonged flooding of the northern part of the district destroyed not only the *bhadoi*, but also the winter rice crops in a large part of that area. The *rabi* crop was much damaged by unseasonable rain in February. The same causes, as in Monghyr, operated in Bhagalpur and there were floods in the Madhaura and Sapaul subdivisions. Owing however to rain in the third week of October, the winter rice was nearly an average crop. In Purnea the harvests were on the whole better than in Bhagalpur, but the *bhadoi* and *rabi* were considerably below the average, owing to the heavy rain of July and August in the former case, and rain and cold in February in the latter. Maize and other *bhadoi* crops in the Southal Parganas suffered seriously, as elsewhere, from the heavy rain of July and August. The yield of the winter rice was decidedly poor in a good part of the district. The *rabi* crops suffered serious damage from the heavy rain in the spring and also, in part of the district, from hail. In Darjeeling the maize crop was poor throughout the district, and particularly so in the Kalimpong subdivision. The winter rice was up to the average, but the *rabi* crops were poor. The outturn of opium which is grown in Monghyr and Bhagalpur was 75 and 90 per cent., respectively, as against 70 and 100 in the previous year. Tobacco was a better crop than in the previous year. The cultivation of jute is being greatly extended in Purnea at the expense of rice and the crop was estimated at 94 per cent. as against only 81 in the preceding year. The outturn of indigo, the cultivation of which is gradually dying out, was generally poor. The yield of sugarcane, which is grown principally in Bhagalpur and the Southal Parganas, was on the whole satisfactory, especially in the latter district where it was a bumper crop. In Orissa the rainfall during the year was below the normal in all the districts, and the lowest in the quinquennium excepting that of 1901-02. Except in Sambalpur the *bhadoi*, the winter rice, and the *rabi* crops throughout the Division suffered on account of the scanty rainfall. It was deficient both at the sowing time and during growth. Over a great part of the Division the rains stopped early in October before the winter rice was in ear, and the outturn was diminished accordingly. A considerable area near the coast, however, received heavy rain in the latter part of October and here the winter rice gave a good yield. The distribution of the rainfall was also uneven and resulted in the loss of crops on high lands. The *rabi* in the Cuttack district was damaged to some extent by the rain of February 1906, which in Angul, however, is reported to have somewhat improved the *rabi*. The total rainfall of the year in Sambalpur was only slightly below the normal. It was not, however, evenly distributed, and want of rain in October led to some shortage in the crops. The rainfall of the year was in excess of the normal in the districts of Ranchi, Palamanu and Singhbhum, and slightly below it in Hazaribagh and Manbhum. Its distribution, however, was everywhere most irregular and the crops suffered in consequence. The heaviest downfall was in the month of July, while there was very little rain in October, November and December, when the winter rice was ripening. The *rabi* crops were much damaged by excessive rain and cloudy weather in January and February.

184. Appendix XXIX shows the average prices of the principal food grains—rice, wheat, barley, gram and maize—and of salt for the prices of food and labour per set three years.

It will be seen that the prices of food-grains everywhere ruled much higher than in the preceding year except in the Southal Parganas where the price of common rice remained practically the same as before; in Balasore and Singhbhum there was a slight fall in the price of wheat, while in Angul it was stationary; the price of barley fell in the districts of Hooghly and Nadia, and in Singhbhum it was the same as in the previous year; in Khulna, Puri and Sambalpur there was a decline in the price of gram, while in Cuttack it remained the same as in the previous year; the price of maize continued to rise except in Manbhum where there was a very slight fall. The cause of the high price of rice in the Burdwan Division is attributed to exports in large quantities in consequence of the failure of crops in other parts of the country; the rise in price of other food-crops was due to the poor outturn. The short harvest in the districts of Backergunge and Burdwan prevented the usual importation of rice into the Presidency Division, and the result was a rise in the price of common rice as well as other food-grains. In the Patna Division the rise is attributed to the export of grains to other provinces where there has been scarcity rather than to any decrease in the local outturn during the year. The chief cause of the high level of prices in the Bhagalpur Division is said to be the heavy exports to Eastern Bengal and elsewhere. In Darjeeling and the eastern part of Purnea, however, prices rose high before this export set in, and there they are attributed to local deficiency in outturn, the failure of the maize crop having been serious in part of Darjeeling and jute cultivation having largely extended in the Kishanganj subdivision of Purnea at the expense of rice.

Circumstances generally have been such as to lead grain merchants to hold up stocks. Owing to the low culture of the *bhadai* and winter rice crops in the Orissa Division and to large exports to other places beyond the Division, the price of rice ruled high throughout the year. The price of common rice in Ranchi was abnormally high owing to successive bad harvests. Wheat, gram and barley are generally imported to Ranchi from the Gaya district and their prices depend on the prices ruling there. In Hazaribagh the high prices of the principal food-grains are ascribed partly to a large export trade owing to higher prices elsewhere; and many cultivators are said to have held on to their stocks in the hope of higher prices later on. The rise in the price of barley and gram in the Manbhum district was due to the damage done to these crops by heavy rains. There was a fall in the price of salt throughout the province except in Sambalpur, and this is due to the reduction of the duty on this commodity.

185. Wages show an upward tendency in several localities. In Bankura the rise as in the previous year was due to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway which has given extra employment in the district and facilities for obtaining employment elsewhere. In Hooghly and Howrah the continued rise was due to the great demand for labour in mills and factories, and the same cause produced a similar result in the Barrackpore subdivision of the 24-Parganas. In the Diamond Harbour subdivision there was a large demand for common labourers in connection with the Mograhat-Karipakur drainage scheme. In Jessore and Khulna there was a considerable rise in the prices of labour during the year. The Collector of Jessore ascribes it to the rise in the prices of food-grain as well as to the *Swadeshi* movement which it is said, has led many artisans and weavers to resume their former occupations in preference to working for wages. The Collector of Khulna attributes it to the rise in the prices of food-grains, to the greater demand for masons and carpenters, to the improvement in the general condition of the people and to the demand for labourers in the jute season. In the Patna Division the difficulty of obtaining unskilled labour at the old customary rates is becoming more and more apparent. This is probably due to the increase in the number of people who emigrate to large towns, or mills, or to places where railway-construction work is in progress and where they can secure perhaps double the wages offered to them at home. In the town of Dargah the wages of common masons and superior blacksmiths showed a slight rise owing to the extension of building operations that is taking place there and elsewhere along the chord line. There was a slight rise in Puri owing to the high price of rice and the demand for labour in the town. In Ranchi the wages of ordinary labourers rose owing to the demand for labour for the construction of the Ranchi-Purulia Railway line, and of several public buildings. Unskilled labour now earns three annas a day while on railway work four annas are paid. In Manbhum also there was an upward tendency owing to the development of Railways and the coal industry and to increased commercial activity in other directions.

186. There was no appreciable change in the material condition of the people in the district of Burdwan. In Birbhum the lower classes suffered somewhat, as owing to the failure of the *rabi* crops they could not get as much local labour as usual, and wages remained the same, while the prices of food-grains rose considerably. The condition of the middle classes was fairly satisfactory. In Bankura the people are generally poor, all the zamindars except the Burdwan Raj are encumbered and consequently give very little assistance to their tenants, who are compelled, when necessary, to borrow money from the local *muhajirs* at an exorbitant rate of interest. The Commissioner states that the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies will benefit such people immensely; two such societies have been created in this district, and he hopes the Collector will be able to induce the cultivators to start others. The condition of the people of Midnapore was good, though prices were comparatively high throughout the district towards the latter part of the year owing to large exports. The condition of the people generally in the Hooghly district continued satisfactory, except in portions of Arambagh, where a large tract is subject to periodical inundations. Many of the raiyats are heavily indebted. The weavers in Arambagh and other places did very well during the year owing to the greater demand for India-made cloth due to the *Swadeshi* movement. Heavy floods in the Hooghly and Damodar rivers in July caused damage to the crops in parts of the Hooghly and Howrah districts. The produce of food-grains was below the average and prices ruled higher than usual.

187. The material condition of the agricultural classes was not as satisfactory as in the previous year in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Jessore. The rise in the price of food-grains was met in Jessore and Khulna by a rise of wages. In the Sadar subdivision of Jessore the rate of unskilled labour is reported to have risen from 5 annas to 8 annas a day. In Murshidabad the harvests were on the whole better than in the previous year, and there was no deterioration in the condition of the agricultural population. The Collector of Khulna says that the harvests in his district, though not so good as in the preceding year, were average, and the high prices were actually advantageous to the agriculturists. The condition of the labouring classes in the manufacturing centres in the 24-Parganas continued to be prosperous. Mr. Bernard notices the general immunity from disease enjoyed by these people, which he attributes to the improved sanitary conditions under which they live. Artisans and skilled labourers are much in request in the 24-Parganas, and their condition is generally satisfactory. The Collector reports that the condition of the middle landless classes is deteriorating for want of sufficiently remunerative employment. This remark, the Commissioner states, is probably equally true for other districts. The Collector of Nadia states that in the Kushtia subdivision the weaving industry received an impetus from the *Swadeshi*

Material condition of the people (including inter-district immigration and emigration).

movement and the weavers have prospered in consequence. He remarks that the whole body of artisans in his district constitute only 4·34 per cent. of the population, and the material condition of the people generally has not been much affected. The Collector of Jessore (Mr. B. C. Sen) also notices the effects of the *Swadeshi* movement on the district industries. He says:—

"The native weavers, who had given up their calling owing to competition of foreign piece-goods, resumed their former avocation in view of the sudden demand for cloths made in the country. The hand looms are now in full swing in some places, but there is yet no sign of improvement in the quality of the cloths manufactured, and unless cloths of equally good quality can be offered as cheap as foreign cloths, the movement is doomed to ultimate failure. The sugar industry at Kotehandpur, which was almost in a moribund condition, also received an impetus from the *Swadeshi* movement. The new industry of curing tobacco, started by Mr. Macleod, was in a flourishing condition. Another industry, that of manufacturing safety matches, which found a ready market, was started in the Narail subdivision, and is making fair progress."

There was an outbreak of cholera in the Diamond Harbour subdivision and in parts of the Basirhat and Barrackpore subdivisions in the 24 Parganas. The last named subdivision was also visited by an epidemic of small-pox, but plague, from which it had suffered in the previous year, was happily almost entirely absent. Apart from these visitations the district was healthier than usual. As usual, Nadia and Jessore suffered much from malarial fever. Plague appeared in an epidemic form in the town of Santipur in the former district and the latter was visited by cholera which claimed many victims.

188. The majority of the people in the Patna Division are dependent on agriculture or agricultural labour, and their material condition is consequently directly dependent on the vicissitudes of the season. The poor outturn of the *bhadoi* crops caused some distress, but as the winter paddy and *rabi* yielded a fair outturn, the year was not, on the whole, unfavourable for the agricultural classes, although the landless labourers and people of small means have suffered considerably on account of the high prices of food-grains which have ruled generally. The public health has, generally speaking, been up to the normal standard. Plague was of less extent and intensity than in former years, though the actual cases have in many places taken a very severe and fatal form. This disease was worst in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Saran. In Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga it was not so widespread. In Champaran there were only 34 cases of plague, but fever and cholera were responsible for about 36,600 deaths. There were also outbreaks of cholera in Gaya, Shahabad and Muzaffarpur. There was no change in the standard of living among the different classes of the community.

189. The condition of the people in the Bhagalpur Division has everywhere been depressed, while there has been considerable stress in certain tracts, particularly in the northern half of the Sonthal Parganas and the adjoining portion of Bhagalpur, in the areas in North Monghyr and North Bhagalpur where the crops were to a great extent lost by prolonged inundation from the hill rivers, and in the eastern portion of the Darjeeling district. Added to this, the prices of food-grains maintained an exceptionally high level in the latter part of the year, and this caused much distress among the labouring class and those whose income is fixed. The rise came too late to benefit the agriculturists who had surplus produce to sell, except in the east of Purnea where prices were forced up early owing to the extension of jute cultivation at the expense of rice. The people there were enriched by the jute crop, and so could afford to pay a high price for their food. The strain has been greatest in the Sonthal Parganas, where the harvests have been unsatisfactory for the past two or three years, and the *mahun* crop, which was being looked forward to relieve the tension, turned out most disappointing. But, as in the preceding year, a good outturn of lac, coupled with high prices, proved a compensating feature in the eastern portion of the district, and the stone quarries there have provided a certain amount of employment. In the Jamtara subdivision the poorer classes find a good demand for their labour in the coal-fields of adjoining districts. In the tracts that suffered from inundation in North Monghyr and North Bhagalpur, timely relief was afforded by advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and also by a grant from Babu Ramdul Mukerjee's Fund. In the Government estates known as Rajanpur in the Madhepura subdivision the suspension of one-fourth of the rent demand until October next has been sanctioned. As regards Darjeeling, the late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. J. H. E. Garrett, left on record the following remarks:—

"All classes have felt the high prices which have ruled during the year, though the cultivators have suffered most. In the newly-surveyed tract of the Kalimpong khas in but far more of the *raivat* than usual emigrated for the cold weather seeking work."

Relief was afforded by advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act in the Kalimpong subdivision—an unusual occurrence in the district of Darjeeling. In the towns of Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Jamalpur, and also in the rural portion of the Monghyr district, plague appeared in epidemic form, though the visitation was not quite so severe or prolonged as in the previous year. It caused much dislocation of business of all kinds and serious inconvenience to the people who deserted the infected localities in large numbers. In the Purnea district there was a severe outbreak of cholera in the autumn, but malarial fever worked much less havoc than in the preceding year.

190. In the Orissa Division the condition of the people on the whole was not unsatisfactory, although the year was not a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view. The outturn of the *bhadoi* and winter crops, though below the average and partially depleted by exports, was sufficient to meet the consumption of the people. Substantial cultivators who had stocks of food-grains from previous years or who reaped more paddy than they